"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Showers; wind variable, becoming southwesterly.

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TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES, WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅛c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—Lady Aberdeen yesterday arranged with Queen Victoria for the reception at Windsor Castle of many delegates to the International Congress of Women. They were received in the quadrangle of the castle, where the Queen insisted that they should not leave without taking tea. Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. May Wright Sewall declare that Queen Victoria recognizes the right of women to equal privileges with men. The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference received the report of the committee appointed to draft a scheme for an international tribunal, and adjourned until July 17, to allow time for the delegates to consult their respective Governments. The man who attempted on Thursday to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia made a statement on the strength of which several prominent Radicals were arrested as accomplices. It is acknowledged at the British Foreign Office that there seems but little prospect of an early adjustment of the Alaskan boundary disputes. The semi-official announcement that British officers will be sent to South Africa to organize the militia there was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. The First Lord of the British Treasury received a large delegation yesterday regarding the proposed tunnel under the Irish Channel. The delegation asked that the Government give its favor to the scheme.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

The news of the New York Central-Pennsylvania alliance had a stimulating effect on the stock market yesterday.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld made a statement to the effect that the two-thirds rule of Democratic National Conventions ought to be broken if necessary to assure the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

F. Norton Goddard, on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt and President of the East Side Republican Club, has entered the fight for the Republican leadership in the Twentieth Assembly District.

The steam yacht Fra Diavolo was run down and sunk in the North River off Liberty Street at 6 o'clock last evening. All her passengers, guests of Howard McNutt, E. S. Stokes's brother-in-law, were rescued.

The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs was organized yesterday, reaffirmed the Chicago platform, and listened to a speech by W. J. Bryan, who denounced trusts, argued the cause of silver, and opposed imperialism.

A man, supposed to be George R. Fitch, hired a bathhouse at Coney Island yesterday, presumably to go bathing. He could not be found at a late hour last night, and his clothes, left behind in the bathing house, were taken to the police station.

Secretary of War Alger in an interview denied that he had combined with Gov. Pingree in respect to the Michigan United States Senatorship, and added that no such combination was probable while he remained a member of the Cabinet, from which, he said, he had no intention of resigning.

Mary Quinn, seventy years old, whose husband is said to have a bank account of $16,000, was found unconscious and starving in a wretched garret at 419 West Twenty-sixth Street. Her husband, who lives in the same place, had neglected to provide for her. He was arrested.

The Chicago platform Democrats, at a meeting last night, decided to send a committee of three to confer with the Democratic National Committee when it meets in Chicago. The local committee will endeavor to prevent Tammany representation in the National Convention.

Page 2.

Major Heatwole, Chief Commissary at Santiago, has died of yellow fever, and four new cases are reported from there.

The wife of Capt. Francis W. Dickins, United States Navy, was killed yesterday by an explosion of gasoline at her home in Washington.

While turning in to Fifth Avenue yesterday from Forty-fourth Street, an unknown colored bicyclist was impaled on the shaft of a delivery wagon approaching in the opposite direction, and died in a few minutes.

Several wealthy New Yorkers made liberal subscriptions to the fund for the relief of Texas flood sufferers. It will take the inundated district a long time to recover from the calamity.

A number of boys placed an iron crowbar across the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on Thursday afternoon shortly before the time when the Washington Limited, filled with passengers, was due. The crowbar was discovered just in time to prevent an accident. Some of the boys have been arrested.

Page 3.

Columbia and Defender will meet again to-day in the yacht race off Larchmont.

The regatta of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club was marred by tardiness in starting the boats.

There is a long list of entries for the regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club, which will be sailed to-day.

Howell, the American oarsman, defeated Blackstaffe in the final heat for the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

Dr. Lack's statement that cancer does not result from a germ has aroused great interest in the medical world.

Creditors are hunting for V. Altman & Co., who were fur manufacturers until the early part of the week at 30 Bond Street.

Mrs. Mary A. Brady of 1 Oak Street has brought a suit for damages against a saloon keeper for selling whisky to her husband.

The postponed races of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's July 4 regatta were sailed yesterday. A feature was a race between dories sailed by wives of members.

In the polo game yesterday at Cedarhurst between the Lakewood and Meadow Brook second teams, Robert J. Collier's collarbone was broken. The Meadow Brooks won.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, in an interview, says that redress from the evils resulting from trusts should be sought from State authorities, and not from the General Government.

Page 4.

In the racing at Brighton Beach yesterday were several surprises. Wax Taper won at 60 to 1 and Tyrshena was disqualified.

The New York baseball team lost a game in Boston yesterday. In Brooklyn the Philadelphias were beaten by a score of 9 to 7.

H. M. Harriman and Champion Findlay S. Douglas won the semi-final games in the amateur golf tournament, and will play for the championship to-day.

Harmon Hansen, an ex-convict from the Elmira Reformatory, has been arrested charged with threatening the life of Frank Liftchild, who had secured his pardon and employed him. Hansen denied that he made any threats, and says that Liftchild treated him as if he owned him body and soul, and paid him starvation wages.

Page 5.

The President announced the selection of medical officers for the new volunteer regiments which are to be sent to the Philippines.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield has been elected a Director of the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, to succeed Edward A. Quintard.

A new rapid-fire gun, designed for the protection of the mine fields, and a novel semi-automatic six-pounder for the navy were successfully tested yesterday.

The Tremont Taxpayers' Association passed resolutions last night protesting against the proposed widening of Tremont Avenue from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms.

The property of the Wisconsin Central Railroad was yesterday sold, under legal process, to Messrs. Coppell, Brown, and Bull, representing the Reorganization Committee.

The slayers of Gen. Luna, the Filipino leader who was assassinated by the guard at Aguinaldo's residence, have been acquitted, and it is said that Luna's death has strengthened Aguinaldo's power.

Suit has been brought by the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn against the estate of Jane Boese to recover $977.04. It is claimed that the woman, who died worth $3,000, had obtained money from the church by representing herself to be in need.

Page 6.

Two wills of the Countess Marie Louise de Agreda were filed for probate. The last one cuts off the husband from any share in the estate.

An official statement has been issued regarding the fine writing paper combine, which has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capitalization of $25,000,000. It shows that there are twenty-seven companies in the combine, owning about thirty mills.

Page 7.

The Star Theatre will be torn down to make way for a modern business structure, to be erected by William Waldorf Astor. The change will take place in about a year and a half, when the existing leases expire.

Page 12.

The salary of Chief Engineer Probasco of the Department of Bridges has been increased from $8,000 to $10,000 a year.

Referee Albert Stickney yesterday adjourned the investigation into the affairs of the Gerry society sine die. He will now prepare his report.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday, Alderman Schneider will endeavor to force action on the appropriation for the Newtown Creek Bridge.

Justice Maddox yesterday granted the application of Joseph Blank to continue, pending the trial of the suit, the injunction restraining Commissioner Kearny from making contracts for the lighting of the city.

A hearing in the Dodge case was held before Collector Bidwell yesterday in his office. No decision was come to. Mr. Lauterbach, of counsel for Mrs. Dodge, contended that the jewels in question are gifts, are appropriate for Mrs. Dodge's wear and use, and are therefore not dutiable.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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RICH HUSBAND STARVED WIFE.

Mary Quinn, Seventy Years Old, Found Dying for Lack of Food—Husband Said to Have $16,000 in Bank.

The police of the West Twentieth Street Station took an aged woman out of the garret of the house 419 West Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, who is likely to die from the effects of gradual starvation and general neglect. The woman is Mary Quinn, believed to be about seventy years old. Her husband, who is about the same age, is under arrest, charged with failing to provide for his wife "according to his means."

What these means are is not exactly known at present, but that they are considerable seems certain. That he had over $100 lying loose about the policemen who made the arrest know, because they saw him stick it into his trousers pocket. He admitted also in court that he has a bank account in the Greenwich Savings Bank, and it is said it amounts to $16,000. Indeed, Quinn at one time admitted that this was the figure.

The case was brought to the attention of Policeman John Lunny by a boy who approached him while he was patrolling his beat on Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock. "There's a woman sick and starving in a house up here," the boy said. Lunny immediately investigated, and found Mrs. Quinn lying unconscious among a lot of dirty clothes. She was entirely nude, save for a shoe on her left foot. She was at once removed to the New York Hospital.

It appears that Quinn neglected to lock the door to his room when he went out yesterday, and that the neighbors, suspecting something wrong, took advantage of the opportunity to send in the boy, who subsequently reported the facts of the case to the policeman, to make an investigation.

It is believed that a part of the money which the couple possess is in Mrs. Quinn's name. She is said to have inherited $1,000 from a sister lately.

The room in which the couple lived was in a very filthy condition. Quinn, when he appeared in court, admitted that he had not taken a bath in five years. He was held in $500 bail pending the result of Mrs. Quinn's illness.

ELEVATED ROADS REORGANIZE.

Kings County and Fulton Companies Incorporate with New Name.

ALBANY, July 7.—The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. It is a reorganization of the Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railway Companies.

The capital stock is $8,800,000, divided into $2,800,000 preferred stock, and $6,000,000 common stock. The Directors are E. Mora Davison, Wilton C. Percy, Charles H. Werner, George S. Bonner, Walter F. Wood, Adolph Frank, and William J. Cahill of New York City, and John L. Wells and Benedict Hamburger of Brooklyn.

SUED HIS FORMER FIANCEE.

Chicago Man Recovers in Court for Presents Bestowed.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Dr. E. J. Brewer, who sued his former fiancée, the wife of Dr. John H. Curtis of 36 Southwood Street, for $90 and costs for money and various articles furnished her before her marriage to Dr. Curtis, has been awarded $75 and costs by Justice Dooley. A. J. Gray, Mrs. Curtis's former classmate at Dixon, conducted the case for Dr. Brewer, who declares he will settle for nothing less than the full amount awarded by the court. The judgment and costs together will be nearly $100.

Justice Dooley threw out of the bill the cost of the wine and other luxuries which Dr. Brewer claims to have furnished Mrs. Curtis while she was still Eva M. Sellack. Dr. and Mrs. Curtis were present in court when the decision was announced. No notice of an appeal was given.

KIDNAPPED BY RAG PEDDLER.

Pennsylvania Girl Found in New Jersey and Her Abductor Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Della May Lewis, an eight-year-old girl, who was kidnapped yesterday from her home in Darby, Delaware County, just outside this city, is in the custody of the police of Woodbury, N. J., and her abductor has been arrested there. The child was playing near her home late yesterday afternoon, and it was learned soon after by her grandparents, with whom she lived, that an unknown man, driving a wagon, had been seen with her alongside him on the seat.

The police were notified and the child was reported found last night at Barnsboro, N. J. The prisoner is a rag peddler, and when seen in New Jersey with the child was unable to give satisfactory replies as to her being with him. The child's grandparents went to Woodbury to-day to get possession of Della.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 7.—Della May Lewis, who was stolen yesterday afternoon from Darby, Penn., was found in Barnsboro last night in the wagon of Patrick Rany, the man who is alleged to have stolen her from home. Rany reached Barnsboro in an intoxicated condition and went to bed in the hotel there, leaving the child lying in the bottom of the wagon. The drive to Barnsboro was taken in a driving rainstorm and the child was wet through. Rany was placed under arrest. The child said her abductor abused her. The men of Barnsboro made threats and the authorities thought it best to bring the prisoner to the county jail here. Rany says he was so intoxicated yesterday that he did not know what he was doing. He denies the girl's charge.

Send 6c. for Summer Book to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y. See advs.—Adv.

BRYAN'S MEN DETERMINED

Threaten to Break the Two-thirds Rule If Necessary.

STATEMENT BY MR. ALTGELD

No Party Tradition, He Says, Should Prevent the Reaffirmation of the Chicago Platform.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld, who is generally accredited as the prime mover in the recently announced plan to bring about a conference of delegates of the American Bimetallic Union and the bimetallic clubs of the Ohio Valley simultaneously with the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in this city, July 20, made an announcement to-day which indicates that the silver leaders of the country will seek to abolish the "two-thirds rule," if necessary, in order to assure the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform without omission.

It was predicted several weeks ago that Col. Bryan's friends were disposed to break the time-honored rule which makes a two-thirds vote of a Democratic National Convention necessary to a nomination. This forecast was accompanied by admissions from several of Bryan's intimate friends that, although they had no doubt the next National Convention would reaffirm the Chicago platform and place the Nebraskan at the head of the ticket, they would concede that the rapid sequence of political events might make it necessary for the Colonel to fall back on a rule requiring only a majority to nominate.

"It is not my province," said Mr. Altgeld to-day, "to dictate to the National Committee, and I presume it would not be within the province of the committee itself to take any action with reference to the two-thirds rule. The convention will be the judge and the maker of its own rules of procedure. If the principles of the party require the abrogation of the customary two-thirds rule, that rule will doubtless be broken. The gold Democrats are 'trimmers.' They have no well-defined principles. They are not devoted to any principle. I take it that the Democratic Party must take broader grounds than the mere calculation of votes."

OHIO DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

Reaffirm the Chicago Platform—Speech by Bryan—Judge Tarvin Talks on New York Politics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs was organized to-day with Gen. E. B. Finley of Bucyrus as permanent Chairman and Charles L. Swain of Cincinnati Secretary. The resolutions adopted reaffirm allegiance to the Chicago platform and "demand the renomination of that fearless champion of the Democracy and the people's rights, William Jennings Bryan." The resolutions further declare:

We appreciate and honor the courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain and the unwarranted and inexcusable war against the Filipinos, and we declare the conduct of the National Administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. We believe with Thomas Jefferson in "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

We denounce the attempt to engraft militarism and autocracy as a part of our system of Government, under the guise of patriotism and devotion.

Trusts are the offspring of the vicious money and tariff systems imposed upon the country by the Republican Party; their sole object is to, and they do, concentrate the bulk of National wealth in the hands of a few, while the others, including the laborer, who produce all wealth, are being reduced to industrial and political serfdom, and we demand that any article, the production or price of which is controlled by a combine or trust, shall be classed on the free list.

We demand the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

At a dinner to-night, which was attended by those who had participated in the organization of the new association, William J. Bryan made the principal speech. In opening his speech he said:

I congratulate the clubs upon having declared in emphatic terms that there shall be no retreat from the position taken by the Democratic Party in 1896. The Chicago platform applied Jeffersonian principles to the questions then before the country. Every plank in that platform was a Democratic plank, and not one plank could be taken from the platform without injury to the party's chances of success. Sometimes we hear a suggestion that the silver plank should be dropped or amended, but as a rule those who threaten to get off the platform are really the persons who were never on the platform. Those who aided in the adoption of the Chicago platform are still true to its principles, and a multitude of those who were opposed to its adoption have been converted to it within the last three years.

After discussing at some length the money question, Mr. Bryan spoke as follows about trusts:

The trust question is not a new one, and yet it has grown in interest and importance because the trusts have grown in number. Attorney Gen. Griggs is reported as saying: "If anything is done to control the trusts, it must be done by the States." No one who has examined the subject will believe that State legislation is sufficient. The Federal Government must deal with the trust as soon as its pernicious influence extends beyond the limits of the State in which it is organized.

The President, through his Attorney General, can enforce the law now in existence. If that law is not sufficient, he can recommend laws which are sufficient. If the Constitution will not permit the extinguishment of trusts, he can recommend an amendment to the Constitution conferring upon the Federal Government ample power to enable the Government to destroy the monopoly principle in industry. The Republican Party through its Administration could extinguish its trusts if it desired to do so. It is powerless to deal with the question, because it mortgaged itself to the trusts to obtain the money necessary to carry the last election. When the methods employed in the last election are understood, no one need wonder that the Attorney General is undisturbed by the watering of stock, the discharge of traveling men, and the extortion practiced on the consumer.

The latter half of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to imperialism, with this conclusion: "Let us give to the Filipinos the same assurance of independence that we have given to the Cubans. Let us assure them of our intention of establishing a stable Government, which, when established, will be their Government, not ours. Let us assure them that we shall stand by them like an elder brother, and say to other nations: 'Hands off! Let this republic work out its destiny.'"

Judge Tarvin of Kentucky responded to the toast, "Party and Principle." In the course of his speech he said:

"Those who voted for the Chicago platform in 1896 and others who are now in sympathy with that platform will not tolerate any trade or dicker for the purpose of obtaining the vote of New York. It is known to all men that those in control of the Democratic organization in New York City are not and cannot be in sympathy with that platform. Every man understands that the organized wealth of this country owns that organization, body and soul.

"The Democratic Party, as now organized, is feared and dreaded by the organized wealth of the land, and the effort now being made in New York, Chicago, and Indianapolis is to destroy the force and power of that party by mutilating the Chicago platform of 1896, which gives to the party all the force and power it possesses.

"The real and loyal Democrats of New York should cut loose from the organization and send a real Democratic delegation to the National Convention of 1900. Neither the weakness of McKinleyism nor the cowardice of Algerism, nor the brutality of Hannaism, nor the corruption of Crokerism can defeat the purposes fixed in the hearts and minds of the common people of the United States. We will reach the result standing on the immutable principles enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896."

George Fred Williams and Christopher T. Callahan of Massachusetts also made addresses.

NO ALGER-PINGREE ALLIANCE.

Secretary Denies that He Has Combined with Michigan's Governor.

Before his departure for Washington yesterday Secretary of War Alger had a word to say about the contest for the Michigan United States Senatorship, which he had previously declined to discuss. In the course of this talk he denied in the most positive manner the existence of any political combination between Gov. Pingree and himself.

"There can be," he said, "no political combination between Gov. Pingree and myself, because it would be impossible for me while a member of the Cabinet to form one with anybody who is not in perfect accord with the President's policy, as Gov. Pingree is known not to be. I heartily favor the President's policy, and have no intention of resigning from the Cabinet."

Secretary Alger added that he had told Gov. Pingree and his friends that he was not a candidate for the Senatorship in the sense of seeking the place at the hands of the Legislature, and that he would not put any money into the campaign.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

Will Send a Committee to Confer with the Democratic National Body in Chicago.

The Chicago Platform Democrats, who first found their power at the dollar dinner which William Jennings Bryan graced with his presence, decided at a meeting held last night in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, to send a committee of three to confer with the Democratic National Committee at its meeting in Chicago on July 20.

This committee, which consists of James R. Brown, Ezra Tuttle, and Dr. George W. Thompson, was instructed to appear before the National Committee and use every possible argument to convince it that something must be done to prevent Tammany Hall from gaining representation in the National Convention next year, and to make it possible for Democrats of the dollar-dinner variety to perfect its organization so that it can either keep Tammany Hall from sending a delegation to the National Convention or make it possible to select a silver delegation, which may successfully contest the seats of the Tammany delegates should any of them by chance get into the convention.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Working Six Hours a Day Upon the Currency Question.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 7.—The members of the sub-committee of the United States Senate Finance Commission, who have come here to discuss the question of currency reform, have settled down to two sessions, aggregating six hours daily.

The deliberations of the committee are private, and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Chairman of the sub-committee, stated emphatically to-day that every statement which had been printed purporting to come from the committee has been purely guess work. He said:

"We may reach stages in our work when the publication of news concerning the progress can do no harm, but at present no bill or section of a bill has been drafted."

The members of the committee here are frequently in communication by wire with their colleagues who have not been able to be present at the conference. Senator Platt of Connecticut has been called home by illness in his family. It is thought the committee will finish its work in two or three weeks.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY FIGHT.

F. Norton Goddard, on the Staff of Gov. Roosevelt, Enters the Struggle for the Leadership.

A new factor has entered into the fight for the Republican leadership in the Twentieth Assembly District in the person of F. Norton Goddard, the President of the East Side Republican Club at 217 East Thirty-fourth Street and Captain on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Goddard admitted last night that he was an aspirant for the place, for which "Lightning Jim" Stewart and City Marshal George M. Lush are also contending, but he declared that his fight would be made on different lines from that conducted by the other two candidates.

"The East Side Republican Club," Capt. Goddard said, "is composed of men who wish to advance the interests of the party in our side of the city, and not of men who aim to control the patronage. During May and June we took a great deal of interest in the enrollment, and I can say without boasting that we filed more names than the Garfield Club and the Theodore Roosevelt Club conbined. I find that we have the support of the better element of the party—not the men who hold or want office. This class is in the majority in the district, I believe, and even if we don't win this year, we will next. Our club is with the county organization and so am I. I am only exercising my right as a Republican and as a citizen to aspire to the leadership of the district."

Capt. Goddard is a merchant at 100 Bleecker Street, and is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, University, Merchants', Tuxedo, Harvard, Grolier, and New York Athletic Clubs. He built and furnished the Civic Club for young men of the east side, at 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, and has taken a great deal of interest in affairs in that section of the city.

In the meantime the fight between Messrs. Stewart and Lush waxes hot. Mr. Lush is secure in his belief that his election officers will be appointed by the Police Board, while Stewart declares that his men will be appointed if it takes all the power in the State courts to bring about such a result.

Ex-Gov. Black has declined to become "Lightning Jim" Stewart's counsel, and as yet the deposed leader has not engaged an attorney; but he threatens to get one within a short time.

CERVERA FREED FROM BLAME.

Spanish Officers Defeated at Santiago Are Acquitted.

MADRID, July 7.—Admiral Cervera and the other commanders of the Spanish fleet destroyed in the battle of Santiago, whose conduct has been the subject of an inquiry by special court-martial, were to-day acquitted and formally liberated.

THE PULLMAN TRAINING SCHOOL

Direction in Millionaire's Will May Be Carried Out.

CHICAGO, July 7.—It is rumored that the manual training school, for the establishment of which George M. Pullman left a legacy of $1,500,000, is shortly to be erected at Pullman.

It was generally supposed the breaking of the multi-millionaire's will through the decision of the widow to take her dower right rather than accept the allowance made under the terms of the will, would put an end to the contemplated plans for a training school. It is now asserted, however, by certain people generally credited with a familiarity with the intentions of the Pullman Trustees, that an agreement has been reached with the widow, whereby the fulfillment of her husband's desire for a monument to the Pullman name, in the form of an institution of learning, will come to pass.

A COVINGTON CHURCH SCANDAL.

Deacon Brown Fails to Prove Charges Against Mrs. Voyer.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—There is trouble in the Third Baptist Church of Covington. The congregation held a meeting last night to hear charges preferred by Deacon Fred Brown against Mrs. William R. Voyer. He alleges that she was guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian, and asked that she be requested to withdraw from the church.

Deacon Brown said that last December Mrs. Voyer gave a party at her residence on a prayer meeting night, and during the course of the evening she allowed the young folks to indulge in dancing. Mrs. Voyer called upon Brown to prove that she allowed dancing, which he could not do. She then told the congregation that her husband, who is not a church member, gave the party and not she. Brown then made more charges, which were not sustained.

Finally Deacon Brown and his wife's family, the Lavercombes, withdrew from the church. The congregation voted unanimously that Mrs. Voyer had not been guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian.

Don't overlook your country supply of "Otto Huber Beer." Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write or telephone Brewery, Brooklyn, E. D.—Adv.

YACHT FRA DIAVOLO SUNK

Run Down in the North River Off Liberty Street by Tug Hustler.

ALL HER PASSENGERS RESCUED

Guests of Howard McNutt, E. S. Stokes's Brother-in-Law—Stories of the Collision Differ.

The steam yacht Fra Diavolo, formerly the property of the late Hermann, the magician, now, according to Manning's Yacht Register, owned by Edward S. Stokes, was run down and sunk at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug Hustler in the middle of the North River, off Liberty Street. The pleasure craft was in charge of Howard McNutt of 731 St. Nicholas Avenue, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stokes, who, with Mrs. McNutt and a party of three men and five women, were returning from a pleasure trip down the bay.

The yacht was operated by the Captain and a crew of six men. The Hustler was in command of Capt. George A. Earl, who, however, was below at the moment of the accident, the wheel of his vessel being in the hands of the mate, a new man.

The Fra Diavolo sank almost immediately after the collision, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that all hands on board were rescued by the Hustler. The cause of the accident, which occurred in broad daylight, in perfectly clear weather, and in view of innumerable harbor craft, is shrouded in mystery, all hands concerned preserving the greatest reticence. The little information obtainable last night varied widely in many important particulars.

According to those who viewed the accident from shore, the Fra Diavolo was passing up the river and the Hustler was passing diagonally across, heading slightly to the northward in coming from the New Jersey side. The tug attempted to pass under the stern of the Fra Diavolo in order to make the New York shore.

Either the man at the wheel of the Hustler miscalculated his speed or the pilot of the Fra Diavolo was unaware of the close proximity of the vessel in his wake, for, for some unknown reason, the tug, which was going at full speed, rapidly overhauled the yacht, making at last directly for her stern. There was a scurrying forward of the passengers, and the next moment the bow of the tug buried itself with a crash in the stern of the pleasure vessel. The shock of the collision threw a number of the yacht's passengers from their feet and created a scene of the wildest excitement.

The Hustler drew back after a moment with a damaged bow, leaving a gaping hole in the stern of the Fra Diavolo, into which the water rushed in torrents. It was plain that the vessel would sink within a few moments, and the Hustler quickly drew alongside, and Capt. Earl, who had rushed on deck after the collision, shouted to the crew and terrified passengers of the doomed vessel to jump aboard his craft.

Every one, including the women, obeyed with extraordinary presence of mind, and within less than two minutes every soul on board had leaped to the deck of the tug. The passengers and crew were even followed in their perilous leap by a little lap dog belonging to one of the women passengers. Many of the men who had dropped their hats during the shock of the collision escaped bareheaded.

The Tug E. J. Barrett, which was passing, drew near to render assistance, but her services were not needed. The Hustler had barely got clear from the side of the Fra Diavolo when the yacht lurched and went down stern first. The rushing of the waters upon the boilers of the yacht caused immense clouds of steam to issue from her funnel and hatches, giving the impression of an explosion to the watchers on shore.

The Hustler landed the passengers and crew of the yacht at Pier 6 North River, whence they hurriedly disappeared without giving any information whatever. The Hustler then went to her dock at Pier 18 East River and notified the office of the Merritt-Chapman Company of the accident. The police were not notified, and could obtain no information whatever regarding the accident.

The official in charge of the Merritt-Chapman Company, when seen, asserted that Capt. Earl had simply reported the fact that he had been in collision and sunk the Fra Diavolo, the Hustler sustaining some damage to her bow, but gave no further particulars. The Hustler immediately left her dock and cruised down the bay on her regular business. She did not return until late last night.

Mrs. McNutt when seen admitted that she and her husband had been in charge of the party on the Fra Diavolo, but refused to give the names of her guests or any particulars concerning the accident. One of the women guests, who refused to be quoted, was willing to talk, however, and her version of the accident differs radically from that of the spectators along the water front.

"We had been on a cruise around the bay," she said, "and reached the Battery shortly before 6 o'clock. We intended to land at the Battery pier, but were told that we could not land there. We then steamed up the North River, intending to put in at Pier 5. The tug Hustler was coming down stream. Our Captain signaled that he was going to port. The other boat gave an answering signal, which I heard our Captain exclaim was a wrong signal.

"We then headed around to starboard, but the tug seemed to make directly for us, and the next moment her bow had crashed into the port side of the Fra Diavolo just abaft her engines, tearing a great hole in her side. Every one saw at once that our vessel was doomed, and we cried out for help to a smaller yacht lying near to shore, but it did not respond.

"The Hustler quickly swung alongside and gave us a line. Our crew was about to lower a lifeboat, but the Captain of the tug yelled that our vessel was sinking fast and for all hands to jump on board. This we did quickly, and the Hustler attempted to tow the Fra Diavolo, but within a moment she went down snapping the tow line as she did so.

"The whole thing happened within about three minutes, and I hardly recall everything that occurred, but I know that our Captain and crew worked with the utmost coolness. I don't remember our Captain's name, but I heard him remark several times after the accident, 'You'll find that I am right, and the Captain of the tugboat is wrong,' and so it appeared to me.

Capt. Earl of the Hustler said: "I had been to the Pennsylvania coal docks in Jersey City, and was coming down the river shortly before 6 o'clock on the way to Pier 18, East River. I was below eating my dinner, and Mate Wise had the wheel. I was aroused by hearing an unusual amount of signaling from our whistle responded to by another boat. I rushed on deck just as the collision occurred, and I saw that we had badly shattered the after part of the Fra Diavolo.

"It seemed certain that the vessel could not live many minutes, and I quickly ordered my port propeller reversed full speed, which threw my vessel adongside the yacht. I then called for all hands to jump aboard my boat, which they did with considerable coolness, although one of the women caused some delay by trying to catch her small dog to bring with her. The men on board refused to leave the yacht until she did, and there were a few exciting moments while the dog was being captured.

"After all hands had come on board I got a line around the bow bitt of the Fra Diavolo and attempted to tow her to the pier. The tug Barrett, which had ranged alongside, was just in the act of getting a line on board when the yacht gave a sudden lurch to port and went down stern first. Not being on deck at the time, I do not know exactly how the accident happened, but will investigate and report to-morrow."

The Fra Diavolo was a yacht of 64 tons gross measurement and 44 tons net, and had a length over all of 107 feet. She was built in 1880 at Tottenville, S. I. She lies completely submerged in nine fathoms of water.

MEETING OF INDIANA LAWYERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7.—Four hundred Indiana lawyers, and a large number from other States, are attending the annual meeting of the State Bar Association. The most notable address before the association was by William A. Ketcham, formerly Attorney General, who denounced the practice of levying political assessments on Judges. The sentiments he uttered were heartily approved by the association. He said in part:

"Within a short time after the nominating convention, not long enough to permit the feelings of gratitude which come to every one for a confidence reposed in him by his fellow-man, a candidate for Judge receives a quiet intimation that his 'assessment' is so and so. He must pay for the right of being on the ticket, although the salary of the office is not sufficiently large to provide against 'a rainy day' or old age. Members of this association hold places upon political committees of the various political parties. If the lawyers were against the practice it would not be a difficult matter to eradicate it."

REPLY TO THE CONTROLLER.

Existence of Abuses at the Western House of Refuge Denied by One of the Managers.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 7.—The dispatches in this morning's papers, giving the report of the State Controller respecting the resignation of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge at Albion and hinting at many abuses, stirred up great indignation in Orleans County. Dr. Edward Munson of Medina, a prominent member of the resigning board, was especially indignant. Dr. Munson, who was Secretary of the board, said that I. H. Signor, the President, has been called to Albany by the Governor for a personal conference respecting the matter.

"These charges," said Dr. Munson, "while apparently directed as much toward the Albion institution as any other, cannot be so directed in the real intention of the Controller. I certainly deny every charge of cruelty, wasting of money, and favoritism in the purchase of supplies. Our watchmen do not sleep, lashing to the floor, stripping girls of their clothing and chaining or holding them down and whipping them is unheard of, and forcing girls to bathe in tubs just used by inmates having contagious diseases cannot have occurred. I cannot answer for other institutions except our own. One item in the Controller's letter I recognize. I believe that it is true that some hardware supplies are purchased from time to time of a local dealer whose wife was a member of the board, but as his bid was the lowest for the articles and the estimates were sanctioned by the Controller's office a month in advance, it seems to me that this must be considered a very mild abuse.

"Everything else that was quoted as from Controller Morgan's letter must be directed elsewhere. Our letter of resignation was most courteous. We did not refer to the Board of Charities, the Civil Service Commission, and the Controller as 'officious marplots, meddling with the refuge in an insulting and embarrassing manner.' Nothing of the sort was written. It had simply got so that all we had to do with the refuge was to hold a meeting once a month and pass upon the paroles to be granted to inmates. We received no salaries, and were compelled to pay our own expenses, except bare car fare. We had all of the responsibility, with very little power to act. Hence our resignation."

Dr. Munson declares that the men turned over to the management for employment by the State Civil Service Commission are incompetent, and asserts that only the Board of Managers is competent to pick men morally fit to care for girls and women of the character of those of the Refuge.

TALK OF AN INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, July 7.—The disclosures relative to the management of State reformatories for women and the abuse of their inmates, it is expected, will be brought officially to the attention of the Governor and will form the basis of an inquiry, either by special attorneys or by a committee of the State Board of Charities.

Controller Morgan said to-day that while the matter undoubtedly would be brought to the Governor's attention ultimately, it was not necessary to do so at this time and that he did not believe that there was any reason why the Governor should order an investigation. Speaking of the statements he had made, the Controller said they were based upon the testimony taken by his first deputy, Mr. Gillman, and Mr. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Morgan said that the new State finance law would be rigorously executed with respect to the salaries of employes of State reformatory and charitable institutions. Continuing, he said:

"I deplore very much the necessity of having had to make the charges I did in the letter, but they were forced from me. I have been attacked, and so has the State Board of Charities, for our enforcement of the law governing these institutions, and we have been compelled to justify our position. The charges are all borne out by facts, and when the proper time comes the names of participants and specific facts will be made public."

CONEY ISLAND'S NEW MYSTERY.

The Coney Island police have another bathhouse mystery to unravel. A man whose identity is unknown hired a bathhouse at Doyle's pavilion yesterday afternoon, presumably to go in bathing. That is the last that was seen of him. His clothing was found in the bathhouse late last night by Charles Cody, an attendant at the pavilion, but no trace of the man could be found. The clothes were taken to the local police station.

The missing bather's effects consisted of a black alpaca coat, a brown derby hat containing the label of a hatter at 53 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan; dark trousers, a tennis shirt, a bow tie, black lace shoes, brown socks, and white underwear. In the pockets of the coat were found 2 cents in money and a letter. The envelope bore the address "H., Box 210, Herald, New York." Inside the letter was addressed to "George R. Fitch, New York City," and was as follows:

Sir: Let it be understood for once and for all that I will not wait another forty-eight hours for a final settlement. Demand after demand has been made, but no satisfaction obtained. Now this is final, and, unless you immediately surrender all documents mentioned in my letter of June 23, and make full accounting of all money held in trust by you, neither you nor the electric chair shall deter me from taking action.

P. D. E.

The letter had evidently been received by the missing bather, and from its tone the police suspect that the supposed drowned man committed suicide rather than make the "accounting" demanded by the writer of the letter. Police Capt. Kenny has detailed several men on the case.

The City Directory does not contain the name of George R. Fitch.

KENTUCKY TROOPS CALLED OUT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 7.—To-night Gov. Bradley called out 250 State troops to go to Clay County to quell what was said to be an incipient riot. He had received information, which he thought was reliable, to the effect that Deputy Sheriff James Stubblefield, a friend of the Whites and Howards, attempted to arrest Mart Smith, a friend of the Garrards and Bakers, last night, when Smith shot him in the arm and leg, doing such injury that both limbs had to be amputated. John Treadway verifies the report at London, and says to-night that Stubblefield cannot live.

It was further reported to the Governor that the Whites and Howards were scouring the woods for Smith, who had escaped, and that when captured, he would be killed, and that the Baker-Howard feud would soon be raging again.

Determined to put a stop to the Clay County troubles, the Governor then issued his order, which, had it been carried out, would have cost the State $5,000 and would have accomplished no good. As it is, the troops will have to be paid about $700 for assembling. At 9:30 to-night the Governor received a telegram from Judge Boyd of London, saying there were no factional troubles over the fatal shooting of Stubblefield and that there was no necessity for sending the troops to Clay County. This caused a countermanding order to be issued, and the soldiers were notified and went to bed.

Mrs. Tom Baker says she is afraid her children will be killed by the Howards and Whites, and she has asked Capt. Calhoun, a leading Mason of this city, to get them admitted to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, at Louisville. He thinks he will succeed.

Bensolyptus Antiseptic Tooth Powder removes all trace of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath.—Adv.

RAILROAD DEAL DISCUSSED

New York Central-Pennsylvania Agreement Not Doubted.

THE SHARES OF BOTH ADVANCE

Demoralization of Rates in Trunk Line Territory May Now Be Averted—Mr. Cassatt's Presence Here.

Persons who are keeping close watch of the Eastern railroad situation manifested a keen interest in the news published yesterday morning of the practical unification of control of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad systems. The value and significance of the work of William K. Vanderbilt in bringing these two trunk line systems close together was readily appreciated by railroad men who have believed, since the dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association by order of the United States Supreme Court, that future demoralization of railroad rates could only be averted by the domination of a strong influence in trunk line territory.

The statements that W. K. Vanderbilt and his friends had become the largest holders of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, and that a single controlling voice would hereafter direct the policies of the two greatest railroad systems in the Eastern part of this country, were generally accepted by well-informed financiers as facts fully in keeping with the signs of the times.

Even in skeptical Wall Street there was no disposition to doubt the substantial accuracy of the published story. The shares of New York Central and the Pennsylvania both advanced in price because of the belief in the mutual advantage of absolute harmony in the control of the two properties. As in the case of the New York Central-Boston and Albany merger recently planned by W. K. Vanderbilt, this later scheme was the absorbing topic on 'Change.

In the absence of W. K. Vanderbilt from the city—he being in Canada on a fishing trip—persons in search of corroborative details of the New York Central-Pennsylvania union naturally found the field an unproductive one. Past events have shown that W. K. Vanderbilt keeps his own counsel pretty closely. Just before the official announcement of the acquisition of the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central Road by the New York Central men high in authority in all of the systems concerned declared that no such thing was even thought of.

After the terms of the New York Central-Boston and Albany deal were disclosed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, five days elapsed before any person connected with the New York Central would admit the facts. It is not to be expected, therefore, that any official explanations of W. K. Vanderbilt's relations to the Pennsylvania Railroad will be forthcoming until Mr. Vanderbilt is ready to promulgate them.

It was a curious circumstance that what denials were made by officers connected with both railroads were not of the story as published in THE TIMES, but of a suppositititious consolidation or union of the systems, which is an impossibility.

MR. CALLAWAY TALKS.

President Callaway of the New York Central said yesterday that he knew nothing about Mr. Vanderbilt's action or plans regarding the Pennsylvania Railroad. "I do not profess to know anything about Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's holdings of Pennsylvania Railroad stock," said Mr. Callaway.

"So far as I know the story about a proposed union of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems is all wind. There is one thing that I do know, however, and that is that President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania never attended a meeting of the New York Central Directors. The fact that he was here on the day that the Boston and Albany lease was approved was merely a coincidence. He came on another matter and it happened that he took luncheon here."

E. V. W. Rossiter, the Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, and in a certain sense the personal representative of both Cornelius and W. K. Vanderbilt, declined to discuss this subject from any standpoint.

J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the most influential of the New York Central Directors, was asked for an expression of opinion on a union of New York Central and Pennsylvania interests. He said: "I am surprised that THE TIMES should first print a story in relation to such a deal, and then send to me to ask if it is true. I know nothing about such a compact, and I do not believe that there is any truth in the story."

In commenting on THE NEW YORK TIMES'S story regarding W. K. Vanderbilt's relations with the Pennsylvania system, Dow & Jones's Wall Street Journal said yesterday afternoon: "This arrangement is the result of the large Vanderbilt ownership in the Pennsylvania Road, to which we directed attention a few days ago."

MR. CASSATT'S PRESENCE HERE.

The following explanation is given of the presence of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the executive offices of the New York Central on the day that the Boston and Albany lease was approved by the New York Central Directors. A complication had arisen over a demand by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg for the right of way over the New York Central's Beech Creek branch in Pennsylvania. When the Vanderbilts acquired the Beech Creek Road several years ago, it was agreed with the Pennsylvania Railroad that the New York Central would not let any new interests into the Beech Creek territory.

Recently the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg has extended its line to a point of connection with the Beech Creek, and has threatened to parallel that line unless allowed the right of way over it. The Pennsylvania Railroad management was made acquainted with the facts, but insisted on the New York Central holding to its old agreement.

After President Cassatt's election he took up this Beach Creek question with President Callaway, and the Pennsylvania waived its objection to giving the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg the right of way over the Beech Creek branch. This amicable arrangement, it is asserted, was completed on the occasion of President Cassatt's visit to the Grand Central Station on Friday of last week.

THE TWO RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

The New York Central system as it now exists (including the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central) has a mileage of 5,664; the Boston and Albany acquisition will increase this mileage to 6,053. Now the capital stock of the New York Central is $100,000,000. The Boston and Albany will come in with $25,000,000 of capital stock on which dividends of 8 per cent. per annum are guaranteed.

The bonded indebtedness of the New York Central includes $100,000,000 3½ per cent. refunding bonds and $121,550,000 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, the latter having been issued to take up the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central stock. In 1898 the gross earnings of the system were as follows, in round numbers: New York Central lines, $45,775,000; Lake Shore lines, $20,738,000, and the Michigan Central, $13,925,000. The Boston and Albany in the same year earned, gross, $9,241,000.

At the beginning of the present year the Pennsylvania system of railroads aggregated 9,035 miles. Of this gross mileage, 4,611 represents the mileage operated directly under the caption "The Lines East of Pittsburg and Erie," and 4,424 miles represent the mileage operated as the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie.

According to the latest information, the amount of Pennsylvania Railroad stock outstanding is $129,305,000. The amount of capital authorized by law is $151,700,000. Pennsylvania Railroad bonds to the amount of $130,000,000 are outstanding, including the $100,000,000 consolidated mortgage; the $20,000,000 4 per cent. loan of 1881, and the $10,000,000 collateral trust loan of 1883. In the year 1899 the gross earnings of the

Pennsylvania Railroad system amounted to $132,869,470.

STABILITY OF RATES NECESSARY.

Since the dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association because of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that it was an illegal body, Eastern railroad men have predicted that the trunk lines would find it difficult to maintain rates for any length of time unless one man or one interest could get control of all or nearly all of the lines. The railroad situation in the trunk line territory is different from the situation in any other part of the country.

The trunk-line roads are not getting much more than one-half the rate per ton per mile for carrying freight that the Western and Southern roads receive. This fact is partly due to the greater number of important roads in trunk-line territory and the greater number of important competing points. The commercial competition in trunk-line territory intensifies the transportation competition and thereby increases the perplexity of the railroad problem.

Stability of rates is regarded by most of the Eastern railroad men as absolutely essential to the future solvency of the Eastern trunk lines, and there are many traffic managers who are wondering how, in the face of fierce competition, they are going to maintain rates without any lawful authority to make an agreement between themselves.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET.

Disclosure of the New York Central-Pennsylvania alliance was quite effective in yesterday's stock market, not alone upon the stocks of the two roads, but also upon railroad shares in general. Before the opening of the New York market Pennsylvania, New York Central, and other American shares had made advances in London, and the higher prices reported by cable led to buoyancy in the stocks in the first few minutes of trading here.

New York Central sold at 139⅞ at the opening, which was an advance of 1½ points over the Thursday closing. Pennsylvania opened at 137 and immediately ran up to 138, an advance of 2½ points over the closing price of the preceding day. These were the highest prices reached by the stocks, profit-taking sales and later short selling by Stock Exchange traders induced by denials of the alliance keeping them from advancing during the rest of the day.

Up to the market's close, however, the two stocks were persistently bought by brokers believed to be acting for Vanderbilt and other strong financial interests, and this buying kept the quotations well up toward the high marks.

Wall Street was much surprised by the story of the alliance, although in some high quarters the surprise was occasioned by the unexpected publication of the facts and not by the facts themselves. The news of the deal had a stimulating effect upon bullish sentiment and the speculative community found in it explanation of recent heavy buying of Pennsylvania and New York Central stocks by people close to the Messrs. Vanderbilt and their associates.

STATEMENT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Official Close to President Cassatt Talks of the Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A prominent official close to President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day denied the published statement that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads had entered a compact by which the two systems had practically become one. To a reporter of The Associated Press he said:

"There has never been any thought of consolidating the two systems. The New York Central is practically a family railroad owned by the Vanderbilts, while there are 30,000 stockholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad. The relations of the two companies are pleasant, but, as the Pennsylvania Railroad is competing with the New York Central for Western traffic, the interests of the two roads are not compatible, and consequently a consolidation or amalgamation would be out of the question."

Regarding Mr. Cassatt's presence at the Boston and Albany lease meeting of the New York Central Directors the official said: "Mr. Cassatt made a personal call on President Callaway of the New York Central on that day, but he was not present during the meeting of the Board of Directors."

BOSTON AND MAINE'S FUTURE.

A Director Says Vanderbilts Have Made No Effort to Secure It.

BOSTON, July 7.—"So far as the Boston and Maine is concerned I am in a position to state positively that no movement whatever has been made either by the Vanderbilt or by any other interest to secure the control of our road," said a Director of the Boston and Maine Road to-day. "The matter has been before the Board of Directors on numberless occasions, and the result of our deliberations has always been that the Boston and Maine was not a property that the Vanderbilts desired.

"If there had been any unusual buying up of the stock information of that fact would certainly have reached us before now, and in the absence of such a movement and in the absence of any overtures whatever coming from the New York Central people, I feel safe in saying that the Boston and Maine will continue to paddle its own canoe as of old."

This gentleman, who did not desire his name used, added cordial approval of the Boston and Albany lease, and when asked about the New Haven Road observed that he thought it would be wise for the officials of that company to avoid offending the Vanderbilts.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Comment of Railroad Gazette on New York Central's Acquisition.

Speaking of the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central Railroad, the current number of The Railroad Gazette says: "The people who own the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad have a sufficient and a powerful motive for making a permanent and irrevocable alliance with the Boston and Albany whether they buy a share of stock or not. They can strengthen their present property by the acquisition of this important trunk line from Albany to Boston and thus give greater stability to both properties. A consolidation will naturally reduce somewhat the general expenses and will reduce a little a few other items of operating expenses. The interchange of traffic back and forth over the two roads may not be any closer or greater in volume than it has been in the past, but the certainty of the continuance of that interchange is worth a good deal.

"The great rival of the New York Central is the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is liable some time to have close and strong alliances in New England, and it is not amiss for the New York Central to have its own strong New England system. In fact, the New Haven Road and the Pennsylvania are already allied, as far as freight and passenger rates are concerned, on such a solid foundation of mutual interest that the Central may for all practical purposes consider them almost as one road."

DUTY ON CANADIAN REPAIRS.

Thousand Island Steamboat Company Must Pay on This Side.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 7.—An interesting problem has presented itself here which the Treasury Department may be obliged to call on the United States courts to decide.

The boats of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company were laid up at Kingston, Ontario, this Winter as usual, and had extensive repairs made. When these boats appeared at the Thousand Islands this Summer they were boarded by Special Treasury Agents, estimates were made of the value of the work done in Canada, and customs duties were assessed accordingly, the total amounting to over $1,200. This amount the Folgers, who own a controlling interest in the company, are willing to pay, but the Treasury Department does not wish to give a receipt for payment in full until the company settles for past years as well.

Previous to last year a few repairs were reported in the ships' manifests, and duties were paid on them; but this year and last no repairs were manifested. The affair is complicated somewhat by the discovery on the part of the Special Agents of stores on board the boats which were brought over and also not reported.

The repairs and the stores cost about as much in Canada as on this side of the line. The work was done in Kingston because that is the home of the Folgers, and would certainly have been done on the American side if the owners of the boats had foreseen that duties would be collected. The matter is now in the hands of the Treasury Department, and it is very probable that the Folgers will be summoned before a United States court.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Adrian, Cornelius A. Jackson; Barford, Fred Shapley.

NEW JERSEY—Caino, C. M. Dimmick.

MRS. F. W. DICKINS KILLED

An Explosion Causes the Death of the Naval Captain's Wife.

WAS AT WORK WITH GASOLINE

The Fumes Ignited by the Flame of a Plumber's Melting Pot at Her Residence in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Official and unofficial Washington alike were shocked to-day by the tragic death from an explosion of gasoline at her home just west of the British Embassy of Mrs. Margaret Dickins, one of the best-known women in social, literary, and charitable circles in Washington, and the wife of Capt. Francis W. Dickins of the navy. The accident, which occurred about 11 o'clock, had many distressing features, and came as a fearful blow to Capt. Dickins, who was suddenly summoned home from the Navy Department to find his wife dead and the upper part of his house a wreck.

A lighted metal pot used by plumbers, who were descending from the roof of the house, coming in contact with the fumes of gasoline, which was being used by Mrs. Dickins on the third floor, caused the tragedy. Joseph Vaughn, the plumber, was severely but not dangerously burned in an attempt to rescue Mrs. Dickins, whose death probably was almost instantaneous.

The Dickins house is at 1,344 Nineteenth Street, in the fashionable part of the town, being only a block from Dupont Circle. A small room at the head of the stairs on the third floor is used as a storeroom. Mrs. Dickins decided to pack away for the Summer some rugs that were there, and to keep moths from them, saturated them with gasoline this morning. This had collected in pools on the floor. The plumber and his assistant, who had been at work on the roof, repairing a spout, descended with a hot metal pot, while Mrs. Dickins was at work preparing the rugs for storage. The fumes of the highly inflammable gasoline filled the room in which she was working and permeated the whole of the upper floor.

The plumber, Joseph Vaughn, detected the presence of the volatile fluid, but almost on the instant that he cautioned his assistant there was a terrific explosion, wrecking the upper part of the house, and flames broke out immediately. An open gasoline can was alongside of Mrs Dickins, and she received the worst shock of the explosion. The plumbers were knocked down by the shock. The helper, named Cook, quickly recovered and rushed down stairs, closing the door behind him. The screams of Mrs. Dickins recalled him, and he aided Vaughn in an effort to rescue the now unconscious woman. They made several attempts to get her out of the room, but the passageway was narrow and they were soon forced to retreat. Vaughn before leaving placed a blanket over her form, and his helper returned with a fire extinguisher, whose contents he emptied over her, but neither expedient was successful in saving her life. They were both burned in the attempt to save her.

The Fire Department was soon on the scene and extinguished the flames. They found the burned and blackened body of Mrs. Dickins at the door of the room in which she had been at work, and removed it to the residence of Dr. William Dixon, another naval officer, living next door. Life was extinct and the face so burned that it was only by pieces of her dress that the servants were able to identify her. The upper part of the house was found to have been badly wreck on the inside and out. Valuable bric-à-brac, furniture, and curios, collected in all parts of the world, making the house one of the most artistic and beautiful homes in the city, were irreparably damaged. The money loss is estimated at $5,000.

Capt. Dickins was on duty as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation when the explosion occurred. He was hastily summoned home, and did not know of his wife's death until he reached there. The shock prostrated him, and to-night he is under a physician's care, his nervous system being broken down by his misfortune.

Mrs. Dickins was formerly Miss Margaret Bates of this city, a daughter of C. Francis Bates, who lives in the Dakotah apartment house, and a sister of Charles F. Bates, the well-known horseman. She was thirty-eight years old, and was born in Galveston, Texas. After attending a private school, Miss Bates went to Europe to complete her education, studying at Dresden and other cities. She was a remarkably able linguist, speaking French, German, Spanish, and Italian with ease, and having a considerable knowledge of other languages.

After her marriage in 1878 Mrs. Dickins traveled extensively with her husband, both on land and water. The results of her journeys are represented by a number of volumes of which she was the author. One of the best known of these is "Around the World in a Man of War." Mrs. Dickins also published works on travel in the remote and little-known regions of South America.

Mrs. Dickins was an executive member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. During the Spanish-American war she was one of the most active members of a Washington committee which did good work in securing delicacies and caring for the sick and wounded soldiers who passed through the capital from Cuba on the way to the military camps in the South.

Capt. Dickins was graduated from Annapolis in 1864, and has had an unusually active career. Congress has several times passed resolutions to enable him to accept medals from other Governments. He was appointed to be the escort to the Duke of Veragua when the Duke visited the United States in 1893, and was the first to receive a dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee announcing the blowing up of the Maine.

STREET-CAR MEN RESTLESS.

Mr. Parsons Sees Trouble If Mr. Vreeland Doesn't Conciliate the Men.

The committee of railroad employes appointed to present the grievances of the men of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to President Vreeland searched for him all day yesterday, but was unable to find him. The committeemen will try and see him to-day. At the office of the company it was said that Mr. Vreeland was out of town and would not return before Monday.

General Master Workman Parsons said the Metropolitan Railway Company's officials had yesterday caused circulars to be distributed among the employes setting forth that no such grievances as were complained of existed, and asking them to sign the same. This, continued Mr. Parsons, was a trick of the company to find out which of the men belong to the union. They, the railroad officials, may compel their men to sign what they will, he said, but unless the grievances are removed the fires will smoulder on.

"The longer the fires burn," he adds, "the greater the fury when they break forth. We sincerely hope that Mr. Vreeland will act in a conciliatory manner. The thousands of men in his employ are arousing themselves, and it remains with him whether the city shall have a costly struggle or not."

In regard to the affairs of the Brooklyn trolley men Mr. Parsons said the reports concerning the dissatisfaction still existing among them need give no alarm to those interested in the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as the men affected by the agreement with President Rossiter had fully indorsed the action of their committee which called on him, and they have every confidence in the sincerity of the management to carry out its promise.

The Heine Monument Unveiling.

Arrangements for the unveiling of the Heine Monument at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, which is to take place to-day, were completed last night. The following is the programme: Liebold Band, National hymn; Arion Society, selection; Arion Band, selection; speech, by Dr. Ernest Richard, presenting the statue to the city, and speech by Randolph Guggenheimer accepting it on behalf of the city.

The Old Dominion Disabled at Sea.

The steamship Old Dominion of the Old Dominion Line, which left Norfolk last Wednesday, was towed into this port yesterday by three tugs. The starboard trunnion, or centre-pin, of her walking-beam, broke while the vessel was off the Delaware Capes on Thursday. The Jefferson of the same line, was sighted and she towed her sister ship to the Sandy Hook lightship, where the tugs took her in tow.

"Honor is Purchased by Deeds We Do."

Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind—impure blood. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

DEATH OF MAJOR HEATWOLE.

Chief Commissary at Santiago Succumbs to Yellow Fever—Four New Cases Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department has received the following:

Santiago de Cuba, July 7.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Major Heatwole, Chief Commissary, died yesterday at 7 P. M., yellow fever.
SHIMER, Assistant Surgeon.

Major Heatwole was appointed to the volunteer army under the act of April 22, 1898, on June 13 of that year. He was appointed from Indiana, where he was a resident. His brother is Representative Joel P. Heatwole of the Third Minnesota District. Major Heatwole was born in Pennsylvania. He proved such a competent officer that he was among those who were retained when the department mustered out a number of volunteer staff officers. He was made Chief Commissary of the Department of Santiago, and has been one of the most efficient officers upon Gen. Wood's staff.

SANTIAGO, July 7.—Four new cases of yellow fever, all in the City of Santiago, were officially reported to-day. Two deaths were reported. No official report was received from Boniato Camp, but it is known that the situation there is serious. The two principal hotels of the city are now infected.

The camp on the Morro Road is so far healthy, but a dangerous element, very difficult to control, exists in the presence of numerous American adventurers, who are usually hard drinkers and refuse to respect the health regulations.

Up to date 132 cases have been reported and 27 deaths.

Yellow Fever Disappearing at Panama.

COLON, Colombia, July 7.—Yellow fever is gradually disappearing. Only four cases are now under treatment at Panama.

Fever Reports from Cuban Towns.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received a cable from Major O'Reilly at Havana saying: "Armstrong reports two deaths from yellow fever at Puerto Principe. He has made all necessary recommendations. He reports having sufficient force for any immediate exigency." Another cable says the Surgeon at Manzanillo reports two more cases of yellow fever to-day.

USING YELLOW FEVER SERUM.

Dr. Doty said yesterday of the condition of the two yellow fever patients who were transferred on Thursday to Swinburne Island from the transport McClellan that Miss Clendennin is doing nicely and Oscar F. Lackey fairly well. Ferguson and Tidwash, the two suspects, he said, have not yellow fever.

Dr. Doty is experimenting with the yellow fever serum on Mr. Lackey. "On arrival at the hospital Thursday night," he said, "I found that it was impossible to give him nourishment, as his stomach was very weak. His mind was clear and his temperature very high. On being told that he was in a serious plight, and after I explained the use of the yellow fever serum, he said: 'Doctor, do as you think best.'

"I gave him one injection under the skin at 11 o'clock last night, another at 2 A. M., and a third at 7 A. M. While I can say nothing of the effect of the serum, I can state the facts. When he arrived at Swinburne Island his temperature was very high. This morning his temperature had fallen nearly two degrees, and he was more comfortable. I hope to pull him through."

FIRE IN A LINCOLN HOTEL.

Largest Hostelry in the Nebraska City Is Threatened.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 8, 12:45 A. M.—A threatening fire has broken out in the Lindell, the largest hotel in the city. A general alarm has just been turned in.

NO CONSULAR INVOICE NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In a Consular report from Consul Bergholz at Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, he says: "An Armenian merchant here, Missak Venetzian, who has recently been ordering goods from the United States, complains that certain shipping agents in New York have added to the cost of his goods by having an invoice sworn to before a notary public, and his signature and seal authenticated by the Turkish Consul General.

"I would ask the department to notify exporters that Consular invoices are not required by the Turkish customs authorities."

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Isthmian Canal Commission to-day worked on details of the duties that will fall to the several committees. It has been decided to send the Panama committee to Paris, probably during this month. The party will include Col. Ernst and Messrs. Burr and Morrison. Admiral Walker, who is a member of all the committees, will probably accompany them, as may also one or two members from the Committee on Commercial and Political features. Profs. Haupt and Johnson and ex-Senator Pascoe are members of this committee.

While it had been expected that the members of the commission who are not on the Paris detail would go south late this month, there has been so much talk of sickness on the Isthmus that the start may be delayed until late in the Autumn.

KLONDIKE IS NOT ALL GOLD.

SEATTLE, July 7.—The two extreme results of search for gold in Alaska were presented in strong contrast yesterday, when the steamer City of Topeka arrived from the north. Miners from Dawson walked down the gangplank trembling under the weight of the gold dust they carried, while miners from Copper River staggered from weakness and disease contracted in the terrible north. The Klondikers wore new suits, and those from Copper River were still in the blanket clothes they wore when they left civilization, and nearly every one had a roll of blankets under his arm. One poor Copper River miner from New York landed without a cent. A banker, hearing of his plight, purchased for him a ticket across the continent, with a sleeping-car coupon, and fitted him out with new clothes.

The Topeka brought news of the drowning of four men at Five Finger Rapids. They were L. Green, Seattle; H. Mohlin, Whitby Island, Washington; H. Dingley, Victoria, B. C., and William Hoffman, Whitby Island, Washington.

The Copper River passengers number fourteen. They say the Government relief party sent by Capt. Abercrombie into the interior did a great deal of good, and doubtless saved a great many lives. Abercrombie is some distance up the Copper River Valley, working on the main road to the Yukon. Purser R. C. Jones says that the Klondikers on the Topeka placed in his care about $200,000 in gold dust. J. T. Kenyon, W. Hayward, and Judge Ostrander, who were the richest men on board, had about four hundred pounds of dust between them.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

HELP FOR TEXAS VICTIMS

Wealthy New Yorkers Contribute to the Fund for Their Relief.

SUFFERING OF THE REFUGEES

Five Hundred Persons Huddled on a Small Island with Venomous Snakes and Wild Beasts.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 7.—Scores of telegrams were received by Gov. Sayers to-day from charitable persons in all parts of the country, tendering financial aid to the flood sufferers of Texas. Frank Gould of New York wired the Governor to draw on him for $5,000 and to apply the sum where it was most needed. President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and Collis P. Huntington of New York each contributed $5,000, and H. B. Hollins & Co. of the same city $1,000. The cash contributions from all sources to-day amounted to about $30,000.

Further evidence of the distress and destitution of the many thousands of refugees in the inundated region was brought to light to-day. It is reported by reliable persons who have visited the scene of devastation that a large number of negroes have already succumbed to the pangs of hunger. In Washington, Austin, Waller, Fort Bend, and Brazoria Counties the work of rescuing the water-bound inhabitants was continued all last night and to-day. Scores of men, women, and children were saved with hardly sufficient life left in their bodies to hold on to the branches of trees to which they had been clinging for the last three days.

Relief boats were enabled to-day to reach the sand knoll in Austin County, and word was received from there this evening that all of the 500 people who had been huddled together on the little plot of ground for four days had been rescued. The experiences of this colony of refugees were terrible in the extreme. When the flood came they were driven from their homes, and sought to make their way to higher ground. They found that the waters had made a wide detour and that they were already on an island. This island decreased in area rapidly, and for the last four days it embraced only about three acres. To add to the horror of the situation, the island was made the place of refuge of thousands of venomous snakes, wildcats, deer, and other wild animals. The snakes writhed in and out among the terrified and suffering people, and a number of persons who were bitten are still in a critical condition.

It will take the people of the inundated region several years to recover from the effects of the calamity. There are many instances of wealthy planters having had all their crops and movable property destroyed by the flood, leaving them practically penniless and dependent upon charity for food and clothing for themselves and families. This condition of affairs is particularly true in Fort Bend, Brazoria, and Austin Counties, which were largely devoted to sugarcane culture. Their rich and highly improved plantations have been built up within the last twenty-five years, and on each of them were from $50,000 to $200,000 worth of improvements in the way of sugar mills, refineries, fine stables, and residences. All these are gone.

Although no definite information has been received from the State penitentiary convicts who were working on plantations in the flooded region, it is believed that they were removed to higher ground when the waters began to rise and that there are no cases of drowning among them. This applies only to the leased convicts. No information was received to-day from the inundated State penitentiary plantation, in Fort Bend County, where several hundred convicts were employed.

The taking care of 30,000 or more destitute negroes is going to be a big job. They seem to be absolutely indifferent as to their condition and future fate. Many of them were prosperous planters before the flood came. Ever since the war they had been accumulating their modest fortunes, and to have all swept away in a few hours is such a shock that they are stunned. It is now the accepted belief that there will be but little replanting of cotton. It will be too late in the season before the ground is in condition to work, even should the flood subside rapidly. The refugees will have no opportunity of making a crop, and the planters whose places have suffered destruction will have no work to give them until next season. In the meantime it will take a large sum of money to tide them over the next few months.

The general stagnation of railroad traffic is being gradually removed. The hundreds of workmen are doing quick work in making repairs to roadbeds, tracks, and bridges, and regular service on several of the affected lines was restored to-day. The first direct and through mails from St. Louis and the North and East reached here to-day.

Gov. Sayers received the following telegram this evening from Mayor John Phillips of San Felipe, Austin County:

"We have a thousand sufferers from the Brazos flood. Five hundred are in immediate need of food and clothing. They are starving. Help us. We have done and are doing all we can, but our resources have all been swept away."

The Governor replied by sending $2,000 to Mayor Phillips to be used in buying food supplies. Twenty thousand Government rations reached Richmond this evening, and the work of distributing them among the needy was begun. A number of United States Government boats are plying the waters, rescuing the refugees and taking the food supplies to the starving ones.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY CHANGED.

Recent Flood in the Rio Grande May Raise an International Issue.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 7.—The attention of the War Department has been called to a peculiar effect of the recent flood in the Rio Grande River. The former channel of the erratic stream passed within a few rods of Fort Ringgold, Texas, and the pumping station was so situated as to afford an adequate water supply for the army post.

In the recent big rampage the river cut a new channel slicing off a large section of Mexico and placing about a mile between the post and its present channel. The pumping station was not prepared for such an emergency as this, and the water supply at the post is now cut off until some other means of obtaining it can be devised. The International Water Boundary Commission will be called upon to investigate the question of the rightful boundary between the two countries at that point.

O'BRIEN DEFEATS HAWKINS.

Twenty-five Rounds of Roughing and Clinching at Broadway A. C.

"Jack" O'Brien of this city defeated "Dal" Hawkins of California in twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The winner is supposed to be entitled to ask a meeting with Frank Erne to determine the lightweight championship of the world. The men fought at 133 pounds before an assemblage which filled the hall. There was persistent hammering, but neither was able to knock the other out. Hawkins swung his left glove for the jaw and attempted to punch in the stomach with his right. O'Brien swung his left for the stomach and tried for the face with a left punch. Then they would fall into a clinch. This performance was repeated from beginning to end. O'Brien was the stronger, and did the cleanest fighting. He had the crowd with him, although Hawkins, who looks like a small copy of Fitzsimmons, was the favorite in the betting. There was much roughing in the clinches and Hawkins was hissed constantly.

There was a preliminary bout of twelve rounds between George Monroe and "Billy" Barrett, both of New York, at 118 pounds, which resulted in a draw.

Charged with Robbing the Mails.

Post Office Inspectors McGinnes and Fisher late last night arrested Edward Mudge of 19 Newell Street, Brooklyn, a letter-carrier of Station S, at Broadway and Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on a charge of robbing the mails. For a long time complaints had been made of lost money in letters, and the Inspectors, in order to confirm their suspicions, mailed a decoy letter containing marked bills yesterday afternoon. Mudge, on returning to the station after his collection tour yesterday, was accused of stealing money from letters, and denied the charge. When searched, the marked money was found in his pockets, together with seven unopened letters containing money.

20 cents
a day go for carfare and are scarcely thought of.
Telephone Service
in Manhattan may be had for only a fraction of a cent over 20 cents a day and will save you much carfare.
32,000 STATIONS
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
18 Cortlandt St. 952 Broadway
15 Dey St. 115 W. 38th St.

KILLED IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Unknown Colored Bicyclist Impaled on the Shaft of a Delivery Wagon.

An unknown colored man, riding a bicycle, was impaled on the shaft of a delivery wagon at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. The cyclist's head was almost torn from his body. He died in Flower Hospital a few minutes later.

Thomas Farrell, thirty-nine years old, the driver of the wagon, who lives at 1,231 Third Avenue, was arrested. He was held for the action of the Coroner by Magistrate Meade in the Yorkville Police Court.

Farrell was driving through Forty-fourth Street, and when he got to Fifth Avenue he turned up that thoroughfare. The colored bicyclist was riding down the avenue. There was a crush of carriages at the corner, and the bicyclist, who was following a coupé, evidently did not see the approaching delivery wagon. He turned out from behind the coupé suddenly, and the shaft of the delivery wagon struck him, passing through his neck.

The horse attached to the wagon reared and dragged the impaled cyclist from his wheel. Some men ran into the street and held the plunging horse, while Policeman Ormsby of the Bicycle Squad pulled the cyclist from the shaft. The colored man still breathed, and he was hurriedly taken to Flower Hospital. He died, however, a few minutes after reaching there.

The dead man was about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighed 160 pounds, and wore a black suit, a striped shirt, and a checked cap. Nothing was found on the man's person which might indicate his identity.

SWINDLED MRS. SAGE.

A well-dressed young man, who gave the name of William T. Edison, and represented himself to be a cousin of Thomas A. Edison, recently obtained $5 from Mrs. Russell Sage in exchange for a worthless check drawn on a Brooklyn bank to the order of the "Edison Electric Light Company." He asked her to order two copies of her book on the Emma Willard School at $5 a copy, to be sent to 251 West Fifty-sixth Street, and offered in payment the check which was drawn for $15. He received $5 in change.

Mrs. Sage said last evening that the check was returned as not good, and that the address given was found to be a lot surrounded by a board fence. She said also that the matter had been reported to the police, but that so far no trace of the enterprising stranger had been found.

LAUNCH OF A SOUND STEAMER.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—A twin-screw passenger steamer that is to run between New York and New Haven, Conn., will be launched by the Maryland Steel Company on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., and guests are expected in a special car from Jersey City, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Washington to witness the event. She is to be christened the Chester W. Chapin. For beauty and swiftness she will excel the Sound flier, Richard Peck. She measures 324 feet on deck, 310 feet water line, 48 feet molded beam, 64 feet breadth over guards, and 17 feet 2½ inches depth, and is calculated to make 21½ miles an hour. On the lower deck will be ten staterooms for 20 officers and also some passenger accommodations and quarters in the forecastle for the crew.

On the main deck will be the ladies' cabin. The promenade or saloon deck has a double row of staterooms on either side. The gallery deck has the dining room, with the bar at the back, also a café, kitchen, pantry, and officers' mess room. On the hurricane deck will be the pilot-house and Captain's room. Mahogany staircases will lead from the main to the lower deck and to the grand saloon.

The boat will be lighted up with 650 incandescent lamps, and is to have an 8,000 candle-power searchlight. Power will be furnished by two inverted, direct-acting, surface-condensing, triple-expansion engines, with cylinders of 24, 38, and 60 inches diameter by 30 inches stroke. The high pressure cylinder will be equipped with piston valves, and the low pressure cylinders with slide valves. The engines are expected to develop 4,200 indicated horse-power, and steam will be supplied from six Scotch boilers 13 feet in diameter by 11½ feet in length, at a working pressure of 160 pounds. The boilers will have three steel corrugated furnaces, 400 square feet of grate surface, and 12,000 square feet of heating surface. The crank shaft will be of the built-up type. Every new improvement has been adopted to make the steamer perfectly safe, and four water-tight bulkheads will be fitted. The total cost is estimated at $500,000, and the contract calls for her delivery on Sept. 3 of this year.

HOW MR. HASTINGS MADE $450.

The journey of State Historian Hugh Hastings to New York to witness the Columbia-Defender yacht race unexpectedly netted him $450, which will go well toward defraying the expenses of his trip to Europe, which begins on Aug. 30.

Mr. Hastings yesterday dropped into the office of ex-State Senator Jacob A. Cantor to invite him to lunch.

"When are you going to Europe, Hugh?" queried Cantor.

"August 30," replied his visitor.

"Why don't you make your expenses while you are here?"

"How?"

"Buy Tennessee Coal and Iron stock."

"But I've no money to play the stock with," remarked Mr. Hastings.

"Come with me," said the ex-Senator.

Entering a broker's office, Mr. Cantor said: "Buy 200 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron for Mr. Hastings. If there is any loss I will stand it."

The stock was bought at 67¼.

Luncheon over, Mr. Hastings started up town and sauntered into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he told a friend of the incident.

"Let us look at the tape," suggested the friend.

They found the stock had advanced to 70, and then receded to 69¾.

"The nearest telephone!" shouted Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Cantor was called up, and in reply to Mr. Hastings said: "It is all right, Hugh. I sold you out at 70, and a check for $450 is on its way to your Albany address."

Mr. Hastings was the happiest man in New York on his way to the Grand Central Station.

Railroad Wreck in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Fireman Charles Welty of St. Joseph was killed and twenty persons were slightly injured in a wreck on the Burlington Road half a mile from Waldron, Mo., last night, the north-bound train for Omaha going through a culvert. Dr. Davis of Philadelphia, ankle sprained, and a mail clerk, hand cut, sustained the most serious hurts. The others were only scratched or shaken up. Most of the injured were bound for the Omaha Exposition. The rain had washed out a culvert and 200 feet of track. A relief train from Kansas City carried physicians, who cared for the injured.

Dizziness

means that your stomach needs attention—your liver is getting ready to fill your system with poisonous bile. After the dizziness will come dyspepsia, nervousness and sleeplessness. There's but one thing to do. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters faithfully. It will cleanse the system, and tone up the stomach. It makes hearty, strong men and women. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

If you want Health Avoid Substitutes

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

RAILWAY WRECK AVERTED

Crowbar Placed on Tracks of New York, New Haven and Hartford.

DISCOVERED JUST IN TIME

A Little Later the Washington Limited, Filled with Passengers, Dashed By—The Work of Boys.

The curiosity of Foreman John Falby, aroused by the suspicious actions of a gang of boys in the Westchester yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on Thursday afternoon averted what might have been a bad accident to the Washington Limited, which was filled with passengers. Falby found that an iron crowbar had been placed across the track, and removed it. A little later the train which otherwise would have struck the obstruction whizzed by at the rate of a mile a minute.

Three boys who formed part of the gang are under arrest, and others probably will be caught to-day. Whether the attempt to cause a smash-up was prompted by the exploits of "dime-novel" heroes or by a mischievous impulse born of the innate perverseness of one individual has yet to be determined.

It was while Foreman Falby was walking along the railroad yards that he noticed a number of boys skylarking on the track and thought he would see what they were up to. They fled at his approach, and on going to the place where they had been he found the crowbar lying on the rails. Falby was credited yesterday with declaring that one end of the bar had been wedged under one of the rails and driven into the earth, and was held in place by heavy braces. Last night the foreman told the Westchester police that this was not the fact, but that the bar was lying loose across the rails. He removed it, and at once communicated with the police of the Westchester Station.

Capt. William Dean sent several detectives out to try to capture the gang of boys, whose ages varied from fifteen to twenty years. Detectives Dillon and Morton found two boys in the wood not far from the yards and arrested them. They were James Hannigan, fifteen years of age, of 596 Robbins Avenue, and James W. McMahon, fifteen years old, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Southern Boulevard. They at first denied all knowledge of the occurrence, but later admitted that they were in the gang, but declared they took no part in placing the obstruction on the track.

They were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of being suspicious characters, and remanded to the care of the Gerry society pending further examination Sunday morning. Last night Joseph McIntyre, sixteen years old, of 531 Robbins Avenue, was also arrested. He declared that Hannigan put the bar on the track, and although remonstrated with, refused to remove it.

Last evening John H. McMahon, father of the boy of that name who is under arrest, called at the Westchester Police Station in great distress. He had just returned from work and learned for the first time what had become of his son, who had been missing since Thursday morning. Mr. McMahon is foreman for John C. Rogers, a contractor.

"If my boy is guilty of such a dastardly trick as trying to wreck a train," he said, as he brushed the tears from his eyes, "I would not consider any punishment too severe for him, and he will have to take his medicine. But I don't think he did do such a thing. He is a good boy, and never did a mean action in his life."

James McMahon is the eldest of six children. His younger brother, Johnny, said last night that James went with about twelve other boys on a cherry-picking expedition Thursday morning.

"They were talking about it afterward at the corner of Robbins Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street," declared little Johnny. "Hannigan, they said, threw the bar on the rails. Flynn shouted: 'What are you doing? Take that off of there, you fool,' but Hannigan replied, 'No, let's see what'll happen.' Then a railroad man chased them and removed the bar."

A FREIGHT CLEARING HOUSE.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The money required for the promotion of the plan for the great railroad freight clearing house at the Stickney tract, in the southwestern part of the city, has been provided. Assurances are given that the enterprise as originally laid out will go ahead without further delay.

The Chicago Transfer and Clearing Company, the corporation which will manage the property, has a capital of $4,000,000, and this has been subscribed. Mr. Benson of London, who has been identified with various features of the matter, has agreed, it is said, to put $1,000,000 into the project.

The estate of Roswell P. Flower will invest $500,000, and H. H. Porter and D. O. Mills have each agreed to take $1,000,000 of the stock. It is said 18,000 men will be employed when the scheme is in full operation.

Harry Payne Whitney a Director.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Harry Payne Whitney was elected a Director and put in charge of the Air Power Company to-day. It is reported that the Whitney syndicate behind the Chicago Union Traction Company has practically decided to introduce compressed air as the motive power of the North and West Chicago systems.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; wind variable, becoming southwesterly.

A trough of low pressure extended yesterday from the Middle Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The pressure continued high off the South and North Pacific Coasts, and a ridge of high pressure extended from Northern Texas to the north of Lake Superior. Showers have occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Thirty-two stations reported thundershowers. The temperature fell from Texas to the lake regions, and it has risen in the Middle and North Atlantic States, except on the immediate coast. Unsettled weather conditions with showers will prevail to-day in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States. The weather will clear in the up-lake region and the Mississippi Valley, and this clearing condition will extend to the Atlantic Coast to-morrow, with cooler weather. It will grow warmer in the Missouri Valley. Variable winds, becoming brisk southwesterly, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and light to fresh southerly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	Weather Bureau. 1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	62	69	76
6 A. M.	64	72	78
9 A. M.	70	73	81
12 M.	71	80	84
4 P. M.	72	82	88
6 P. M.	72	81	85
9 P. M.	68	77	80
12 P. M.	66	73	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81¼
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1898	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees at 8 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

10:30 A. M.—155 Second Street, Morris North; damage, $25.
12:20 P. M.—244 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Emil Lausen; damage, $2,100.
1:10 P. M.—6 Goerck Street, Jacob Roeder; damage slight.
1:50 P. M.—2,053 Lexington Avenue, Henry Dinton; damage, $25.
2:55 P. M.—15 Irving Place, Hotel America; damage, $5.
4:45 P. M.—236 East Third Street, Jacob Schunger; damage, $5.
4:50 P. M.—1,431 First Avenue, S. Saunacher; damage, $5.
5 P. M.—1,704 Third Avenue, owner unknown; no damage.
5:10 P. M.—31 Thirteenth Avenue, owner unknown; no damage.
8:20 P. M.—421 East Houston Street; Max Maxelbaum; damage, $10.
9:15 P. M.—46 West Twenty-fourth Street; Matilda Hoere; damage slight.
10:40 P. M.—40 Thompson Street; Dominick Lotto; damage, $300.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Erastus Young, Omaha; Joseph McGillivray, Dawson, Northwest Territory; H. K. Van Alstyne, Washington.

EMPIRE—Gen. R. M. Benavides, Mexican Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Victor Zampis, Vienna; Valentine Bell, Jamaica; Senator W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire.

GILSEY—Gen. Lew Wallace and Findley P. Mount, Crawfordsville, Ind.; J. E. Bassett, Lexington, Ky.; H. L. Wallace, Indianapolis.

HOLLAND—George Armour, Princeton; A. W. Mackenzie, Liverpool; J. H. Seaverens, London.

MANHATTAN—Edward Winchester, Devon, England; Houston Hill, Memphis; Ballinger Mills, Galveston; Martin A. Knapp, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Horace Canfield, Chicago; Paul A. Davis, Singapore; Charles C. Dey, Salt Lake City.

STURTEVANT—W. J. Hepburn, Cuba.

WALDORF—M. Mitchell, London; Adolphe Janssens, Paris; Hugo Baum, Breslan; Heinz Rozenberger, Obersangenholan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baker & Ginsberg, Baltimore, Md.; S. Ginsberg, small wares; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bemis Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baldouf, A., Henderson, Ky.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Bareford & Lawson, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Bareford, notions; Hotel Albert.
Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Black, woolens; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Ambler, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cohn, H. E., Greenwood, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, linens and white goods; 258 Church Street.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. N. Taylor, hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, laces and embroideries; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Grand, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. B. Grandy, dry goods; Holland House.
Hoyt, Sefton & Hoyt Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Hoyt, dry goods; Holland House.
Horne, Joseph & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street.
Harburger Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; L. Harburger, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGraw, notions, laces, embroideries; Westminster Hotel.
Jacobs & Eisenberg, Wheeling, West Va.; I. Isenberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. P. Long, notions; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Mitchell, Harris & Co., Detroit, Mich.; B. S. Mitchell, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Naylor, J. S., Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Naylor, hosiery; L. A. Lallance, furnishing goods; 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Mayer, woolens; Hotel Savoy.
Reed Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. C. Elisser, millinery; F. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Renwick Brothers & Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery; H. D. Renwick, millinery; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shaw & Sassman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassman, notions; Westminster Hotel.
Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; C. D. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibeo, cloaks and suits; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Tinsley Brothers & Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.; P. J. Tinsley, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, and trimmings; Miss L. McGill, laces and embroideries; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery; Miss J. Curran, gloves; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Wolf, J., & Brother, Portland, Me.; H. Wolf, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weber, F. J., Buffalo, N. Y., hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, notions and fancy goods; 274 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

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Linen Collars 25c.
Linen Cuffs - 40c.
FOR FINE TRADE
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Also "MONARCH" SHIRTS

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Choice Oriental Pearls
all sizes, of the extremely fine quality now so much desired but so difficult to obtain
264 FIFTH AVENUE
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Enameled Steel Cooking Utensils,
durable, guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, and perfectly safe for use.
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Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BIG YACHTS TO RACE AGAIN

Crews of Columbia and Defender Overhaul the Sails.

WILL MEET OFF LARCHMONT

It Is Expected that the New Boat Will Do Better Even Than Before—Steel Masts to be Stepped.

The yachts Columbia and Defender, which after the race off Sandy Hook on Thursday were towed to an anchorage opposite the New York Yacht Club station at Tompkinsville, S. I., were towed back to New Rochelle early yesterday morning. They resumed their moorings at buoys a mile off Premium Point. The crews of both yachts at once set about overhauling everything above deck. Standing and running rigging were looked after, and there was a deal of attention bestowed upon a lot of canvas which was got out from below. Mr. Iselin was ashore most of the afternoon, and none of his party or of Mr. Duncan's was aboard the big sloops.

The work of overhauling was under direction of Capt. Barr and Capt. Rhodes, respectively, and every man in the crews was kept busy in preparing the yachts for to-day's race off Larchmont. From the attention given yesterday to headsails, they may be found to fit somewhat better. The stretching of the Columbia's mainsail has made it too large for the spars. It is understood that it will be cut down the width of a cloth along the luff, but as the cloths run crosswise, the cutting will take off the ends of all the cloths that reach to the luff. The sail will then be drawn in to the mast. As this will, however, affect the fit at the head, some trimming off will be necessary there. This cutting down, it may be noted, however, does not reduce the sail spread, but simply takes up the slack caused by stretching.

It is stated on good authority that as soon as the Columbia returns to Bristol, and that will probably be early next week, her new steel mast will replace the pine stick she now has. The Defender's steel mast is said to have given eminent satisfaction, and, as it was put in as an experiment for the benefit of the Columbia, the latter will now receive the one which has been under construction for her. It is said that it was owing to the necessity of an early return to Bristol to have the new mast stepped that Mr. Iselin declined to fix next Saturday, which commences Larchmont's race meet, and which would have been very gratifying to the club, for the Columbia-Defender Sound races. He had originally promised to race under Larchmont auspices on July 4, and with the Riverside Club at its annual regatta to-day. The delay in getting the blocks for the Columbia's rigging made it necessary to postpone the Sandy Hook race from July 1 to July 6, and the Larchmont race from the 4th to the 8th, the date promised to the Riverside Club. Mr. Iselin offered to race for this club July 10, but the arrangement fell through, mainly, it is supposed, because the trying-out spins on the Sound had satisfied Mr. Iselin that the steel mast would be an improvement.

Capt. Charlie Barr was asked yesterday how he felt over the outcome of Thursday's race. He was in his usual amiable but uncommunicative mood.

"Well," he said, "you saw the race."

"Did it develop any new points of information as to the relative merits of the boats?"

"Oh, yes; a race always does that for a new boat."

In reference to the bad fit of the sail, Capt. Barr said that new sails were expected to stretch, but that would be remedied. Asked if he had not regretted that the race gave no chance for running free, Capt. Barr said: "Well, no. Anything can run."

The hope was expressed that he would have more wind to-day than there was yesterday on the Sound, the surface of which was as smooth as glass. The Columbia's skipper said:

"You know this boat can go without any wind."

In regard to the Defender, Capt. Barr thought her bottom was quite as smooth as in 1895, and that she was quite as fast.

The race at Larchmont will be started at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The club has chartered two tugboats, one for the committee and one for guests. The start will be from off Larchmont, and will be triangular, one leg being three miles between Larchmont and Prospect Point, in Hempstead Harbor, the other sides eight miles each converging to a point in the middle of the Sound to the eastward, and south of Stamford. This will make a course of nineteen miles, which is to be sailed thrice around, the direction of the start depending upon the direction of the wind. This course will give an excellent opportunity for observing the handling of the craft, and for a test of the cleverness of the respective crews. In the smooth waters of the Sound it is expected that the Columbia will beat Defender by figures which will make those of Thursday look very small. The prize for to-day's race is a valuable cup offered by Commodore Postley.

SHAMROCK MAKING READY.

Emperor William's Yacht Meteor Will Race with the Cup Challenger—Trials Next Week.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 7.—Interest in the Shamrock's trial has been greatly increased by the report that Emperor William is sending his yacht Meteor to participate in the trial spins expected to take place early next week.

Sir Thomas Lipton said in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press this afternoon:

"Shamrock is preparing as fast as possible, but there is a lot to be done yet. We might be able to stretch her sails to-morrow evening, and she will be quite ready Tuesday or Wednesday, but we are not going to unduly hurry or leave Southampton precipitately.

"The trials will be over a measured course. If Shamrock takes a spin to-morrow she will be escorted by the Erin, with a distinguished party, and by the Iverna. Mr. Jameson is expected here to-night."

SEA CLIFF RACE A DRIFT.

Tardiness in Starting the Yachts Prevents Many of Them from Finishing—Coot Sails Well.

Thirty-eight well-manned sloops, catboats, cutters, yawls, and other small boats started out under a stiff breeze shortly after noon yesterday in the Sea Cliff Yacht Club's annual regatta. The courses they were to take were about eight miles for the boats thirty feet and under, and for the larger ones about twice that distance.

The start was scheduled for 11 A. M., but there was such a good breeze at that time that the Regatta Committee decided to wait for several boats that could be seen approaching. By waiting, in order to make the regatta as large as possible, they spoiled the chance for a good race. Instead of finishing in three hours, two-thirds of the boats drifted along helplessly all afternoon without even a breath of wind to help them, and up to 7 P. M. only thirteen of the thirty-eight starters had crossed the finish line. Mr. Clarke was the solitary member of the judges' party to remain in the Melba to take the time at the finish.

The principal race of the afternoon was that for fifteen-foot open cats, for the winner of which Thomas Clapham of Roslyn offered as a prize a new seventeen-foot catboat. This race was won by the Coot. Even with the drift at the finish, it managed to crawl across the line in time to win by 18 seconds. She was not the first boat in her class to finish, for the Helen beat her home by 4 minutes and 48 seconds, but Coot had been sailed by only one man, her owner, A. D. Prince, and that gave her an allowance of 5 minutes, which enabled her to win. Another race, the finish of which was exciting in spite of the dead calm that prevailed, was the one for twenty-five foot cabin catboats. Five of these finished within about two and a half hours of the start, but the first in the class over the line, the Qui Vive, was beaten, through a handicap, by one second. The winning boat, the Win or Lose, was in this case quite appropriately named, for her fate was in doubt until the judges figured that her allowance of 1 minute and 42 seconds gave her the race by a second.

The Esperanza, owned by H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., was the only one of the boats that sailed the sixteen-mile course to get over the line before sundown. The summaries follow:

SPECIAL CLASS—30 FEET. Boat and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	12:05:00	6:10:34	6:05:34
Acushla, C. S. Wills	12:05:00	Withdrawn.	
CLASS FOR 25-FOOT CABIN CATBOATS.			
Phi Kappa Psi, J. I. Bergen	12:10:00	2:40:05	2:37:21
Hannah, R. L. Crooke	12:10:00	2:16:07	2:16:00
Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	12:10:00	2:13:51	2:13:51
Oconito, R. W. Haff	12:10:00	2:35:28	2:34:31
Win Or Lose, J. S. Appleby	12:10:00	2:15:32	2:13:50
CLASS FOR 21-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.			
Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	12:10:00	2:42:38	2:42:20
Ox, R. Bavier	12:10:00	2:52:20	2:52:20
CLASS FOR 18-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.			
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	12:10:00	2:45:12	2:43:50
Dunlea, C. S. Dunning	12:10:00	5:13:05	5:13:05
SPECIAL CLASS FOR 15-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.			
Coot, A. D. Prince	12:10:00	3:13:21	3:08:21
Helen, A. Rae	12:10:00	3:08:39	3:08:39

Bleecker Street Burglary.

The occurrence on July 4, as told by all of the daily papers, shows with what boldness burglary can be committed, even in broad daylight.

Stores and lofts could not be robbed on holidays, Sundays, or at night if protected by the well-known Holmes System of Electric Protection.

If you are robbed it is your own fault; you have no excuse. Almost all of your neighbors are protected by electricity.

We saved two places from burglary Thursday. Doesn't that sound better than it does to be robbed?

Send a postal and we will call upon you.

The place robbed on Sixth Avenue—having a burglar alarm—was not the Holmes protection, but a good-for-nothing local alarm.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,

518 Broadway, 729 Sixth Avenue, or Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

THE AMORITA WINS AGAIN.

Brokaw Gould's Schooner Ahead in the Atlantic Club's Run.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 7.—After an enjoyable squadron run of twenty-six and a half miles the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club dropped anchor off the Manhassett House shortly before colors this afternoon. The fleet of racers had sailed over a course arranged by Col. David Austen and Louis Jackson, which gave them a good amount of windward work. In addition to the regular cups for the daily squadron, the final race for the Ballantine Cups was the feature. The result of the three races for the sloop cup remains in doubt, subject to a remeasurement of the Eidolin and Awa. The total distance for these three runs was 107 nautical miles, and under the present measurement these two flyers finished less than two minutes apart, the Eidolin being in the lead. The only accident of the day befell the Penguin. A shroud was carried away. The big schooners Lady Evelyn and Sachem did not leave their anchorage with the racing yachts. The Sachem was being fitted with a new topmast in place of the one which she had carried away in yesterday's race. The Lady Evelyn was got under way shortly before noon and arrived off Bug Light as the smaller racing craft finished the day's squadron run. During the run the Amorita added another winning pennant to her list of victories. She has won the schooner prize every day of the cruise thus far, as well as the Ballantine prize for schooners, which was presented by Commodore Ballantine for the shortest corrected time over the three days' sail of 107 miles.

The yachts crossed the line at the start with sheets well flattened on the starboard tack. The Awa was first away closely followed by the Penguin, Eidolin, Ondawa, and Narika, in the order named. With the exception of Ondawa all crossed over the windward side of the line. The yawl Huron was the last of the first division to cross.

The winners were Amorita, Huron, Awa, and Eidolin for the Ballantine Cups, a total distance of three runs, 107 miles.

Amorita wins cup for schooners. Eidolin wins cup for sloops. Sloops Awa and Eidolin are to file certificates of measurement if Awa desires to ask for it. The yachts will lay at anchor off the Manhassett House to-morrow and Sunday, after which they will proceed on their ocean race to the south of Long Island, a distance of 138 miles. Among the prominent yachts that will participate in this event will be the schooners Sachem, Ramona, Katrina, Lady Evelyn, Coronet, and Amorita and the sloops Eidolin, Penguin, Winona, Eclipse, Daphne, and the Huron.

WOMEN RACE IN DORIES.

Wives of Jamaica Bay Yachtsmen Compete in Postponed Regatta.

The postponed races of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's July 4 regatta were sailed yesterday. The winners were Vice Commodore B. F. Daly's Mavourneen, Charles F. Krauss's Vixen, and L. R. Jogger's Louise. An interesting race was that of five dories sailed by the wives of members. Mrs. W. W. Sheffer sailed the Midget to victory, and Mrs. J. E. Brennan brought the Joker in second.

The club will open its new dancing pavilion, erected over the water, to-night with a stag party, at which there will be a vaudeville entertainment. The programme for the annual cruise of the club has been issued. The fleet will rendezvous at College Point to-morrow, on Monday sail to Manhasset Bay, on Tuesday to New Rochelle, on Wednesday to Sea Cliff, on Thursday to Oyster Bay, on Friday to Black Rock, and on Saturday to Morris Cove.

RIVERSIDE YACHTS TO RACE.

Schooners, Sloops, Yawls, Knockabouts, and Catboats Entered.

Many fast yachts have been entered for the annual regatta to-day of the Riverside Yacht Club, the start to be at noon off Little Captain's Island, in Long Island Sound. The race will be under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The list of entries is as follows:

Schooners, Class F—Clorita, P. T. Dodge; Uncas, Charles Buchanan.

Fifty-one-foot Class Sloops—Syce, F. M. Hoy; Kestrel, J. B. Mills.

Yawls, Forty-three-foot Class—Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde; Sultan, C. T. Somerville.

Sloops, Thirty-six-foot Class—Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.; Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson; Acushla, C. T. Wills; Vorant II., H. F. Whitmore.

Sloops, Thirty-foot, Handicap—Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.; Lorelei, Alfred Peats.

Twenty-five-foot Knockabouts—Momo, Clinton H. Crane; Oiseau, H. W. Maxwell.

Twenty-one-foot Racing Knockabouts—Spindrift, S. C. Pirie; Kittie, Hazen Morse; Indianola, L. R. Alberger, Robin Hood, George Gartland; Nudge, F. W. Boyer, Mongoose, Simeon Ford; Nanposa, H. McCord; Cero, C. D. Mallory.

Sloops, Twenty-five-foot Class—Houri, T. J. Bergen; Celia, W. Gould.

Cabin Catboats, Thirty-foot Class—Windora, W. L. Ward; Kit, T. J. Dunne; Rajah, C. T. Bedford.

Cabin Catboats, Twenty-five-foot Class—Qui Vive, George A. Freeth; Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby.

Open Catboats—Twenty-five-foot Class—Elsie, W. F. Gillespie; Florence, A. H. Aiker; Sirene, Richard Outwater.

Open Catboats, Twenty-foot Class—Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.; Spunk, C. E. Silkworth.

Sloops, Eighteen-foot Class—Edwina II., J. Nelson Gould.

The Wa Wa Wins at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 7.—The thirty-footers held a race this afternoon, over the Dyer's Island course, with the wind southwest. Start was made at 3:23. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks	5:19:12	1:56:12
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:21:32	1:58:32

Mr. Phillips's Yacht Is Chartered.

Ex-Commodore John F. Phillips has chartered his schooner yacht Southern Cross for the season to C. H. White of this city. The yacht is now in commission.

Operation on a Columbia Oarsman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 7.—Bruce Falconer, who was stroke of the Columbia crew which rowed in the 'Varsity race at Poughkeepsie on June 27, has had an operation performed upon his hand at Lake Mohonk, where he has been since the regatta. His hand became swollen a few days before the race, but he insisted upon stroking his crew in the contest in spite of the pain. After the race an operation was found necessary. His recovery is now looked for, as his condition is much improved.

Ralph Meyers Drowned.

The body of Ralph Meyers, twenty-two years old, a clerk at 120 Broadway, and living in New Jersey, was found yesterday morning off the Liberty Island pier at the Battery. The identification was made at the Morgue last night by Anthony Meyers, a brother. He could not account for his brother's drowning.

FAST POLO AT CEDARHURST

Meadow Brooks Beat Lakewoods After Much Excitement.

ACCIDENTS TO THE PLAYERS

Robert J. Collier Hurled from His Pony and His Collarbone Broken—George J. Gould a Contestant.

A polo game that was characterized by more than the usual number of petty accidents and by an exciting finish such as is seldom seen was the contest between the Lakewood and Meadow Brook second teams yesterday afternoon at the Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. The match was the final contest for the Blizzard Cups. The victory went to the Meadow Brook team by the narrow margin of one goal, after playing 3½ minutes over time in the last period, scoring 10½ goals to 9½ for Lakewood.

The third period was the sensational one of the day. It was filled with more accidents than often happen in an entire game. Robert J. Collier, playing for the Lakewood team, fell from his horse, breaking his collarbone, and had to retire from the sport. The accident happened while Collier was chasing the ball down the field toward the Lakewood goal posts. He had previously struck it, and as he got up to the ball again he leaned far over in his saddle, endeavoring to make a left-handed side stroke. He lost his balance and pitched forward heavily on his left shoulder, rolling over on the turf, while the pony scampered off to the paddock.

Collier jumped up at once, but a minute later the doctor was called for. The bone was temporarily set. His loss will be a severe one for Lakewood, as he was one of its best men, and it will probably be impossible for him to play again this season. J. Frank McFadden, one of the Philadelphia players, took Collier's place, and after a delay of about half an hour the sport was resumed.

About four minutes later "Jack" Dallett, Jr., the strongest Lakewood man, fell, and from the clubhouse it looked as though his horse was going to roll completely over him. The animal stopped, and Dallett was soon on his feet. Just before the accident tot Collier, Dallett ran into one of the Meadow Brook players and received a hard fall. He was badly winded, and several minutes' time had to be taken out while he was being brought around to normal condition. Then George Gould found that the girth of his saddle needed tightening, and more time was taken out, so for a period of twenty minutes one hour and four minutes were needed to finish it.

Meadow Brook had to allow Lakewood three goals by handicap, and the Hempstead men were behind until the fourth period, when goals by Appleton and Flinsch tied the game. Eustis a little later made another, giving Meadow Brook a lead of one. Then there was fast and grand polo, and when Dallett scored for Lakewood a mighty shout of approval went up. The time was up with the game still even, but it had to go on until one side scored again. If the players were excited, the spectators were equally so, and after three and a half minutes' overtime Flinsch made the deciding goal for Meadow Brook. The game started at 5:02, and finished at 7:45 o'clock, occupying nearly three hours, a record-breaker for length.

The teams, with handicaps, were:

MEADOW BROOK.	H'd'p.	LAKEWOOD.	H'd'p.
No. 1—C. E. Mackay	3	George J. Gould	2
No. 2—J. B. Eustis	4	R. J. Collier	3
No. 3—J. W. Appleton	3	J. Dallett, Jr.	4
Back, R. E. F. Flinsch	5	Back, P. F. Collier	3
Total	15	Total	12

The summary by periods is:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	J. B. Eustis	Meadow Brook	0:45
No. 2	R. J. Collier	Lakewood	6:15
No. 3	J. B. Eustis	Meadow Brook	0:30
No. 4	R. J. Collier	Lakewood	3:15
No. 5	R. E. F. Flinsch	Meadow Brook	3:45

Knockout one minute overtime. Penalty of one-quarter goal against Meadow Brook for safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	11:00
No. 2	J. W. Appleton	Meadow Brook	1:15
No. 3	R. J. Collier	Lakewood	4:30

Played 1¾ minutes overtime. Penalty of one-quarter goal against Meadow Brook for safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	1:15
No. 2	J. B. Eustis	Meadow Brook	1:15
No. 3	R. J. Collier	Lakewood	1:30
No. 4	C. E. Mackay	Meadow Brook	:30
No. 5	J. B. Eustis	Meadow Brook	1:45

Knockout three-quarters of a minute over time. Penalty of one-half goal against Lakewood for two safeties.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1	J. W. Appleton	Meadow Brook	1:15
No. 2	R. E. F. Flinsch	Meadow Brook	4:15
No. 3	J. B. Eustis	Meadow Brook	2:45
No. 4	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	4:00
No. 5	R. E. F. Flinsch	Meadow Brook	6:15

Played three and a half minutes over time to score the deciding goal.

Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 11; Lakewood, 7. Allowed by handicap—Lakewood, 3. Lost by penalties—Meadow Brook, one-half goal for two safeties, and Lakewood one-half goal for two safeties. Total score—Meadow Brook, 10½; Lakewood, 9½.

The game to-day will be the final for the Ladies' Challenge Cup between Meadow Brook first and Devon.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CANCER.

Great Interest in Dr. Lack's Statement that the Disease Does Not Result from a Germ.

The statement which has come from London to the effect that Dr. Lambert Lack has discovered that cancer is not the result of a germ, as has heretofore been very generally supposed, but invariably begins with an injury of a particular character to what is known as the basement membrane of the mucous membrane and its allied structures, has caused comment among medical men in this city. According to dispatches, scientific men throughout the world are much wrought up over Dr. Lack's discovery, and even the London Pathological Society, which is regarded as an extremely conservative body, has lent its weight and influence to Dr. Lack. It is said that Dr. Lack's investigations have proceeded so far that he will soon be in a position to give the world a serum for the cure of cancer, and to prove conclusively that it is neither a germ disease nor hereditary in any sense of the word.

When seen in reference to the matter yesterday, Dr. S. P. Brooks, house physician in the Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Avenue, said that the very fact that the London Pathological Society had taken up Dr. Lack's cause was indication of itself that there was something in the theory.

"The theory, however, that cancer is altogether of specific, that is to say, germ, origin has not been so generally adopted lately as it has been in time past. Of late years, of course, so many diseases have been found to be of germ origin that many scientists have inclined to the opinion that cancer would be found among the number. Nevertheless, they have never been able to find the germ.

"We here have found in certain cases, notably in epithelioma of the lip, which is a form of cancer, generally developing in a smoker who uses an old clap pipe, that the disease was the result of irritation of the lower tissues of the skin—differing from most other forms of cancer in that it starts from the outside instead of from the inside.

"As for the result of Dr. Lack's discovery, if he discover a serum, and it proves to be all that is claimed for it, it will affect our treatment materially. Instead of beginning, as we do now, with the knife, to remove the cancerous growth, we would, of course, use the serum. It will be a blessing to mankind if the results of the doctor's investigations bear out the earlier published reports."

Naval Cadets Will Visit West Point.

WEST POINT, July 7.—The United States training ship Annapolis, Commander Ingersoll, with the first-class cadets of the Naval Academy aboard, will pay a visit to West Point next Tuesday. A banquet will be tendered the class by the corps of cadets in the evening, to be followed with an illumination of the camp. The Annapolis will remain here until Friday.

Insolvent Company Must Pay Tax.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day handed down an opinion that the receiver of the now defunct United States Car Company must pay to the State $7,000, due for franchise privileges. The court holds that this tax is payable whether the company is solvent or not.

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SENATOR CHANDLER ON TRUSTS

Says Relief Should Be Sought from State Authorities and Not from the General Government.

Redress from the evils resulting from trusts must, in the opinion of United States Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, be sought from State authorities, and not from the General Government.

Senator Chandler was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He declined to express to a reporter any opinion with reference to the charges preferred against his colleague, Senator Gallinger. On the subject of trusts, however, he spoke freely, and among other things said:

"Undoubtedly the time has arrived when the Republican Party must give proof of its sincerity in declaring against the trusts. The public cannot be materially harmed by the aggregation of individual capital in commercial enterprises. The trouble comes from the corporate powers granted in charters to corporations.

"The General Government cannot afford the redress demanded. With the exception of the Union Pacific, it has created no great corporation. The place to seek relief is in the Legislatures of the different States.

"Any State Legislature can decree that a foreign corporation shall not do business within the State over which that Legislature exercises authority. It can also repeal charters or modify the powers granted. The General Government can regulate railroad transportation, and that is about all. The feeling against trusts is certainly growing, and from this on there will be any amount of anti-trust legislation.

"Undoubtedly both National Conventions next year will declare against trusts in no uncertain tone, and so, too, in all probability, will the Republican and Democratic conventions in every State.

"What will be the result? I don't know. But we do know that all the Democrats and all the Republicans elected to the Legislatures will be chosen on platforms pronouncing against trusts, so that if they are sincere there ought to be little reason to doubt the passage of any anti-trust legislation required."

THE TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

Edwin Burritt Smith Says Protection Fosters Monopolies.

CHICAGO, July 7.—In a paper read this afternoon before the Illinois State Bar Association Edwin Burritt Smith declared that the tariff breeds trusts. He urged the abolition of the protective tariff as a great step against monopolies. Mr. Smith's paper on "Trusts—Their Legal Status," with the ensuing remarks by other members, took up the greater part of the afternoon session. In his speech Mr. Smith said in part:

"The private corporation, it should always be remembered, is wholly a creature of law. As the public welfare is the first and last concern of law, it should provide for and protect private corporations only to the extent that such artificial combinations of private citizens subserve the public good. Their only justification must be found in the public need for the combination of the efforts and capacity of many individuals to carry forward enterprises of public utility, which are beyond the ability of natural persons, whether acting alone or in partnership, to undertake.

"The rigid observance of this limitation would have made impossible many of the grave corporate abuses from which society now suffers. It would have confined the sphere of private corporations to public or quasi-public enterprises of great magnitude, such as the telegraph, transportation, lighting, banking, and possibly mining, and a few other great industries. In lieu of this reasonable employment of the private corporation in a field beyond ordinary private enterprises, we have permitted and even encouraged it to invade all occupations, there to enter upon unequal terms into a war of extermination against individuals.

"In almost every State anybody, aided by a few dummies who can merely sign their names, may incorporate for any purpose which, as he chooses to state it, is not illegal. The issue of charters of incorporation to all comers, usually for a nominal fee, has become merely a clerical function. The public need—the only true test of corporate combination—has everywhere given way to private greed. Here lies the root of the noxious growth, which we know as the monopoly corporation."

$1,500,000 Chemical Company.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The Continental Manufacturing Company, capital $1,500,000, was incorporated to-day. The company is formed to manufacture and sell chemicals and electrical and metallurgical products. The incorporators are Frank M. Zeller, Joseph W. Robinson, and Henry W. Paul of Philadelphia, William W. Frazier of Jenkintown, and Isaac D. Wheaton of Camden.

Big Towing Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—The Great Lakes Towing Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are W. F. Coleman Carpenter, Frederick W. Klein, and Gustave Vonden Steinen.

WOMAN BRINGS A NOVEL SUIT.

Wants Damages from Saloon Keeper for Selling Husband Whisky.

Mrs. Mary A. Brady of 1 Oak Street has brought a suit in the Supreme Court for damages against James Maguire, a saloon keeper at 54 New Chambers Street, for continually supplying her husband with whisky while he was intoxicated. The case is of special interest from a legal point of view as very few such cases have been decided in this city, and it is said there has been none with all of the features of this one.

In her complaint, drawn up by her lawyer, William McArthur, Mrs. Brady says that Maguire has supplied her husband with liquor for the last six years, and after her protest, orally and in writing. "During this period of six years," says the complaint, "her husband has very largely patronized the liquor store of the defendant, and is a customer of his, and has been supplied by him with intoxicating liquors, which he has consumed to an inordinate and unreasonable and wholly unnecessary extent."

Three years ago, Mrs. Brady said yesterday, when she found that her husband was frequenting the saloon of Maguire, which, she said, was then run up stairs as a "chartered club," she got the Excise Commission to close up this "club." After this, she said, her husband continued going to the same saloon, and she tried to put a stop to it. She ordered Maguire, she says, to sell no more whisky to her husband. This having no effect, she sent a written notice to the saloon keeper, to which, she says, he has paid no attention. This was in May.

In June she wrote to the Excise Commission in Albany for advice, and was told that she had two remedies—she could have Maguire's license canceled or she could bring suit for damages. She chose the latter, and seeks to recover $3,000 damages. She claims that her husband, when intoxicated, abuses her and is a pernicious example to the four children.

James Maguire said yesterday that he hardly knew Brady by sight. All that he knows of him, he said, is that he is a hard-working man whom he has never seen drunk, and who has a fine reputation for sobriety and industry. He said he has never sold Brady a drink of whisky or of beer when he was intoxicated.

John Brady is a truckman in the employ of Eugene J. Conran, 23 Ferry Street, and is a big, healthy looking man. When asked about the case he said he knew nothing at all as to what his wife was trying to do. He declared he was not a drinking man and was never intoxicated.

Appeal for a Consumptive.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $75 to provide a few weeks board in Sullivan County for a poor carpenter who has incipient consumption, which, without the desired change of air, will soon become incurable. He has a wife and two young children who will be otherwise cared for during his absence. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

HOWELL STILL CHAMPION

He Wins the Final Heat for the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

BLACKSTAFFE HIS OPPONENT

The American Oarsman Four Lengths Ahead at the Finish—Results of the Other Contests.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 7.—The Henley Royal Regatta came to an end to-day under the most favorable conditions. The weather was perfect, but the attendance was not so numerous as usual. The racing contained no surprises and no close finishes.

Howell, the American oarsman, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Blackstaffe of the Vesta Rowing Club in the final heat for the Diamond Sculls, of which Howell is the holder. Blackstaffe tried to slip off, but Howell responded splendidly, and, cutting his opponent down, went right ahead. Blackstaffe hung on to Fawley Court, where he stopped, dead beat. Howell paddled in four lengths ahead, in 8:06. Howell's victory was immensely popular. He is regarded here as an Englishman rather than an American.

In the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup the Leander Club beat the London Rowing Club. The Leander crew, with a stroke of forty-one to the London crew's forty, were speedily in front, and gradually forged ahead, winning by a length and a quarter, in 7:12.

Balliol College, Oxford, won the final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, (fours,) defeating New College, Oxford. Balliol and New both started off with 37 strokes, but Balliol promptly went ahead. When half the distance had been covered, the New College crew lessened the lead of their opponents, but their boat commenced to roll, and Balliol won by a length. Time—8:01.

In the final heat for the Thames Challenge Cup, First Trinity beat the Kingston Rowing Club. First Trinity was the quicker in getting away, was a length ahead at Fawley Court, and won by two and three-quarter lengths. Time—7:25.

Trinity Hall beat the London Rowing Club in the final heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup, (fours.) Trinity Hall was off first, rowing 38 strokes to the London crew's 39. The latter caught Trinity Hall at the top of the Island, and a terrific struggle ensued. Trinity Hall, however, gradually forged ahead until, at the mile, they were clear of the opposing oarsmen, and they won by two and three-quarter lengths. Time—7:57.

Eton defeated Pembroke in the final heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, (eights.) There was much enthusiasm when the young Etonians fairly rowed down their strong opponents and re-established their claim as the holders of this handsome cup. Eton struck a 39 stroke to Pembroke's 40, but promptly went in front, and was half a length ahead at the Rectory. At Fawley Court Eton was a length in front. Pembroke then drew up, but Eton spurted and won by two lengths and a quarter in 7:20.

In the final heat for the Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup, (pairs,) the Leander Club beat the St. George's Hospital Club. The contest was very one-sided, Leander being a length ahead a quarter of a mile from the start. The Leanders continued in the lead easily, and won by a length and a quarter, in 8:49.

In the final heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, (fours,) Magdalen College, Oxford, beat the Favorite-Hammonia crew of Hamburg. This was a runaway affair. Although the Germans got away first and led to the top of the Island, bad steering lost them a lot of ground and the Magdalen crew, rowing splendidly, won by five lengths. Time, 7:51. There was a feeling of relief when Magdalen disposed so easily of the German crew, that many had predicted would win. The cheers which greeted the winners were much heartier than those given to any other victors and emphasized the general joy that the trophy was not to be taken abroad.

When Lady Esther Smith presented the prizes after the races, Col. Willan, the umpire, made a brief speech, in which he welcomed the foreign crews to Henley. He said:

"We are especially glad to renew acquaintance with the Argonauts, who made such a favorable impression when they were here two years ago. They are good sportsmen and rowed their races out to the end in bulldog spirit. We like to see that they made a bold bid for the Grand, and, although we should be extremely sorry to part with the cup, there is no place where we would rather see it go than to Canada."

When Gold came up to receive the prizes for the Grand and the Stewards', he was greatly cheered in recognition of the skill with which he had piloted the two crews to victory. Gold stroked the Leanders when they defeated Yale.

Little Ada Fogg Buried.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—County Physician McBride decided to-day that no suspicion attached to the housekeeper in the home of little Ada Fogg of Ashley Heights, whose funeral was stopped yesterday by his order pending an investigation. A burial permit was issued. Ada, who was five years old, died on Wednesday. The same day two neighbors heard screams for mercy, so they said, and upon rushing into the house are said to have found the housekeeper in the act of holding the child by the neck under a water tap. It was alleged that there were marks on the child's neck caused by the housekeeper. The investigation proved that these marks were caused by red flannel bandages.

BROOKLYN DIRECTORIES 1899.

You are cautioned against bogus Directories. Each year some one is imposed upon and swindled. Lain's is the only original publication. No reprints, but a legitimate house-to-house canvass. Before buying, see that it is Lain & Healy's. Owing to misrepresentations that we were out of the business, &c., we give this caution.

All our publications will be issued as usual.

LAIN & HEALY, 17 Willoughby St.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine OF TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, JULY 9TH, will contain, among others, the following features:

Latest portrait and review of life of Wm. K. Vanderbilt; full page of snap shots of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Las Vegas, New Mexico; photograph of Charles M. Murphy's race on a wheel with a Long Island locomotive; interesting article on Echo Bay, the New Rochelle yachting centre; pictures and description of the Island of Cuba, compiled from the book by Robert P. Porter; portraits of stage celebrities; reproductions of some of the famous paintings recently exhibited in New York, with descriptive text by Charles de Kay.

"THE POPULARITY OF **Apollinaris** ("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS") is chiefly due to its irreproachable character." *The Times.*

"DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons." *Boston Journal.*

A FUR FIRM DISAPPEARS.

Creditors Are Hunting for V. Altman & Co., Who Were at 30 Bond Street Until Early This Week.

Creditors are hunting for the firm of V. Altman & Co., fur manufacturers until the early part of the week at 30 Bond Street. Obserstein & Kohner, attorneys, have the claims of the creditors, and said yesterday that criminal proceedings would be instituted against Victor Altman, senior member of the firm, as soon as he could be located.

It is said that on Monday the stock of goods in the manufactory was worth $10,000, but when the Sheriff took possession of the place on Wednesday everything had disappeared except a few remnants, worth perhaps $200. The creditors of the firm are of the opinion that the goods were removed on July 4, when the fur district was quiet.

The discovery that something was wrong with the affairs of V. Altman & Co. was made on Wednesday, when G. Kleinbaum, a fur dealer of West Houston Street, visited the place to collect a bill which the firm owed him. He found the doors locked, and learned that nobody had been there that day. The total liabilities of V. Altman & Co. are estimated at $25,000.

It was ascertained that Julius Altman, a brother of Victor, had been operating at 52 East Ninth Street as a fur manufacturing contractor. No stock of value was found in Julius Altman's workrooms. On Thursday evening his residence, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Pleasant Avenue, was visited by Deputy Sheriff Strauss, who took possession of about $400 worth of furs. At 52 East Ninth Street a young man was found who gave the name of Hirsch Allen and said that he was the partner of Julius Altman. He said that the firm had done several hundred dollars' worth of work for V. Altman & Co. and had received no pay for it. He said his partner had disappeared and he did not know where to find him.

New Offices for Oelrichs & Co.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd, have removed their offices to 5 Broadway, Bowling Green Building, where they will occupy the whole floor extending from Broadway to Greenwich Street. Their removal is caused by the appropriation of their building for the new Custom House, and they leave their old offices, 2 Bowling Green, after having occupied them for a period of over twenty-seven years.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:36	Sun sets	7:33	Moon sets	8:03

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:55	Gov. Isl'd	8:33	H. Gate	10:29
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:04	Gov. Isl'd	8:36	H. Gate	10:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 8.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp	....	....
Buffalo, Hull	....	....
Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	....	9:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	....	6:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Salerno, Newcastle	....	....
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JULY 10.		
Rabat, Havana	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 11.		
Cymric, Liverpool	....	8:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	....	8:00 A. M.
Winifred, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July §21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July §7 and up to July §21 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, June 6; Shanghai, June 10; Yokohama, June 17, and Honolulu, June 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, are due to arrive in New York on Sunday, July 9.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 8.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, June 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, June 24.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 24.
Carlisle, Gibraltar, June 24.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, July 3.
Concho, Galveston, July 1.
Cornwall, London, June 24.
Euxinia, Shields, June 21.
Francesco, Hull, June 25.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 5.
New York, Southampton, July 1.
Oevenum, Lisbon, June 20.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Strathleven, Dunkirk, June 19.

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

El Dorado, New Orleans, July 4.
La Normandie, Havre, July 1.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 29.
Winifred, New Orleans, July 1.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

Bovic, Liverpool, July 1.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana, July 5.
New Orleans, New Orleans, July 4.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Adirondack, Port Limon, July 4.
Alamo, Galveston, July 5.
Finance, Colon, July 4.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 1.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, July 3.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, July 3.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Afghanistan, Barry, June 28.
Andes, Santa Martha, July 5.
Ems, Gibraltar, July 3.
Excelsior, New Orleans, July 6.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

Germanic, Liverpool, July 6.
Merida, St. Lucia, July 6.
Nutfield, St. Michael's, July 4.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 2.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool July 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:30 P. M.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Staubo, Philadelphia July 6, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg June 25 and Boulogne 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Seneca, Decker, Campeachy, &c., June 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M. 6th.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 7, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Daniel, (Br.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Sabine, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Stag, (Br.,) for Stettin.
SS Phosphor, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.) for Glasgow.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Barcelona, &c.
SS Olbers, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Mary L. Cushing, Pendleton, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken June 7 in lat. 23, lon. 39.

Bark Gaa Paa, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, from Padang for New York, was spoken June 12 in lat. 2 south, long 26 west.

Ship Lyndhurst, (Br.,) Beatty, from New York for Samarang, was spoken June 19 in lat. 10, lon. 27.

Notice to Mariners.

VINEYARD SOUND (SOW AND PIGS) LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 16, 1899, Light Vessel No. 41, moored about 1¾ miles southwesterly of Sow and Pigs Rocks, north side of the westerly entrance to Vineyard Sound, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel No. 58. Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will show, the same as Light Vessel No. 41, a fixed red reflector light at the head of each of her two masts, and during thick or foggy weather will sound a 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as that on Light Vessel No. 41, via., blasts of 6 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 45 seconds, thus: Blast, 6 seconds; silent interval, 45 seconds; blast, 6 seconds; silent interval, 45 seconds. Relief Light Vessel No. 58, is a flush deck steam vessel, with a red hull having "Relief" in large white letters on each side, and "58," also in white, on each bow; two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, two black smokestacks and the steam whistle between the masts, and a red circular iron cagework day mark at each masthead. Light Vessel No. 41 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 41, No. 162, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 70, 79, 98, 105, and 106.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 7.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York, arr. at Naples at 6 P. M. yesterday and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Montauk, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Havre and Dunkirk, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. Wills, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York via Madeira for Mediterranean ports, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bucentaur, (Br.,) Capt. Irving, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Tergeste, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, sld. from Trieste for New York July 1.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Jaspersen, (from New York,) sld. from Copenhagen for Aarhuus, &c., July 4.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Jaubert, sld. from Marseilles July 4.

SS South Africa, (Br.,) sld. from Coronel for New York July 5.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Swinemunde July 4.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam July 5.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Hamburg at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Trattles, sld. from Amsterdam for New York at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, from Hongkong, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Dominic, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, sld. from Para for New York July 5.

SS Ataka, (Br.,) Capt. Leary, from New York for Hongkong, arr. at Colombo previous to to-day.

SS Knight Templar, (Br.,) Capt. Finnes, from Baltimore and New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Australian port previous to to-day.

SS Kenmore, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Anjer, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Bayly, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Nerisen, from New York for Buenos Ayres, &c., arr. at Montevideo July 4.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Naples, Genoa, &c., passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg for North Cape cruise, arr. at Trondhjem to-day.

No Whiskey Was Ever Made



equal to Hand-Made Sour Mash. Any honest Kentucky distiller will admit it, even if he makes sweet mash himself. It's like old-fashioned "riz-bread;" it's far more wholesome than the new-fangled, quick-rising bread.

H. B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK.

ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR **CREMO**

SPORTING GOODS.



The racket that is now used by most of the expert players is the Spalding No. 13. It is the latest model, and the best racket we have ever made.

Spalding Racket, No. 13,	$7.00
Slocum Tournament Racket, No. 11,	5.00
The Slocum Racket, No. 9,	4.00
Lakeside Racket,	2.50
Geneva Racket,	1.50
Practice Racket,	.75
All leather Racket cases, each,	3.00
Spalding's Tournament Tennis Balls, per dozen,	3.50

Tennis Nets, 75c., $1.25, $2.25, upwards.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS, 126-130 Nassau St. | SPALDING-BIDWELL CO, 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Wanamaker's

A Half Day

IF any of these interest you, come before noon. Store closes at 12 o'clock to-day, remember.

Separate Skirts Doubled values for a half day's selling. Skirts you can be sure of. Hang well, wear well, handsome and fashionable. Prices in many cases

Less Than Half

Read:

At $1.50—Piqué and other Summer goods; various colors; well made; values up to $3.25.
At $2.50—Piqué, denim and other goods; many exquisitely trimmed; your choice of colors; values up to $5.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale of Women's Sailor Hats, Once-a-Year Prices Not oftener than once a season are goods like these offered at such prices. As a common thing that occasion comes late in the season. What do you think of these values for *now*?

One group at 50c. each—This comprises stylish sailor hats of very rough and very fine straw, and various kinds between those extremes. Fine silk bands of black, navy blue, red and polka dots. Usually $1.50 and $1.25. Choice at 50c.
Another group at 35c. each—They are $1.25 and $1 hats. Correct shapes. Stylish ribbons of various colors. A good supply, but at 35c. each—well, be prompt.
Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

About Sporting Shoes For horse or hunt; for link, court, wheel or field—all sorts of high-class boots and shoes. We have so much to tell about our every-day stock that pigskin riding-leggings, coolie cloth Oxfords, strong prospecting boots, shoes for all sports and all the rest of the specialties in foot-wear seldom obtain a word. But they're here, in rare quality, and well worth buying.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

White Lawn Waists A fresh lot, just in, is displayed this morning. Judging from numerous experiences this simple announcement of their arrival is all that is needed to send them out quickly. Sheer lawns made up in latest effects, in a dozen or more qualities. 85c. to $6.50.
Second floor.

Men's Silk-Front Shirts, 60c. These are shirts of an extra good quality of cambric, with silk fronts 15 in. wide. This unusual width gives the shirt the appearance of one of all-silk. Good patterns. $1 for shirts like these would be a reasonable price.

Men's Madras Ties, 6 for 25c. Neat plaids and stripes; fast colors; best Madras, 30 gross for a half day's selling. 25c. a half dozen.
Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Saturday's Clothing News for Men and Boys Every word of what follows has vital interest for you, if it's clothing you're after. Read it.

FOR MEN
At $10—Broken lots of serge suits that were $12 and $15.
At $5—Bicycle suits; new fabrics; regularly $8.
At $5—Bicycle trousers of fine shepherd's plaid worsteds.
At $2.50 and $3.50—Bicycle trousers, of all-wool cheviots.
At $1.50—Linen crash trousers; well made, good looking.
At $3.50—Striped flannel trousers; new and stylish.

FOR BOYS
At $1.50—Sailor suits in striped Galatea; brown, pink, light and dark blue. All sizes.
At $1.75—Sailor suits of blue creole; with white duck shields; white soutache trimming.
At $2—Sailor suits of fine quality white duck; embroidered shields and plaited sleeves. Also sailor suits in striped Galatea; blue, pink, and brown; stylish and attractive.
At 35c.—Washable knee trousers, in linens, creoles, plaid linens, and linen crash.
At 50c.—Boys' blouses in cheviots, seersuckers and percales; sizes 3 to 15 years.
Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Summer Underwear And Hosiery For Everybody Just a few specimen values for men, for women and for children. Many more no less attractive:—

FOR MEN
Balbriggan Underwear at 38c. a garment—Shirts and drawers of ecru balbriggan, light weight; well made; underwear that holds its shape well.
Bicycle Hosiery at $1—Of lisle thread, fast black; with feet; cuffs in great variety of patterns. Also of English wool; footless; fancy legs and tops.

FOR WOMEN
Ribbed Vests at 25c. each—Of white light weight lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless. Also of fine cotton; high neck, long or short sleeves.
Fast Black Stockings, 3 pairs 50c.—Of fine, durable cotton; a weight suitable for bathing or ordinary wear; easily worth 25c. pair.

FOR CHILDREN
Fast Black Stockings, fine gauge, Summer weight; narrow ribbed; double knees.
Sizes 5 and 5½, 6 to 8, 8½ to 9.
Prices, 10c. 12½c. 15c.
Worth double.
Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Wife Murderer Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—William Keaton, who on June 6 shot his wife, Ida, inflicting wounds from the effects of which she died on July 4, committed suicide in his cell in Moyamensing Prison to-day by hanging himself with his suspenders. Keaton also shot two other women at the time he fatally wounded his wife, but their injuries were not serious. The prison officials refused to allow Keaton to attend his wife's funeral to-day, which is said to be the cause of his suicide.

Wealthy Suicide's Queer Note.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., July 7.—John W. Dey, a wealthy retired citizen of this place, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself. He left a note which read as follows: "I have made mistakes for which I can't account. I hope the Lord will have mercy on my soul and protect my innocent daughter." Neither his friends nor his daughter can understand the reference in the note to "mistakes."

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Close Finishes the Rule and Long Shots Land in Front.

WAX TAPER AT ODDS OF 60 TO 1

Tyrshena, Winner of the Fifth Event, Disqualified for Bumping Handsel, the Favorite.

The luck of the Brighton Beach Racing Association has improved, and the traditions of twenty years are apparently to be broken, for the second day of the annual meeting yesterday saw weather and track perfect, an attendance of about 8,000 persons, and a series of finishes close enough to interest even that small minority who did not swarm around the bookmakers or send their money to be put down for them—which last nearly every one of the 3,000 or 4,000 women present faithfully did. The unexpected happened in five of the six races, and there was a succession of hard drives for first money, with the results in doubt until the last long stride under the tape.

The most exciting events, so far as individuals were concerned, were the materialization of such dreams as winnings at 60 to 1. General interest was most intense and the supply of emotion for which most race-goers pay their money was most copious after the fifth race, when Tyrshena, the announced winner and leader in a hard rush at the finish, was disqualified and first place money was awarded Handsel, the favorite. The decision was popular even among those who lost money by it, for the foul was done in front of the grand stand, and so palpable was it that there was no opportunity for doubt. O'Connor, who was on Tyrshena, brought her up in the finish, and while she was neck and neck with Handsel crowded him over against the rail so that it was a choice between a pull up and a casualty.

The first announcement, "16, 5, 4"—Tyrshena, Handsel, The Dolphin—was greeted with much applause, which, however, was as silence compared with the scream of delight, in which the women joined, jumping to their feet, when the change was made—for the money thus won had been given up as lost, and the joy was sudden.

The greatest surprise of the day was the performance of Wax Taper in the second race. He had far the worst of the start, and had to run far before he joined the others. He was regarded as out of it even by the few who had ventured their money on him at 60 to 1 to win and 20 to 1 for place, but near the home stretch a sudden application of the whip seemed to electrify him, and he tore his way through the mob and to the front, clearing the leaders by a length and leaving MacFlecknoe and Her Ladyship to a desperate fight for second money.

Another surprise was furnished by Glorian in the sixth. He trailed, allowing Satin Slipper and George Keene to do the fighting and create the excitement until they were well into the stretch, and then went up with a rush for which nobody was looking and won by a head, although McCue, on Satin Slipper, was plying his whip with vindictive power.

The starting was generally satisfactory, but in the third race Al Reeves was left fifteen or twenty lengths at the post, and made only a pretense of galloping around the track far in the rear of the most remote of the sixteen other horses in the procession.

THE SUMMARIES.

The following are the summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1899. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.
1—Lackland, Perry Belmont's br. c., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Landrino, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.........(Spencer)
2—Firearm, J. Boden's b. c., 4, 116, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.........(O'Leary)
3—Grey Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3, 114, 60 to 1.........(Mitchell)
Sir Hubert, 3, 107, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Arbaces, 4, 126, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Oleska, 3, 102, 7 to 1, (McCue;) Wait Not, 3, 100, 30 to 1, (Van Keuren;) Pirate M., 3, 114, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Mail Bag, 3, 104, 50 to 1 (Odom;) Hardy C., 4, 116, 200 to 1, (Scherrer,) and Lepida, 3, 102, 200 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, 10 pounds below the scale. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 2-5.
1—Wax Taper, William Easton's br. c., by Candlemas-Utility, 112 pounds, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.........(Bullman)
2—Mac Flecknoe, J. D. Smith's b. c., 112, 3 to 1 and even.........(O'Leary)
3—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 109, 8 to 1.........(Odom)
Ildwin, 112, 6 to 1, (N. Turner;) Watercure, 109, 20 to 1, coupled with Independent, (Wilson;) Pettifogger, 112, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Battle Royal, 114, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Picardy, 112, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Lady Uncas, 109, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Handicapper, 112, 20 to 1, (Scherrer;) La Vega, 112, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Federalist, 112, 150 to 1, (Gashen;) Beautiful, 109, 150 to 1, (Hennessey;) Elfin Conig, 112, 100 to 1, (Van Kueren;) Turo Heart, 109, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) Independent, 109, 20 to 1, coupled with Watercure (Mitchell,) and Reeve, 112, 100 to 1, (Setley,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, to carry 105 pounds. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.
1—Florence Clark, John Daly's b. f., by His Highness-Dear Louise, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.........(Odom)
2—Uam Var, Miss M. Oliver's b. f., 100, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.........(Bullman)
3—Landgrave, James Galway's b. c., 105, 15 to 1.........(McCue)
Lady Madge, 100, 8 to 1, (Evans;) Dan Cupid, 107, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Tourraine, 102, 6 to 1, (Absher;) Klondyke Queen, 100, 60 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Saccharine, 100, 10 to 1, (Mitchell;) Plus, 100, 50 to 1, (Oleson;) Sharpless, 105, 60 to 1, (Moody;) Inneennamara, 102, 6 to 5, (Clawson; Requita, 100, 30 to 1, (Wilson;) College Boy, 108, 10 to 1, (N. Turner;) Our Annie, 100, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Rose O'Lee, 100, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Haytime, 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Asthore, 105, 60 to 1, (Van Kueren,) also ran. Al Reeves, 3, 112, 100 to 1, (I. Slack,) was practically left at post.
Won in a hard drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.
1—Affect, John Daly's br. f., by His Highness-Easite, $2,000, 104 pounds, even and 2 to 5.........(McCue)
2—Ceylon, E. W. Heffner's br. g., 89, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.........(O'Connor)
3—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 112, 7 to 1.........(Mitchell)
Frelinghuysen, 92, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Big Gun, 115, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Decimal, 89, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) Manitoban, 104, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Scala, 101, 20 to 1,• (Bullman;) Nansen, 108, 20 to 1, (N. Turner;) Neponset, 106, 100 to 1, (Romanelli,) and Easterling, 93, 100 to 1, (McQuade,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a gallop by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.
*1—Tyrshena, C. Plate & Co.'s ch. c. 3 years, by Tyrant-Shena Van, $500, 91 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.........(O'Connor)
2—Handsel, Newton Bennington's ch. c., by Hanover-Tarantella, $800, 106, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.........(N. Turner)
3—Woolhurst, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5, 3 to 1 and even.........(Wilson)
4—The Dolphin, M. Feeney's ch. c., 4, 106, 60 to 1.........(O'Leary)
*Disqualified for fouling. Handsel placed first, Woolhurst second, and The Dolphin third.
Ed Tipton, 3, 95, 20 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Diminutive, 3, 86, 60 to 1, (Ryan;) The Burlington Route, 3, 107, 60 to 1, (Richards;) Tyran, 3, 88, 40 to 1, (J. Slack;) Ordeal 3, 98, 5 to 2, (Odom;) Mordecai, 4, 103, 60 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Holland, 3, 97, 10 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a hard drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42.
1—Glorian, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Glorianne, 114 pounds, 7 to 1 and even.........(N. Turner)
2—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3, 104, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.........(McCue)
3—George Keene, Sydney Paget's b. c., 4, 121, 7 to 10.........(Clawson)
4—Specialist, F. M. Wood's b. g., 3, 99, 80 to 1.........(Mitchell)
Won in a hard drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Praset	110	Thermas	96
Golden Sceptre	106	Posthaste	96
Knightbanneret	102	Frandoo	96
Salmagundi	102	Bold Knight	95
Lady Algy	101	Sakhrat	95
Minusink	101	Tildy Ann	93
Vendig	98	Back Talk	93
Pegasus	97	Daily Report	91
Mynheer	96	Shamokin	91

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Optican	104	Desculudora	93
All Gold	99		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Bannockburn	126	Charentus	106
George Keene	117	George Boyd	102
Merry Prince	112	Azucena	97

THIRD RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Five and a half furlongs.

Mischievous	122	Carrollton	107
Flaunt	112	Prestige	107
Shoreham	112	Osceola	107
Gonfalon	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $750; selling. Six furlongs.

Imperator	109	Bona Dea	104
High Jinks	109	Hapsburg	96
Momentum	109	Peace	93
Baloil	106	Savory	93
Utopia	106	Sky Scraper	93
Rinaldo	106	Lioness	88
Gala Day	104	Tender	88
Charlie Rose	104		

FIFTH RACE.—The Billow Stakes, a welter-weight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Buela	125	Clonsilla	117
Lackland	124		

SIXTH RACE.—The Chantilly Stakes, a handicap hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

Premier	154	Doggett	138
Ben Eder	146	Talisman	134
Forget	143	Fushsho	133
Captain Piersall	138	The Tory	130

"Tod" Sloan Second in a Race.

LONDON, July 7.—At the first day of the Lingfield Summer meeting to-day, Mr. Wallace Johnstone's Harrow, won the Lingfield Park Stakes of 3,000 sovereigns. "Tod" Sloan rode Mr. P. Lorillard's Sibola and finished second. Seven horses ran the straight mile. The betting was 3 to 1 against Sibola.

LARNED'S STRONG TENNIS.

The Summit Man Beats Allen of Yale at Orange, N. J.

In the Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament at Orange, N. J., yesterday, Larned, the expert from Summit, beat Allen, the Yale champion, and then won by default from Richard Stevens in the finals. Allen was outclassed and easily disposed of by Larned, but Stevens, who was expected to give him a rub, was sick in bed and had to default in the finals. The exhausting match of Thursday between Stevens and Paret proved too severe for the Hoboken man, and he was ill yesterday.

Paret's inter-city match against Ward was postponed until this afternoon, and on the result of that will depend the outcome of the team match. The New York players have won two and lost one of the three matches, and the Paret-Ward match this afternoon will be the last of the series.

The final in doubles between the excellent team from Harvard and Yale, as well as the championship match in singles between Whitman and Larned, also will be played this afternoon. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Semi-final round—W. A. Larned beat J. A. Allen, 6—3, 6—2.
Final round—W. A. Larned beat Richard Stevens, by default.
Championship Doubles.—First round—D. F. Davis and H. Ward beat R. D. Little and W. J. Clothier, 6—1, 6—4.
Semi-final round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1; D. F. Davis and H. Ward beat G. H. Miles and S. C. Millett, 6—2, 6—2.
Consolation Singles.—Second round—M. S. Clark beat S. Franklin, 6—0, 6—1.
Semi-final round—J. Kearney, Jr., beat M. S. Clark, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; W. C. Grant beat F. B. Hague, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.
Final round—W. C. Grant beat J. Kearney, Jr., 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

SAYS ATHLETES ARE AMATEURS.

Mr. Sullivan Replies to English Queries as to Harvard Men.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, has notified Charles Herbert of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain that F. J. Quinlan and T. E. Burke, the Harvard athletes who sailed for England last Wednesday, and whose amateur status was questioned by the English association, are bona fide amateurs according to the Amateur Athletic Union, as are all the Harvard and Yale men who are to compete against Oxford and Cambridge. Secretary Sullivan's letter is an answer to one sent here asking about the amateur standing of the men, particularly Burke and Quinlan.

Burke and Quinlan, it is claimed, have been supported in training by the New York Athletic Club, and this has caused the question to arise in England as to whether these men are eligible to compete, since a condition in the challenge states that a representative shall not have received pecuniary assistance toward his support and maintenance as an athlete during any portion of his university career or any period prior thereto.

Unless the English athletes decide to strike out this condition it is not likely that Burke or Quinlan can compete.

CHESS GAMES IN LONDON.

Twenty-eighth Round of the International Tournament Played Off.

LONDON, July 7.—The chess experts played the twenty-eighth round of the international tournament in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, in this city, to-day, when the ninth round of the Berger system served for the pairing, which, therefore, read as follows:

Maroczy vs. Steinitz, Janowski vs. Lasker, Showalter vs. Blackburne, Schlechter vs. Mason, Cohn vs. Tschigorin, Bird vs. Tinsley. Lee and Pillsbury had byes.

The games resulted as follows: Maroczy beat Steinitz, Janowski and Lasker adjourned their game a second time this evening, the position being very much in favor of Lasker, Showalter went down before Blackburne, Schlechter defeated Mason, Cohn beat Tschigorin, and Bird disposed of Tinsley. The adjourned game between Mason and Cohn was won by the latter yesterday.

The scores follow:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Bird	7	18	Mason	11	14
Blackburne	14½	10½	Pillsbury	17	9
Cohn	11	14	Schlechter	16	9
Janowski	16½	7½	Showalter	11½	14½
Lasker	21	4	Steinitz	10½	15½
Lee	9	16	Tinsley	5	20
Maroczy	16	9	Tschigorin	15	10

Fitzsimmons to Re-enter the Ring.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons has made up his mind to re-enter the prize ring, but he will not yet go after the heavyweights. He has agreed to meet "Kid" McCoy, who challenged him for the middleweight championship, which he still retains, and the fight will probably be arranged for next Fall. McCoy is in the West now, and is expected here next month to make final arrangements for the match. The new Coney Island Sporting Club, in which Fitzsimmons holds stock, has bid $15,000 for the fight. The men have agreed to fight for the largest purse offered.

EX-CONVICT IN TROUBLE.

Accused of Threatening His Employer, He Tells a Story of Persecution.

Harmon Hansen of Hoboken, N. J., was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, for threatening the life of Frank Liftchild, a manufacturer of glass bottles, at 112 Front Street. Liftchild said that Hansen, who was an ex-convict, had said to him, "I'll take your life yet, and dare you to come outside." He said that Hansen was in the Elmira Reformatory in 1896 for burglary, but that others, with himself, had interested themselves in Hansen's behalf and secured his release in 1897. He employed Hansen, who left him about a week ago, and had since then been making threats.

Hansen told the Court that Liftchild's story about having helped him to get out of the reformatory was true. He then went to work for Liftchild, who acted as if he owned him body and soul, reminding him that he was an ex-convict and that he could not get employment anywhere if his past was known. Liftchild gave him wages which were barely enough to keep him. The climax came when Liftchild tried to reduce his wages. He was married, and could not stand the proposed reduction. He left Liftchild's employment and tried to get work elsewhere, but everywhere he went Liftchild pursued him, warning those to whom he applied that he was an ex-convict. He could get work nowhere on account of this persecution. He denied threatening Liftchild. Magistrate Brenner held him for examination.

Cornell Students for Chinese Service.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7.—Upon the invitation of the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, Acting President Crane has nominated two members of the graduating class of Cornell University for appointment on the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. This is a body of men of European derivation, the head of the service being an Englishman. The pay at beginning is $70 a month and house, besides $1,000 for outfit and traveling expenses. Regular promotion to $700 a month or more is promised. The applications are officially stated to be numberless. The compliment of this invitation is shared by Cornell with only one other American institution, the State university of Mr. Conger's home.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the Philadelphias in a Hard Batting Game.

NEW YORKS LOSE IN BOSTON

The Team Failed to Hit Willis's Pitching—Louisvilles, Pittsburgs, and Washingtons Win.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	47	22	.681
Boston	42	26	.618
Chicago	40	25	.615
Philadelphia	40	26	.606
Baltimore	37	28	.569
St. Louis	37	29	.561
Cincinnati	34	32	.515
Pittsburg	33	34	.493
New York	30	37	.448
Louisville	26	42	.382
Washington	23	47	.329
Cleveland	12	53	.185

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Boston, 8; New York, 3.
Washington, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 6.
Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
St. Louis-Cleveland games postponed on account of wet grounds.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Washington.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

The Brooklyns won another interesting game from the Philadelphias at Washington Park yesterday. The contest was conspicuous for hard hitting, the hits being equally divided. For a time it looked as if the Brooklyns would suffer a defeat, but they made a rally in the seventh inning and took the lead, which was retained to the end.

Dunn's pitching had no terrors for the hard-hitting Philadelphias in the early stages, and at times it fairly rained base hits. Dunn, however, did not go to pieces. He steadied down after the fifth inning. His curves, which seemed so easy in the early innings, were now very hard to hit, and in the last four innings he allowed his opponents only one base hit.

Magee, the pitcher whom the Philadelphia Club purchased from Louisville, was hit freely in two innings. His seventh inning was disastrous. The Brooklyns used rare judgment in placing their hits in this inning, and their base-running was daring and clever.

The Brooklyns outplayed the Philadelphias in fielding, the only error charged against the team being a fumble by Anderson. Anderson and Kelley were in fine batting form. The former's three hits netted as many runs, while Kelley, with two doubles, brought in three more runs. Lauder and Flick were also in a batting humor.

The game at Washington Park this afternoon will begin at 3 o'clock. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Cooley, 1b.	1	2	11	2	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	1	0	1
Jennings, ss.	1	1	4	1	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Dahlen, 3b.	1	3	2	3	0	Flick, rf.	3	3	3	1	0
Daly, 2b.	2	1	2	4	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	2	1	0	1
Ander'n, 1b.	1	3	10	1	1	McFarl'd, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Smith, c.	0	0	2	2	0	Cross, ss.	0	1	1	7	1
Dunn, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Magee, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	9	12	27	15	1	Total	7	12	24	16	3

Brooklyn ....1 2 0 1 0 1 4 0 ..—9
Philadelphia ....1 2 3 0 1 0 0 0 0—7

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Magee, 3. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Magee, 1. Home run—Lauder. Three-base hits—McFarland, Lajoie. Two-base hits—Kelley, 2; Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Lauder. Stolen bases—Daly, Anderson. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, and Anderson; Flick and Cooley. Passed ball—McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR NEW YORK.

Weak Batting Caused the Team's Defeat in Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, July 7.—The large number of bases on balls robbed to-day's game of much of its interest. Carrick did fairly well until the last inning, when he was hit hard. O'Brien's two catches of fly balls were the best plays made by the visitors. Attendance, 2,[illegible]. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	1	1	3	1	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Stahl, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	2	5	8	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	4	2	1
Long, ss.	2	2	2	4	2	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	6	1	0
Collins, 3b.	0	2	2	4	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0
Duffy, lf.	1	2	4	1	0	O'Brien, lf.	1	1	5	1	1
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Wilson, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Clarke, c.	0	1	4	2	1	Gettig, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
Willis, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Grady, c.	0	2	4	1	0
						Garrick, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	8	15	27	17	3	Total	3	5	24	13	4

Boston ....0 0 1 1 2 0 1 3 ..—8
New York ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Three-base hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Duffy, (3,) Doyle, O'Brien, Grady. Double plays—Hamilton and Clarke; O'Brien and Grady; Davis and Doyle; Davis and Grady. First base on balls—Off Willis, 9; off Carrick, 5. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Carrick, 1. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitch—Carrick. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Smith.

Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 6.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Garvin had two bad innings, the second and third, when the Pittsburgs made nine hits and all of their runs. Tannehill was easy, and Leever was substituted in the eighth. The feature was the batting of Green of Chicago, which probably equals the individual record of the season. Out of five times at bat he made four hits, with a total of nine bases. Score:

Pittsburg ....0 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 ..—7
Chicago ....2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Chicago, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill, Leever, and Schriver; Chicago, Garvin and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—The Louisvilles made it three straight from the Cincinnatis to-day. Breitenstein was batted hard in the first three innings. Score:

Louisville ....1 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—6
Cincinnati ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling, and Powers; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Washington, 4; Baltimore, 3.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—McGinnity, the Baltimore's pitcher, was not in good form to-day. He was rather wild, and the Washingtons hit him frequently. Mercer pitched well, the viscitors being unable to make a hit until the sixth inning. Score:

Washington ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Baltimore ....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3

Base hits—Washington, 10; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Kittridge; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Manassau.

Herald Nine Beats The Sun Team.

The Herald team won another game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League yesterday, defeating The Sun nine at Prospect Park by a score of 16 to 12. The Herald now has a clear lead for the championship.

New York Harbor Defense Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, some time ago called upon the Board of Engineers at New York for a plan for the defense of New York Harbor, with a view of meeting the requirements of the new east channel, which is now being dredged. To-day he received a very elaborate report, with maps and drawings, making a complete plan. Gen. Wilson is very much gratified to learn that the cost of the new project of the defense will be considerably less under the plans submitted to-day than were the estimates heretofore under consideration.

Money Order Business Grows Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A comparative statement of the money order business of the country for the quarter ended March 31 last, the final returns of which have just come in, show there were 7,846,168 money orders issued, amounting to $52,383,938. This is an increase over the corresponding quarter last year of $3,890,306.

FINAL GOLF GAME TO-DAY

Harriman to Meet Douglas for the Amateur Championship.

LAST WESTERN PLAYER OUT

McDonald Defeated by the Meadow Brook Man Yesterday — Travis Outplayed by Douglas.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 7.—The golf championship for 1899 will be won by an Eastern man. H. M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook Golf Club of Hempstead, L. I., and the present champion, Findlay S. Douglas, won the semi-finals in the amateur tournament at Onwentsia to-day, and will meet to-morrow in the deciding struggle for the championship. It will be a Scotch golfer against a native American.

Harriman, who formerly played football and baseball at Princeton, won so impressively to-day from his opponent, Charles B. McDonald, and displayed such good form in every phase of the game, that to-night many of the golfers who have followed the play of the two men throughout the week are of the opinion that Douglas will be pressed harder in to-morrow's game than in any he has had during the present week, and will have to be at his best to remain the champion. The general belief is that the game will not be won by more than two or three holes by either man.

McDonald's defeat by Harriman removed the last Westerner from the list of contestants. This game, because on it depended whether or not a Western player would contest in the finals, proved a lodestone to the enthusiasts who came out to view the semi-final struggles, and an unusually large gallery closely followed the play both in the morning and afternoon. McDonald's work was a decided disappointment to his friends. He did well in the play for the first nine holes of the morning, but coming in he fell down badly on his iron work, losing several holes by poor putting that he should have won or at least halved. Harriman played consistent golf throughout. His drives all day were longer than McDonald's, though perhaps not enough so to affect the result materially. It was in his putting and short iron work that he excelled, and this finally won him the game.

Champion Douglas had an unexpectedly hard struggle to win from W. J. Travis. These two met last year in the semi-finals, Douglas securing a decisive victory. To-day, however, although Douglas finished the first eighteen holes four up, the game was not decided until the thirty-fifth hole had been negotiated. Travis played a beautiful game against heavy odds, and although the champion was dormie five at the thirty-second, Travis by some of the prettiest approach shots and puts seen during the tournament won the next three holes. Douglas halved the thirty-fifth, however, and the match was over. Douglas, apparently confident in his ability to win out, played carelessly coming in, and to this fact was partly due the closeness of the score.

Findlay S. Douglas, D. R. Forgan, and W. J. Travis, who tied at 173 for the bronze medal in the qualifying round Monday, will play off their tie to-morrow afternoon after the championship game is over. Nine holes will be played, the lowest medal score winning.

Results of the day's play:

Findlay S. Douglass vs. W. J. Travis.

MORNING.

Douglas— Total.
Out ....4 4 6 6 3 4 4 4 5—40
In ....5 5 6 4 6 6 3 4 3—42—82
Travis—
Out ....4 4 6 5 6 5 6 4 5—45
In ....7 5 6 4 6 5 3 5 4—45—90
Douglas, 4 up.

AFTERNOON.

Douglass—
Out ....6 4 5 5 4 4 6 4 5—43
In ....5 5 5 4 6 5 4 4 ..—38—81
Travis—
Out ....5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—40
In ....6 5 6 5 4 4 3 4 ..—37—77
Douglas won 2 up, 1 to play.

C. B. McDonald vs. H. M. Harriman.

MORNING.

McDonald—
Out ....6 3 6 4 4 4 5 4 5—41
In ....6 5 7 3 4 5 3 5 4—44—85
Harriman—
Out ....5 4 8 5 4 4 4 4 4—42
In ....5 5 6 5 4 5 3 5 4—42—84
Harriman, 2 up.

AFTERNOON.

McDonald—
Out ....5 4 6 4 4 4 5 5 6—43
In ....6 6 7 5—24—67
Harriman—
Out ....4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 6—41
In ....5 6 5 5—21—62
Harriman won, 6 up, 5 to play.

THE DOUGLAS-TRAVIS MATCH.

Play commenced at 10:30 o'clock this morning, Douglas and Travis starting out first. Douglas made an opening drive of nearly two hundred yards, both got pretty lies, and Douglas made a final up-hill approach. Travis did equally well, and the hole was halved in 5.

The second was halved in 4. Douglas laid Travis a nearly perfect stymie, but Travis, teeing his ball with his putter, cleared it and went down.

The third was halved in 6. Both missed short puts.

On the fourth hole Douglas drove into the bunker, and playing 2 more got into the next bunker. Travis overran the hole, but Douglas missed a chance to halve by missing a short put, Travis holing in 5.

On the fifth Douglas holed a long put and was down in three, score all square.

Douglas won the sixth in four. He might have made it in three, but for a missed short put. Douglas 1 up.

The seventh went to Douglas in four. Travis sliced his drive, sclaffed his approaches, then drove into the river. Douglas on his third lay dead to the cup, and he holed in four.

The eighth hole was halved in four, Douglas's third rimming the cup.

The ninth was halved in five.

Douglas took the tenth in five. Travis bungling his drive and approach.

The eleventh was halved in five, after Douglas's ball had popped out of the cup on a twenty-yard iron pitch shot.

The twelfth was halved in six, the thirteenth in four, and the fourteenth in six, both doing rather blundering work.

Travis won the fifteenth in five, halved the sixteenth in three, and lost the seventeenth, Douglas taking it in four, on a long put.

The home hole went to Douglas in three, his drive landing dead within eight yards of the hole. Score—Douglas, 4 up.

In the afternoon play Douglas won the nineteenth in five.

Travis then showed some beautiful golf, halving the twentieth and twenty-first in bogey, or better, winning the twenty-second, and halving the twenty-third.

A see-saw then commenced, Douglas taking the twenty-fourth, Travis the twenty-fifth, Douglas the twenty-sixth, and Travis the twenty-seventh. By this the crowd had deserted the McDonald-Harriman match, and an immense gallery watched the players as they started on their homeward journey.

Douglas took the twenty-eighth in five, halved the twenty-ninth, and won the thirtieth, Travis lipping the cup on a two-yard put. He won the thirtieth in four, making him dormie five.

Then fortune changed. Douglas overapproached on the thirty-first and Travis holed in four. Bunkered in driving for the thirty-second, Douglas lost that also, and lost a chance to halve the thirty-third by missing a yard put. But the thirty-fifth was halved in four and the game was over, Douglas winning two up, one to play.

McDONALD VS. HARRIMAN.

At the end of the first nine holes between McDonald and Harriman the score was all square. Both did splendid work in driving and putting.

Harriman's put from the edge of the green on the tenth landed him on the edge of the hole. McDonald overputted and Harriman holed it in five.

The eleventh was halved in five. The twelfth, the long "westward ho," went to Harriman in six. His fourth landed him dead on the green. McDonald should have halved, but again missed an easy put.

The thirteenth was halved in five. McDonald fell down in a short put, but stymed Harriman's ball and the latter failed to pitch it over.

Two magnificently holed puts marked the fourteenth, both making it in four.

Both approached poorly for the fifteenth, but, getting on the green in three, the whole was halved in five.

Using their mashies on their drives for the sixteenth, both landed dead on the green, and the hole was halved in three.

The seventeenth was halved, Harriman missing a chance to win by putting poorly when within a yard of the hole. The eighteenth also was halved.

McDonald sliced badly on his opening drive for the nineteenth in the afternoon, and, playing two, failed to get on the green. Harriman made a fine approach, pitched, and holed in four on a long put. Harriman, 3 up.

Harriman drove into the trees for the twentieth, but McDonald, on a long put, missed by inches. Harriman overputted, and the hole was McDonald's in four.

In the twenty-first, McDonald's drive was pulled and he landed in the long grass. Two brassey approach shots failed to clear the bunker. Harriman's third landed him on the green. McDonald made a pretty put from the edge of the green, and Harriman, playing the like, holed it in five. Harriman, 3 up.

Harriman's approach shot for the twenty-second landed him within a yard and a half of the cup. He missed a two-yard put, and the hole was halved in four.

McDonald sliced his drive for the twenty-third, and playing two, landed on the edge of the green. Harriman's approach was perfect, but McDonald made a long put and halved in four.

Harriman barely cleared the skokie in his approach to the twenty-fourth, but a pretty approach landed him dead on the green. The hole was halved in five.

McDonald drove into the woods for the twenty-fifth. Harriman cleared the ditch and his approach laid him dead on the green. Playing the like, he holed it in four. Harriman, 4 up.

Harriman went squarely into the bunker on his approach to the twenty-sixth, but McDonald was equally unfortunate. Harriman lofted out poorly, but McDonald overputted, and the hole was halved in six.

The twenty-seventh went to Harriman. McDonald's short iron work was poor, and he lost a chance to halve on a three-foot put.

Harriman's approach to the twenty-eighth landed him in the long grass, but playing two he lofted out prettily on the green. McDonald made a nice mashie shot, but again failed on a three-foot put, and the hole was halved.

Harriman won the twenty-ninth by a grand mashie shot, making him dormie, and playing carefully, he halved the thirtieth, winning the match, 6 up, 5 to play.

TO OPERATE ALL COKE OVENS.

Every Oven in the Country Will Be in Use Monday Next.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 7.—Orders have been issued for the resumption on Monday of all idle coke ovens in this country, and all ovens heretofore on five days a week will be put on full time.

This will be the first time in the history of the coke industry that all ovens will be on in full, and means the resumption of thousands of ovens that have been idle for years. Many more men will be given employment as a consequence.

STATE PRINTING AWARDED.

Albany Press-Knickerbocker and Express Company Gets the Contract.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—The State Printing Board at a meeting this morning awarded the State printing contract to John A. McCarthy, representing The Albany Press-Knickerbocker and Express. Mr. McCarthy's bid was $138,315.47 per year, and was the lowest bid which conformed to all the legal requirements. The work is for two years. There were about eight bidders for the work, the highest of which, that of the J. B. Lyon Company, was about $260,000 per year. The large printing plant of The Press-Knickerbocker and Express, the controlling interest of which is held by the Rooker-McCarthy family, will be enlarged for the purpose of doing this work.

There was a division of opinion among the members of the State Printing Board as to which was the lowest bidder and entitled to the award of the contract. The vote was 2 to 1 for Mr. McCarthy, Secretary of State McDonough voting in the negative.

Cycle Roads in Long Island City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bicycle riders coming to Long Island via Ninety-ninth Street ferry are no doubt disgusted with the mile of cobblestone road (Thirteenth Street) they are obliged to go over in passing through College Point to Flushing and points beyond. It may be of interest to them to know that this "rough riding" can be easily avoided by passing through Fourteenth Street, the one parallel to the above.

I think that the two extra blocks one is obliged to ride in doing this will be more than compensated for by finding a good road. After riding up the avenue which leads from the ferry as far as it goes, turn to the right and ride one block, turning up the first street to the left, go one block and turn again to the right, when a fairly well-paved road will be found leading directly through the village. This street terminates at the other end of the village, where one must turn again to the right and ride one block to reach the main road. It is surprising that the L. A. W. has not discovered this before. A LONG ISLAND READER.
College Point, L. I., July 7, 1899.

Impaired Digestion

causes a progressive loss in the nutritive power of the blood; it prevents the absorption from food of the requisite iron (called ferratin), which is the vital constituent of the blood. The result is a weakened system, which soon becomes the prey of diseases. In such condition

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" **TABLETS**

supply the deficiency of iron; the blood is replenished and immediately begins nourishing every tissue of the body; all functions of the system resume their normal activity, and good health—the only effective shield against disease—is fully restored.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

FOR
Burns Bruises, &c.
USE
CUTELIX



The Best Breakfast Food
ALL GROCERS

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by
ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, or POWDER
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS



DESKS,
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
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$1.00 Madras Negligee Shirts at 59c. each.
Made of the best Madras with detached cuffs.
Interested? Hurry!
$2.50 Crash Coats at 98c.
We've about 40 of them; they are dressy on a bicycle or at the seashore.

Bathing Suits.

Cotton (2 pieces),	98c.
Cotton, silk stripe,	$1.49
Heavy Worsted,	$1.98, $2.49

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER
REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday.)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
☞ SUNDAY, JULY 9TH. ☜
Trips from Long Branch at 3:15 and New York at 5:30 P. M. will be omitted.
Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points. Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
☞ ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 95,000,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 2,463 18th.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.2[illegible], 11.20 A. M., 12.[illegible], 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUNDAY EXCURSION JULY 9TH, NEWPORT, R. I.,
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
ROUND TRIP.........$1.50
A special train (Parlor Car attached) will leave Flatbush Av., B'klyn, 8:25 A. M.; Franklin Av., (Bedford Sta.) 8:30 A. M., and East New York at 8:37 A. M.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.........8:20 A. M.
Leave L. I. City.........8:30 A. M.
Connecting at Greenport with the
STEAMER—"CITY OF WORCESTER."
Due at Newport.........3:15 P. M.
Returning, leave Newport.........5:15 P. M.
Two Full Hours at Newport.
Tickets on sale Friday, July 7th, at 120, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, and at L. I. R. R. Station, Foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y. City, and at L. I. City, and at 333 Fulton St., 118 Broadway, and at L. I. R. R. Stations, Flatbush Avenue, Franklin Av., (Bedford Sta.,) and East New York, Brooklyn.
Table D'Hote Dinner and Music on Boat.
If the weather is stormy excursion will be postponed, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., L'T'D.
Grand Daylight Excursion to Shelter Island.
On every Monday during July and August the Steamer "Shinnecock" will make a daylight excursion through Long Island Sound, Plum Gut, and Gardiner's Bay, to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving New York, Pier 15, foot Wall St., E. R., at 8 A. M., touching at Greenport about 3 P. M., (giving passengers about 3½ hours to visit Shelter Island and adjoining places,) and arriving at Sag Harbor about 4 P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor at 5 P. M., Greenport 6:30 P. M., arriving in New York early Tuesday morning. Excursion tickets $2.00.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10, 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily (7:00 A. M. week days only,) and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, JULY 9, FROM PIER 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets and staterooms in advance at Pier 36.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC.
West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days, Round Trip, 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; West 22d St., 2 P. M. Arriving West Point, 4:45. Returning on West Shore Special, 7:25 P. M., or any of the regular trains. Fare for round trip, $1.00. N. Y. Central R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Parade, Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Afternoon Concerts on board steamer.

BRONX TAXPAYERS IN ARMS

Protest Against Proposed Widening of Tremont Avenue.

SAY EXPENSE IS UNNECESSARY

Action of Board of Public Improvements in Ignoring Local Board's Disapproval Denounced.

The Tremont Taxpayers' Association held a mass meeting last evening at Alliance Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue, to protest against the proposed widening of Tremont Avenue from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms. William A. Cameron, President of the association, occupied the chair, and, although the meeting was small, the protest was vigorous.

At present there is a proposition before the Board of Public Improvements to widen Tremont Avenue from 75 to 100 feet from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms. This plan is proposed by Chief Engineer Louis A. Risse, and provides for a large circle at the corner of Tremont and Third Avenues. Taxpayers in general say there is no good reason why the improvement should be made, that it is unnecessary, and simply an additional expense to taxpayers.

The fact that the local board's disapproval of the matter has been ignored also aroused much feeling. One of the first speakers last evening was James Riley, a builder and property owner, who said:

"From all accounts it looks as though the local board has no power whatever. They voted against this proposed widening, but not the slightest bit of attention is paid to their disapproval by the Board of Public Improvement. This is another example of home rule."

C. P. Roos said: "Our local board has been ignored, and it looks to me as though they were going to attempt to sneak this matter through. There is no such thing as citizenship in this district nowadays. A citizen is only a rag and the local board a farce. The whole amount of it is there is $100,000 in this job for somebody and they want it bad."

The following resolutions were offered by President Cameron and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The question of rewidening of Tremont Avenue from Bathgate Avenue east to West Farms to a width of 100 feet instead of 75 feet, as at present, will be discussed before the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York on July 19, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. for action as recommended by Chief Engineer Risse, and

Whereas, Our association and the Local Improvement Board of Bronx Borough disapproved of the scheme; and,

Whereas, On April 20, 1899, all property owners along the line (except a real estate operator named Levy) decidedly opposed the matter before the Local Improvement Board of Bronx Borough, because the avenue was now graded, curbed, and flagged, and partly sewered and paved, and the expense would thereby be burdensome and unnecessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Tremont Taxpayers' Association of Bronx Borough, do hereby solemnly protest against the rewidening of Tremont Avenue from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms; and be it further

Resolved, That we also protest against any interference with the principles of home rule in borough affairs; and it is furthr

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of twenty-five or more to appear before the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York at a hearing on July 19, at 2 P. M., and present a copy of these resolutions and further oppose the rewidening of Tremont Avenue as they may deem advisable.

James Riley also offered resolutions which were unanimously adopted providing for the setting back of the curbstones three and a half feet on either side of Tremont Avenue, from Bathgate Avenue to West Farms. This, he said, was all the property owners wanted and all that was required.

ENDEAVORERS IN THE RAIN.

Tents Not Water-Tight—Society May Charter Ships to Go to London—Protest Against B. H. Roberts.

DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—Soon after the break of dawn to-day the Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor gathered in the Hotel Cadillac to discuss several matters left undetermined at Wednesday's meeting. The most important of these was the consideration of a protest from the Ministerial Alliance of Toledo against the opening of the gates of the Ohio Centennial on Sunday. After some discussion, and contrary to the expressed wishes of the Toledo representatives who were present, a general resolution was authorized protesting, in the name of the Christian Endeavor Society, against opening the gates of any National exposition or fair on the Sabbath.

Another resolution was authorized protesting against the seating of Congressman-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. Both resolutions were roughly drawn; when completed the text will be submitted to the general convention for adoption.

The Trustees consumed some time in the discussion of matters concerning the 1900 convention at London, and the methods and rates of ocean transportation, but adjourned without definite action.

There is understood to be a plan under consideration for the chartering of several large ocean steamships to carry the American Endeavorers to England. Secretary Baer says the idea is to make a straight fare for all parts of the ships, and have the second cabins and steerage fitted up, as nearly as possible, on an equality with the first cabin staterooms, and also to allow passengers full privileges of the upper decks, and provide them with all possible conveniences.

"Showers of Blessing" and "There's Sunshine in My Soul To-day" were the favorite hymns sung by Christian Endeavorers this morning en route to the "quiet hour" in Tent Endeavor. However abundant the spiritual showers, physical rains were certainly copious enough to drench everything in sight, and the utter incapability of the Endeavorer tents to exclude rain was fully demonstrated.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, leader of the "quiet hour," and H. G. Smyth, the New York Gospel singer, stood on the speakers' platform, hats on, during the proceedings, shielding themselves with umbrellas from the streams of water that dribbled through the big sheet iron resonator overhead. Tent Endeavor was a broad and long expanse of shining umbrellas. Scarcely anybody found a dry spot to sit upon, and it rained inside the tent almost as hard, and in places harder than without.

Hundreds of young people braved the elements and appeared at the grounds for the two main 10 o'clock gatherings, but postponement, for the time being at least, was inevitable.

The rain practically ceased soon after 10 o'clock, the tent seats became partially dried out, and the programmes proceeded, with both the great main tents comfortably filled. To-day's speaking was not wholly from the platforms. The humblest delegate in the audiences had a chance, as against the pulpit orators on the stage. They promptly improved all opportunities given by the open parliaments.

The topics and the leaders were as follows: "New Ideas for the Prayer Meeting Committee," William E. Sweet, Denver, Col.; "New Views for the Look-Out Committee," W. H. Ball, Philadelphia, Penn..

The theme of the meeting in Tent Williston was "Best Things," a practical school of methods, at which Treasurer William Shaw of Boston presided. An address on "The Best Consecration Meeting" was made by the Rev. A. C. Kempton of Janesville, Wis.

The meeting closed with an address by the Rev. J. H. C. Smith of Chicago on the subject, "Don't Be Satisfied with Second Best."

The afternoon feature of interest to Endeavorers was a conference of district and city union officers, conducted by General Secretary Baer. Many suggestions for strengthening the unions and furthering the cause through such fraternity were brought out by the discussions.

Bishop B. W. Arnett (colored) presided at the Tent Endeavor evening meeting. The devotional exercises were led by Dr. R. R. Patterson of San Francisco. The moments of meditation and prayer by the Rev. George E. Soper of St. Paul.

The address of the evening was by President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College. During its delivery the rain descended, increasing until the noise on the roof almost drowned the sound of Dr. Barrow's voice, and he was compelled to desist. Umbrellas were raised all over the tent, but comparatively few left. At length the rain ceased long enough to allow Dr. Barrows to proceed.

LUNA'S SLAYER ACQUITTED.

Aguinaldo's Power Now Reported to be Strengthened by the General's Death.

MANILA, July 7.—The trial at Cabanatuan of the slayers of Gen. Luna, the Filipino leader who was assassinated by the guard of Aguinaldo's residence, is ended. The accused were acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The testimony showed there was a conspiracy upon the part of Luna and other officers to kill Aguinaldo and make Luna Dictator.

Luna's death seems to have strengthened Aguinaldo's leadership for the time. Luna's supporters are now outwardly loyal to Aguinaldo.

Honors for Spanish Survivors.

MANILA, July 7.—The members of the Spanish colony here are lionizing the survivors of the Spanish garrison of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, who returned here last night with the Spanish Commissioners sent to treat with the Filipinos for the surrender of the Spanish prisoners. A dozen banquets have been arranged in their honor and a subscription has been started for their relief. Lieut. Martin, the only surviving officer of the garrison, denies the story that he killed Capt. Morenas, the Spanish officer who commanded at Baler, because he tried to raise a white flag. Martin says the Captain died of beri-beri.

Movements of Otis's Generals.

MANILA, July 7.—The transport Churruca is to take Gen. Bates to the Sulu Islands on a diplomatic mission. The General will endeavor to arrange the basis for a friendly understanding with the Sultan of Sulu, who claims to be friendly to Americans. Under the Sultan's treaty with Spain he received a subsidy. Gen. Wheaton is to take command of Gen. Hale's brigade at San Fernando. Gen. Hale is returning to the United States with the Colorado regiment.

MEDICAL OFFICERS SELECTED.

Appointments for Regiments to be Sent to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President has completed the selection of the medical officers to serve with the regiments of volunteer infantry to be organized for service in the Philippines. These appointments, together with the former service of the appointees, are as follows:

Surgeons with Rank of Major—Ogden Rafferty, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, late Brigade Surgeon Volunteers; Charles P. Mason, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, late Brigade Surgeon Volunteers; John R. McDill, late Brigade Surgeon Volunteers, now Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Frank C. Armstrong, late Surgeon Twenty-first Kansas Volunteers; Thomas W. Chalmers, late Surgeon Twelfth New York Volunteers; Charles L. G. Anderson, late Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; D. Albert Lieberman, late Surgeon Sixth Missouri Volunteers; Joseph N. Henry, late Surgeon Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Assistant Surgeons with Rank of Captain—John R. Hereford, late Surgeon First Missouri Volunteers; James C. Miner, late Surgeon First Arkansas Volunteers; Frank W. Foxworthy, late Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers; Abram L. Haines, late Surgeon Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers; James J. Erwin, late Assistant Surgeon Tenth Ohio Volunteers; W. E. Parker, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; James E. Shellenberger, late Surgeon Third Ohio Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeons with Rank of First Lieutenant—William H. Cook, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Lomax S. Anderson, late Assistant Surgeon Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry; Leonard K. Graves, late Assistant Surgeon Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers; Ralph S. Porter, late Assistant Surgeon Second Illinois Volunteers; John A. Metzger, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Patrick J. McKenna, late Assistant Surgeon Second United States Engineers; Albert H. Eber, late Assistant Surgeon Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteers; John E. Boyd, late Captain Second South Carolina Volunteers.

ANOTHER COLONEL CHOSEN.

Capt. Brereton to Have a Regiment—Many Officers Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Capt. Brereton of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who distinguished himself in the Santiago campaign, is to be appointed to the Colonelcy of one of the volunteer regiments.

At the suggestion of the President, there has been a change in the assignment of Colonels of the new regiments, Col. Pettit going from the Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be organized at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, to the Thirty-first, which will be organized at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, troops raised in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. No selection has yet been made of an officer to command the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

It was stated at the War Department today that almost every officer who served in the volunteer army during the war with Spain and who had been honorably mustered out had again offered his services to meet the needs of the Philippine campaign. Altogether no less than 10,000 applications for commissions in the new volunteer army have been received at the War Department and have been placed on the files. Yesterday alone the applications numbered 480.

Col. S. M. Welch May Become a Regular

It is stated on the best of authority that Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of Buffalo, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, will be offered the Lieutenant Colonelcy of one of the ten regiments of regulars now being recruited. Col. Welch commanded the Sixty-fifth at Camp Alger.

Many Volunteers Enlist in Boston.

BOSTON, July 7.—The army recruiting offices in Boston, which have done a steady business all along, are, since the announcement of the ten new regiments, crowded with applicants for service in the Philippines. At the Hanover Street office yesterday twelve men were enlisted, but by noon to-day this number had already been reached, notwithstanding the fact that none of the men enlisted now are to be sent to the volunteer regiments. Col. Rice will find little difficulty in recruiting his regiment. The officers and men of the Sixth Massachusetts who served under him in Puerto Rico are enthusiastic to re-enter the service, and in several cases it is not improbable that entire companies may re-enlist under him.

All Reported Well at Cavite.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A private dispatch was received to-day from one of the marine officers stationed at Cavite stating that all were well there. As the mail had been interrupted this dispatch was welcome to a number of those having relatives at Cavite. It was drawn out by a cable inquiry as to conditions

No Recent News from Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that no word has been had from Gen. Otis for the last two days, from which it is inferred that there has been no fighting and no change in the situation in the Philippines worthy of report.

FILIPINO WAR CONDEMNED.

Single Taxers Will Wait Until Republic Is Definitely Located Before Recognizing It.

There was a lively meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club last evening at its headquarters, 119 East Twenty-third Street, caused by the introduction of a resolution condemning the war against the Filipino insurgents. J. J. Murphy, who, besides being a member of the parent club, is also President of the Harlem Single Tax Club, introduced an amendment to recognize the independence of the Filipino Republic.

"In what banana tree is the Filipino Republic located this week?" inquired an unknown voice from the rear of the hall.

"Put him out, put him out!" were the prompt exclamations from all parts of the room.

After some desultory remarks Mr. Murphy's amendment was defeated, as the majority of those present seemed to think that the Filipino Republic ought to be definitely located before it should be recognized. After more discussion the original resolution condemning the war against the Filipinos was passed almost unanimously.

President Samuel Seabury said: "Will it be safe to send a notice of the action of the club to Ensign Edwin H. De Lany of the Olympia, who is a member of the club, and who fought vigorously under Dewey for the flag?"

"De Lany is all right," said Secretary Stimpson. "He fought the Spaniards to free the Cubans, but both Dewey and De Lany are opposed to shooting down patriots. I have it pretty straight that the only reason Dewey is coming home is because he is opposed to murdering men who are struggling for their liberty."

James R. Brown, Chairman of the Agitation Committee, proposed "Three cheers for Dewey and De Lany."

"Make it three cheers for De Lany and Dewey," interjected Benjamin Doblin.

When there was danger of a fight Director Hampton said: "Let's split the difference and give three cheers for De Lany now, and when he and Dewey come home, if Dewey is opposed to shooting down Filipinos, we'll give some more cheers for Dewey."

The meeting then broke up by giving three cheers for the Filipinos and De Lany, Dewey's Ensign.

SPANIARDS DIVIDED IN CUBA.

Consul General for the Madrid Government Says They Should All Bow to the Authorities.

HAVANA, July 7.—Señor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, in the course of an interview to-day, said: "The attitude of the Spaniards here has caused me no little regret, not to say disgust. I find them divided, some attempting to mix in politics, instead of returning to private life. In order to eliminate the bitterness felt among the Cubans, I am advising all Spaniards to accept the changed conditions and to work harmoniously with all other elements for the future prosperity of the island."

Referring to the lynching last month of José Fernandez Lobregat by the Cubans at San Antonio de los Banos, Señor Sagrario said the affair was most unfortunate, and that he particularly regretted the erroneous proceedings of the local tribunals, which had merely complicated the case. "The Spanish Government," he asserted, "has no desire but to settle these dissensions and to avoid further trouble between the Spaniards and Cubans. My instructions are all in this spirit; and I shall adhere strictly to them as the best means of furthering the interests of Cuba."

A NEGRO SOCIETY IN CUBA.

Governor General Brooke Asked to Interfere in Its Affairs.

HAVANA, July 7.—An African society known as "The Holy King Melchor," which pretends to guard the interests of Africans and their descendants, has asked for the intervention of Governor General Brooke in an internal dispute. The head of the society is called "Holy King," or "God on Earth." He acts with a council of negroes. The organization extends over the entire island, and among its members are to be found many of pure Congo blood.

Eusebio Zayas has presented a long statement to Gen. Brooke, in which he asserts that one Emmanuel, in the name of the society, has been illegally collecting money and victimizing the negroes. Zayas asks only for justice, as he says he has money enough. He requests Gen. Brooke to declare him the true King of the organization and to oust the pretender, Emmanuel. Accompanying the petition are several affidavits of Cuban lawyers supporting the statements it contains.

Gen. Brooke, having decided that the recent history of Samoa is "sufficient to deter Americans from interfering in disputes between so-called royal factions," declined to have anything to do with the matter and returned the petition to Zayas.

CUBAN NEWSPAPERS PERPLEXED.

They Print Stories of an American Officer's "Mysterious Proceeding."

HAVANA, July 7.—The local papers devote columns to what they term "a mysterious proceeding." They say that the Spanish liner Humberto Rodriguez left Havana on Sunday carrying an American officer, whose name is not given. He behaved in a friendly manner toward all the passengers, but when the vessel reached Nuevitas he ordered the Captain to keep all on board, then disembarked himself, sent a body of armed men to occupy the steamer, placed a guard in the telegraph office, declining to allow any messages to pass; took the night train for Camaguey, returned the following morning, released the ship, and left for Puerto Principe by train.

Officers at headquarters decline to give any explanation regarding this alleged incident.

NEW SIX-POUNDERS TESTED.

Rapid-Fire Gun for Coast Defense and One for the Navy.

A new rapid-fire gun, designed for the protection of the mine fields, and a novel semi-automatic six-pounder for the navy were successfully tested yesterday on the proving grounds of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, at Derby, Conn., before a large number of spectators. These guns were built for the army and navy, respectively, under contracts awarded at the beginning of the war with Spain and will probably play an important part in the plan and scope of National defense.

The army gun is a six-pounder of the Driggs type, and is mounted upon a parapet carriage, which admits of the piece being fired with the same rapidity as upon a naval mount, while it can be easily transported from place to place. Its use will be principally to protect the torpedoes in the harbors by throwing such an overwhelming shower of shot and shell that no small boat could live within its zone of fire.

The gun and carriage rest upon the parapet of the fort, and are held rigidly in position by means of a V-shaped steel anchorage, which is worked under the centre of the axle. Should it be desired to concentrate the fire upon any particular point the anchorage is unhooked and the carriage rolled away to any point of the beach. A small spade at the rear of the trail piece can be released, and, taking against the ground, holds the gun in position.

The semi-automatic gun is also a six-pounder, and is the first completed of fifty-one for the navy. It is expected to work a revolution in rapid-fire guns, for with it a speed of sixty shots per minute was attained yesterday, which is twice the record by the six-pounder when worked by hand. Another important feature is that it reduces the crew of a six-pounder from four to two men, one of whom throws in fixed ammunition as a person throws coal into a furnace, while the other fires as the breech block closes automatically.

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS AT SEA.

North Atlantic Squadron Is Now on Its Way to Portsmouth.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—The North Atlantic squadron left here shortly after 10:30 o'clock this morning for Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me., with Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Indiana in command.

The fleet is scheduled to arrive at Portsmouth on Monday, July 10, and at Portland on the following Friday, and after a three days' stay at the latter place will return to Newport. During the cruise the fleet will engage in manoeuvres and drills. It is expected that the fleet will put in at Rockport, Mass., to-night.

The Brooklyn Sails for Rockport.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Rockport, Mass., where she will join the North Atlantic squadron, temporarily under the command of Capt. Taylor. The Brooklyn will take part in the Summer manoeuvres of the squadron.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield Elected a Director to Succeed E. A. Quintard.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank Gen. Daniel Butterfield, formerly United States Assistant Treasurer at New York, was elected a Director in place of Edward A. Quintard, ex-President of the Citizens' Savings Bank. Gen. Butterfield has been active in business and banking affairs as President of the Albany and Troy Steamboat Company, the Apartment Hotel Company, and the Cold Spring National Bank. He enters the Directorate of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank at a period of excellent prosperity. Under the Presidency of Leo Schlesinger its business has nearly doubled. Its deposits last night were $2,362,000, its loans $1,900,000, and its surplus $114,000, on a capital of $400,000.

Mercantile National Bank.

The Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, of which Frederick B. Schenck is President, have added to the board Courtland E. Hastings of 15 Maiden Lane. Mr. Hastings, who is a Director of the Standard National Bank, succeeds George W. Crossman of W. H. Crossman & Brother, who retired some time ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL SOLD.

Bought by the Reorganization Committee for $7,300,000.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 7.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad was sold to the Reorganization Committee to-day for $7,300,000.

Special Master Hoyt read the notice of sale, and Attorney C. T. Bundy, in behalf of the Chippewa Valley Electric Railroad, read a notice of lis pendens in relation to certain property on the line of his road, which is involved in condemnation proceedings, and stated he would give a copy to Mr. Hoyt later.

Mr. Hoyt then offered the fourteen parcels consecutively. George Coppell, representing the Reorganization Committee, was the only bidder, the bids by parcels being as follows: First, $50,000; second, $10,000; third, $150,000; fourth, $20,000; fifth, $20,000; sixth, $250,000; seventh, $200,000; eighth, $400,000; ninth, $10,000; tenth, $4,000,000; eleventh, $120,000; twelfth, $2,000,000; thirteenth, $10,000, and fourteenth, $50,000, a total of $7,290,000.

Each parcel was severally declared sold to Messrs. Coppell, Brown, and Bull. On the offer by Mr. Hoyt of the property in its entirety, Mr. Coppell bid $7,300,000, and it was formally declared sold as a whole to Messrs. Coppell, Brown, and Bull for that sum.

Mr. Hoyt said he would probably deliver the deeds next Wednesday.

LACKAWANNA PASSENGER AGENT.

Thomas W. Lee of Chicago Selected to Succeed W. S. Holwell.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Thomas W. Lee, for the last two years Assistant Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, with offices in Chicago, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway to succeed W. S. Holwell, who has resigned. This is the fourth Chicago man to go to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the other three being President Truesdale, Traffic Manager Caldwell, and Advertising Agent Hunter.

Mr. Lee is forty years old. His railroad career began twenty-one years ago, when he started as a telegraph operator for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Edwin G. Russell to Retire.

Edwin G. Russell, who last Spring resigned as Superintendent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, to succeed Andrew Reasoner as Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna system, will retire next month. He declined yesterday to admit that he is to become General Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Mr. Russell may be succeeded by Raymond Du Puy, formerly President of the De Kalb and Great Western Railway.

WEST-BOUND PASSENGER RATES.

Serious Disturbance Averted by Action of Eastern Agents.

A threatened serious disturbance in west-bound railroad passenger rates has just been averted, it is believed, by the concerted action of the Eastern General Passenger Agents in protecting themselves against a flood of reduced-rate return tickets issued to excursionists from Western points. A very large number of these excursion tickets were sold in St. Paul last month, and hundreds of return coupons were thought to have found their way into the hands of Eastern scalpers.

Inasmuch as west-bound passenger rates have been maintained with an uncommon degree of steadiness since last January the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines feared the effect of the appearance of any unusual number of reduced-rate tickets to Western points. Consequently they quietly agreed to buy up all of such tickets that they could find in this market, and the results thus far are said to have been satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In consequence of the alleged failure of the standard trunk lines to respect the differential of $6 allowed to the weaker lines on round-trip business east-bound from Chicago to Boston, steps are being taken to withdraw the special tourist rate of $38 from Chicago to Boston and Portland and return. Notice has already been given by the Erie Railroad that its tourist tickets of this class will be withdrawn at the close of business on July 14.

Payments on Union Pacific Account.

A Wall Street bulletin said yesterday: "Word comes from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Government depositaries here that they need no longer continue their weekly payments into the Sub-Treasury on Union Pacific account." Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, said that no such notice had been sent to the depositaries. As to the payments on Union Pacific account, they ended some time ago. Other payments by depositaries were being made regularly. The amount held by depositary banks is about $79,000,000, including $15,000,000 of currency collections, internal revenue moneys, &c.

OUR GROWING EXPORT TRADE.

Shipments to All Countries but England, France, Japan, and Belgium Show an Increase Over 1898.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A study of the details of exports from the United States during the fiscal year just ended, the Bureau of Statistics says, shows that every part of the world has evinced an increased desire for American products.

Europe is the only part of the world which has failed to increase the amount of money paid to us for our products, and this, the bureau says, is due solely to the plentiful supply of breadstuffs in that part of the world in 1899 as compared with 1898, and the consequent decrease in price paid per bushel. To Asia, to Africa, to South America, to Mexico, to Canada, and to the Hawaiian Islands and Oceanica our sales have increased in quantity and value as compared with the phenomenal year 1898.

To British North America the exports in the fiscal year 1899 will be in round numbers $90,000,000, as against $85,000,000 last year; to Mexico, about $25,000,000, against $21,205,000 last year; to Cuba, about $18,000,000, against $8,260,000 last year; to Puerto Rico, $2,500,000, against $1,500,000 in 1898, and to the entire West Indies group, $35,000,000 in round numbers, against $26,438,000 last year. South America, to which our sales in the past have not shown as rapid an increase as those to other parts of the world, shows a slight gain in 1899, and will reach a total of over $35,000,000, against $33,821,000 last year.

To Asia the exports of the year will be about $47,000,000, against $44,844,000 last year. China shows an increase of over 33 per cent., and Hongkong about an equal increase, while Japan, which purchased enormous quantities of raw cotton and various manufactured goods from us last year, has somewhat decreased her purchases in those lines, so that the total to Japan during the year will show a reduction of over $3,000,000, compared with 1898, but an increase of $3,000,000 compared with 1897. Oceanica shows remarkable gains, the total for the year being likely to exceed $30,000,000, against $21,991,000 last year, and to Africa the exports of the year are in excess of those of any preceding year.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom for the year will be more than $25,000,000 below that of last year, while the reduction in the value of our exports to France will be more than $20,000,000, to Belgium about $4,000,000, and to Spain about $2,000,000. This reduction occurs almost entirely in food products, and especially breadstuffs. The reduction in value of wheat sent to Europe in eleven months of 1899, compared with the corresponding months of 1898, is, in round numbers, $18,000,000. The United Kingdom has also reduced her purchases of live cattle by about $7,000,000 in the eleven months of 1899, compared with the corresponding months of 1898, due, it is believed, largely to an increase in price demanded by the dealers of the United States.

Sylvester Malone Library Open.

The new Sylvester Malone Library, in the Henry McCaddin Memorial Building, Berry Street, Brooklyn, has been thrown open to the general public. This new library, which is the finest of its kind in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, will supply a long-felt want in that section of the borough. The cost of the equipment of the library is estimated at about $40,000. The bookcases and tables are of quartered oak, with chairs to match, the same as those now in use in the Boston Public Library. There are about 8,000 books in the library, many of which are very rare. The institution is open from 3 to 9 P. M. week days and Sundays.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodists Meet with Much Success in Raising Funds.

CONVENTIONS IN THE FALL

What Church Congregations Are Planning—Topics Discussed in the Christian World.

The Methodist Twentieth Century Fund Committee is displaying great activity just now, and it is announced that the amounts raised in England and America will exceed what was originally expected. In this country the agreement was to raise $20,000,000, while the Wesleyans of England set out to get 1,000,000 guineas. Very different methods are being employed by the two organizations, but in both cases all subscriptions are to be in before Jan. 1, 1901.

The Fall campaign in this country will be inaugurated by three great meetings—in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The largest auditorium in each city will be engaged, and Methodists of the first rank will be called upon to lend the assistance of their names and presence. It is believed that President McKinley will speak at one, perhaps more, of the meetings. Advertising is what is aimed at. Dates for the gatherings are being arranged, and it is expected that all the meetings will be over by Dec. 1, at the latest.

In England the plan for raising the money is a new departure. They have abandoned the methods employed in the three popular fund-raising projects of the past, and are now working with the idea that contributors of the poorer classes will be influenced by the large subscriptions of the rich. They are appealing to the common people with the cry, "One person, one guinea," and are succeeding handsomely. The American Methodists do not follow this plan, but make their motto, "Everybody according to his or her ability." They believe this method will win.

Another point of difference between the methods employed is that the English Methodists are collecting their fund into one place. When it is all in, a division will be made according to previous allotment. Still another radical difference is that, while the English fund is for extension, or chiefly so, the American fund is for strengthening existing projects.

The allotment of the 1,000,00 guineas to be raised in England is to be as follows: £300,000 for building churches, Sunday schools, mission halls, and soldiers' and sailors' homes; £200,000 for educational work in Methodist institutions; £100,000 for foreign missions and their churches; £100,000 for home missions and temperance work; £50,000 for the development of children's home extension and orphan establishments, and £250,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a Methodist Central Hall in West London. In America, the money will be collected not by a central office, but by each separate enterprise, and the only fixed rule adopted is that it shall not be expended for purposes of extension. Certain proportions are to be devoted to educational and religious institutions, orphanages, and similar benevolences which are already in existence. The success of the undertakings of both divisions is already assured, and all of the money will be on hand at the end of the year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 16.

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SUBJECT—The Hebrews in the Fiery Furnace. Daniel iii., 14-28.

GOLDEN TEXT—Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us.—Daniel iii., 17.

In the lesson of last week we saw these three young men—Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah—with their leader, Daniel, tested as to their character. Now we see them tested as to their conduct. Then they were just beginning their new life in Babylon. It was in the midst of new scenes, new duties, new companions, new pleasures, and new responsibilities, all of which involved new temptations. All this they fully realized at the outset. They were strong and healthy in body, quick of intellect to comprehend, ambitious to excel, able to enjoy everything that was enjoyable, to appreciate everything that was attractive, and to take advantage of everything that would benefit themselves or their countrymen. But at the same time they were God-fearing young men, and this made them thoughtful and prudent. Their faith enabled them to look far beyond their immediate present. So, at the very beginning of their new life, they determined to be true to their God.

Now, however, in this lesson more than twenty years have passed away. The lads of fifteen and sixteen years of age are now men of nearly forty. They have risen to high places of trust and wealth under the Government. They have passed through many experiences—seen much of the pleasures and of the struggles of life in Babylon—been the objects of envy from many, and of flattery from more. How have they stood the test of life during all these years and under all of these changing conditions?

THE LEADERSHIP OF DANIEL.

In the incident brought before us last week, Daniel was with them, and under the leadership of his strong will and noble enthusiasm they willingly united with him in the fixed purpose not to defile themselves. But now there is no mention of either his name or of his fellowship. It has been supposed that he may have been away from the city for some reason at this particular time; or, perhaps—as suggested by Dr. Pusey—the command to worship the image set up by Nebuchadnezzar may not have been binding upon those occupying his high position; or, possibly, it may have been thought that he was too near the King to make it prudent or safe for the "Chaldeans" to accuse him. Whether it was for any of these reasons, however, or for some other that he was not involved in the issue now raised we are not told. But very often the silence of Scripture is quite as instructive as its statements, and in this case the absence of all mention of him may have been intended to set before us in a very emphatic manner the independent, personal responsibility of God's children. They may, and should, aid and support each other by sympathy, counsel, and prayer, but, after all, each one must be tested and proved by himself alone. Real strength comes only from God, and not from human companionships.

The story of events leading up to this incident is not only interesting, but it is important. When Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem and took Jehoiakim prisoner, and carried Daniel and his companions captive to Babylon, he was probably only an associate King with his father Nabopolassar, who founded the Babylonian Empire. He may, in fact, have been nothing more at that time than the Commander in Chief of the army which his father sent against Egypt. But while absent on this compaign his father died, and he returned at once to secure the throne.

"In the second year" (ii., 1) of his reign as sole monarch, with mind and heart elated by his great victories and increasing wealth, he had the mysterious dream spoken of in the chapter preceding our lesson. This dream greatly troubled him, especially as he could not recall any of its features when he awaked. Because none of his magicians, astrologers, sorcerers, or Chaldeans could tell him both the dream and its interpretation, in his anger he commanded that they should all be put to death. (ii., 2-12.) This decree included Daniel and his companions for having been found at their examination to be "ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm," (i., 20,) they had been numbered among "the wise men of Babylon." Apparently no one had been personally called upon to solve the problem of the King, but its solution was open to all who might choose to attempt it. Daniel and his companions, however, appear not to have been informed of this condition of affairs until they were sought "to be slain." (ii. 13.) Then they at once betook themselves in prayer to their God for light and for deliverance. Both were granted to them, the dream was fully given and its meaning clearly explained. It recognized Nebuchadnezzar's greatness and power, but it plainly declared that it was all of the "earth, earthy," and would in due time all pass away. But God—their God—"the God of Heaven"—would set up a kingdom which should "stand forever." (ii., 44.)

Nebuchadnezzar was greatly impressed by this wonderful revelation. He not only rewarded Daniel liberally, but he acknowledged to him publicly, "Of a truth, it is that your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of Kings, and a revealer of secrets." (ii., 47.)

Then several years passed away in which Nebuchadnezzar greatly embellished his capital with magnificent buildings, and enriched his people by conquests and industries. The rewards given to Daniel and his companions continued undiminished. (ii., 59.) The impression concerning the God of Daniel, however, gradually became less and less distinct, and finally passed away altogether from the mind of Nebuchadnezzar. Nothing remained to him but the thought of his own greatness. It had been the prominent feature of his dream, and for a long time afterward, probably, was the great subject of his thoughts. The "head of gold" which crowned the "great image whose brightness was excellent and the form thereof terrible," (ii.: 31, 32, 38,) was himself. This thought grew deeper and deeper as his conquests extended and his wealth increased.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S IMAGE.

At last he determined to give it a visible form. So he "made an image of gold whose height was threescore cubits, and the breadth thereof six cubits; he set it up in the Plain of Dura, in the Province of Babylon." (v., 1.) With its pedestal and all, "the head of gold" stood probably at least 100 feet high, and on the level plain it could be seen flashing in the sunlight many miles away. The dedication of this image to the great God, Bel-Merodach—his special deity—presented to Nebuchadnezzar an opportunity not only to impress upon his people a deep sense of his own greatness, but also to unify the various nations under his dominion. So he "sent to gather together the Princes, the Governors, and the Captains, the Judges, the Treasurers, the Counselors, the Sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces, to the dedication of the image." (v., 3.)

It was a great represenative assembly. Each officer stood for "all the people" under him. Thus Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego represented all Jews in "the Province of Babylon." Whatever stand they took toward the King and his image would be considered as the attitude of all their captive brethren. When the music sounded they must, therefore, bow or burn. There was no alternative, for their obedience involved the obedience of many people. If they refused to bow, all of like faith would be under a ban, and their condition in captivity would become almost unbearable. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego undoubtedly realized this position.

This form of punishment in a fiery furnace was not uncommon under the arbitrary Governments of the East. Jeremiah the prophet evidently refers to something of the kind in the letter which he wrote about this very time to his countrymen in Babylon. In it he beseeches them to submit themselves to God in their captivity, and not to be deceived by any of the false prophets who taught that He had not only punished but forsaken them. Such prophets, he warned them, the Lord would "deliver into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon," and he would slay them before their eyes, "and of them," he said, "shall be taken up a curse by all the captivity of Judah which are in Babylon, saying, the Lord make thee like Zedekiah and like Ahab, whom the King of Babylon roasted in the fire." (Jeremiah xxix., 20-22.)

In later times Sir John Chardin, as quoted by Kitto, says, "During the dearth of 1668 I saw ovens heated in the royal square of Ispahan to terrify the bakers and to deter them from deriving advantage from the general distress."

THE WORLD'S DEMANDS.

It is easy to see that the position of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego was a very trying one. But it was by no means exceptional. Every child of God is always a representative. As he conducts himself the world judges all who profess to walk by faith. If he yields to the world's demands, it says, "Well," (v., 15;) if not, then he must submit to its ridicule, scorn, and hatred, often far harder to face than a "burning fiery furnace," and all whom he represents will share the penalty. To escape this alternative, many in all ages have invented many very plausible, but very superficial, arguments. But, like Demas, they have all simply "loved this present world." (Second Timothy iv., 10.)

Not so, however, with these three men. With them it was not a mere question of bending the neck or the knee, but—as in the beginning of their career—it was a question of fellowship with God. They well knew that they could not conform outwardly to the demands made upon them and remain true in heart to Him. When summoned before the King he was evidently astonished by their conduct. "Is it true," he said, in surprise, "that ye do not serve my gods, nor worship the golden image which I have set up?" (v., 14.)

Without hesitation they answered in effect that it was not only "true," but that it was "of purpose." (Margin., and R. V.) It was a matter which they had settled after careful and deliberate consideration. On the one hand, there were the King and his courtiers and his great people, who offered them present honors, wealth and pleasures almost without limit. On the other hand was "the God of Heaven," with His eternal and "exceeding great and precious promises." (Second Peter, i., 4.) On the other hand was the power of the King to condemn and the "burning fiery furnace" to be endured. But on the other hand there was the assurance of the Everlasting God, "When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." (Isaiah xliii., 2.)

Only a few years before God had revealed to them that the great image of which Nebuchadnezzar had dreamed, and of which he was the "head of gold," stood upon a very frail foundation, "feet part of iron and part of clay, (ii., 33;) that in time of would be dashed in pieces by "a stone cut out of the mountain without hands," (ii., 45,) and that then their God—"the God of Heaven"—would "set up a Kingdom which should never be destroyed." (ii., 44.) So it was not because they trembled at the judgment of Jehovah, more than at the wrath of the King, that influenced their decision. It was not fear but faith. They laid hold with a strong grasp upon the revelations and the promises of the mighty God of Jacob, and—like Moses—they "endured as seeing Him who is invisible." (Hebrews xi., 27.) The same faith has sustained many since then, and will sustain many more to the end of time. Nothing else will. It is "the victory that overcometh the world," (First John, v., 4,) for it enables even the feeblest child of God to obey the apostle's exhortation, and present his body a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable until God, not conformed to the world, but transformed by the renewing of the mind. (Romans xii., 1, 2.)

THE FIRE DOES NOT BURN.

What now is the reward of such faith? When Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were actually cast into this "burning fiery furnace"—heated "one seven times more than it was wont to be heated" (v., 19)—they were not alone. The King and all his courtiers saw that there was One "like unto the Son of God" (v., 25,) walking with them. And when they came out of that furnace it was found that they had not been touched by the flame or by the heat.

Moreover, their stand brought honor to their God from all the people. He was exalted by the proclamations of the King himself (v., 29;) His people, likewise, were not only also honored throughout the kingdom, but every one was strengthened in His faith. So it has always been. So it probably always will be. For thus saith the Lord God of Israel—"Them that honor Me, I will honor." (First Samuel, ii., 30.) And to this our Lord Jesus Christ adds in His Gospel the larger promise—"Whosoever shall confess Me before men, him will I confess also before My Father which is in Heaven." (Matthew x., 33.)

But this is not all. The influence of this faithfulness did not stop then and there. When these young men came up out of the "fiery furnace" they were not only found to be unhurt, but their hearts were filled with thanksgivings, which found expression in a hymn of praise. It is recorded in full in the Apocrypha under the title of "The Song of the Three Children," and is a beautiful paraphrase of the one hundred and forty-eighth Psalm. It was soon incorporated into the Jewish worship, and then, from the earliest times, it was introduced into that of the Christian Church as "The Benedicite." It is still the fitting vehicle of adoration for all of God's children, calling upon them to unite with His whole creation to "praise Him and magnify Him forever." It will be their song throughout eternity.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How were these three young men tested in last week's lesson, and what is said concerning the beginning of their life in Babylon?

How are they tested in this lesson, and what has been their experience in the intervening time?

How is Daniel's absence from this incident explained?

What is said of Nebuchadnezzar's position when Judah was overthrown?

What occurred "in the second year" of his independent reign, and what was its effect?

What did Daniel and his companions do, and what were the results?

What is said of the impression made upon Nebuchadnezzar concerning the God of Daniel?

What is said of the image he set up and of its dedication?

What was the decree of the King, and why was it so imperative?

What illustrations are given of the use of the "fiery furnace" as a punishment?

What is said of the position of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, as representing that of every child of God?

How did these young men look upon their position, and how did they answer the King?

What were the considerations which strengthened them?

Who was with them in their trial?

What was the result of their endurance as to God and as to His people?

What song of thanksgiving resulted from their deliverance, and what is said of it?

Interest in Tent Services.

Interest in tent services in the city is increasing. The largest tent, at Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, seats 1,200, and is found too small. Last Sunday 1,500 were in attendance. The Rev. E. E. Franke, evangelist, is the leading spirit in the enterprise, and announces that his aim is to lead people to a reverent study of the Bible. Just now the general topic is the rise and fall of nations in the light of prophecy. Meetings are held at 8 o'clock every evening, except Saturday, and an effort is being made to arrange for enlarging the tent, so that it will seat the whole crowd.

The tents at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street and at Chatham Square continue to be crowded. At the former the speakers for next week are to include the Rev. J. L. Campbell, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hoadley, the Rev. E. S. Holloway, the Rev. B. C. Warren, and Evangelist Schiverea. To-morrow afternoon at 4:30 services will be held by the Rev. John B. Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church. At the Chatham Square tent the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters and the Rev. M. G. Coker will be among the speakers of next week.

Brick Presbyterian Church.

The Brick Presbyterian Church and its allied church, on West Thirty-fifth Street, are to have a McAlpin House on Thirty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. It will be four stories high, and is to be made one of the best-equipped church houses in the city. In the basement there will be a kitchen for the cooking classes, and the entire first floor will be devoted to a gymnasium for the boys' club. On the second floor will be the girls and women's department, including embroidery, millinery, typewriting and sewing classes, and the girls' library. The boys' library, a debating club room, and rooms for classes in wood carving will occupy the third floor, and the fourth will be devoted to girls' classes and the kitchen garden, which is for instruction in odds and ends of knowledge that go to make a good housekeeper. The building is in charge of the Rev. James M. Farr, assistant at the Brick Church and President of the boys' club. The house, with all its improvements, will be ready for opening in October.

Champlain Summer School.

The Champlain Summer School of America, which opens its eighth session at Cliff Haven next week, will be attended by a large number of people from New York and the neighboring towns of New Jersey. An excursion will leave here this evening at 6 o'clock on the steamer Dean Richmond of the People's Line, arriving at Albany to-morrow morning at 7:30. From there the party will go by train to Cliff Haven. The school this year will afford varied entertainment, and the programme announces features which will attract student, pleasure seeker, and athlete, comprising everything from golf to Latin.

CHURCH SUES TO RECOVER MONEY

Claimed that Jane Boese Obtained Help by Pretending to be in Need.

Suit has been brought by the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn against the estate of Jane Boese, who was a member of the congregation, to recover $977.04.

In an affidavit by Marvin Robbins, the church treasurer, it is alleged that at various times between May 15, 1892, and Dec. 24, 1897, Jane Boese obtained sums of money from the church by pretending to be in need. She represented herself as a pauper, and out of the funds set aside by the church for charitable purposes various sums were given to her. She lived at 41 Spencer Street. After her death there was found in her rooms the sum of $684.75 in money. Besides this there were two bank books, one showing that she had $2,163.64 in the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and the other that she had $389.67 in the German Savings Bank.

The administrator of Mrs. Boese's estate is George S. Kelk, her nephew. He is a Manhattan policeman, living at 436 West Thirty-fourth Street. The suit will be tried in the Brooklyn Supreme Court in the Fall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert G. McGregor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Henry R. Rose of Newark preaches Sunday morning at 11. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Services Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President of Hamilton College,
Preaches.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th Street.
No preaching service during July and August. Prayer service in the chapel Sunday evening at eight o'clock, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. Morse preaches morning and evening. Evening subject: "The Wheels That Are Going Fast." All cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 37th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St. —Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th Street.—Services will be discontinued during the remaining Sabbaths in July, and will be resumed on August 6th, at which time the Rev. F. B. Meyer, D. D., of London, will officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. M. Bernard, Supt.—Services of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor elect, preaches Sunday morning at 11. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. John Lewis Clark of Chicago.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
29th St. and 5th Av.,
Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Day Which the Lord Hath Made," and 8 P. M.; subject, "What Shall Be Done with Jesus?"

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.,
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during July.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 by Rev. W. N. Hubbell; service nightly Summer and Winter.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE
Reformed Church.
Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., will
preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Church closed during July.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. No evening service.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Leslie E. Learned will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. George C. Wilding, D. D., editor Methodist Magazine.
No evening service.
Prayer service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th Street. Public worship to-morrow 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

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TWELVE PAGES.

RAILWAY CONCENTRATION.

That some means should be found by which the business of the two greatest railway systems of the country can be conducted harmoniously has long been expected by those who have watched carefully the tendency of the times. The exact nature and extent of the plan now in course of application to the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems is of little importance compared to the object sought and the results likely to flow from it. These have been more or less distinctly foreshadowed in the discussion carried on since the Supreme Court decisions in the trans-Missouri and the Joint Traffic cases.

The first impression as to such a plan is naturally that it is in conflict with the spirit, if not the letter, of Federal legislation, and there is no doubt that the politicians who are on the watch for new instances of the aggressiveness of combined capital will seize eagerly upon this. But since Congress undertook on the one hand to require that all customers of each road should be treated substantially alike, and on the other that no two or more roads should make any agreement as to uniform rates, it has become constantly more plain either that there must be general rate-cutting in which small shippers suffer and large ones gain, or that some method other than contract or agreement must be found by which rates uniform as between the roads and practically so as between shippers may be made. The requirements of actual legislation are conflicting. It has been shown that you cannot have enforced competition and uniform dealing with customers at the same time.

The law forbids "pooling" and combinations to fix rates. What the Inter-State commerce law allows to escape its provisions the Sherman anti-trust law is interpreted to cover. The result has been great confusion and demoralization of business with ingenious but risky devices to secure trade. Now, if it be found practical to concentrate in the same hands enough of the stock of two great systems to produce a policy in each in harmony with that of the other, it is not easy to see wherein the law is violated. It has not yet been seriously proposed to limit the amount of stock that may be bought by one man or one group of men, and if the common owners of shares in two properties sufficient to determine action elect to direct both in the same general way, the law does not prevent it and is not likely to be changed in order to prevent it.

Unquestionably such a concentration of ownership gives great power to those able to accomplish it. It has been practicable, in the opinion of railroad men of great experience, if not to render such concentration impossible, at least to check and defer it, and it is still practicable to do so. The highest railroad authorities in the Union are some of them on record as holding that if Congress would permit rates to be agreed upon subject to the supervision and approval of a Government commission, railway combinations would be shorn of mischievous features, and the disastrous and demoralizing secret or open rate wars would gradually cease. Concentration of ownership would in that case become relatively less necessary or attractive. It is not likely that the tendency to it would be done away with, for that tendency arises from conditions that seem more and more to demand concentration. But at least it would not be the sole alternative to unprofitable competition.

Great as is the power involved in the control of two great railway systems hitherto rivals, it does not follow that it will be used to raise rates, or in any way against the interests of the whole vast community served by these systems. On the contrary, the tendency, so far as can be inferred from like experiments in this and in other lines, will be to seek profit by extending business rather than by advancing prices. In these great enterprises the cost of doing business does not increase at all in the ratio of the volume of business done. The fixed charges form a steadily declining percentage of receipts as the latter grow, while the relative cost of operation can always be reduced as traffic increases. The more extended the enterprise, moreover, the wider the field that must be controlled. Thus, the objective of the owners of, say, the New York Central and Pennsylvania systems, is not the traffic of the regions immediately traversed by their lines, but the traffic of a large part of the whole country with Europe. The struggle for that traffic will always be strenuous, and it can only be got by those who can do it at the lowest possible rates. Even if it were conceivable that it would be concentrated in the hands of one group of men, they would still be impelled to extend it by constant reduction of rates.

These are inferences so plain and strong from such a volume of recent experience that they may be taken practically as facts. They will have to be dealt with in any political discussion of the subject, and merely theoretic denunciation of concentrated capital will not meet them. For that matter there is very little evidence that the business world is paying much attention to what the politicians are likely to do in the matter.

DELUSIVE HOPES.

The Democratic leaders who still cling to BRYAN must have some theory of next year's politics which makes his election seem to them probable. The best of them are but 'prentice hands in big politics, but they are not utter fools. It is not credible that they have resolved to make a surely losing race from a sentiment of loyalty to BRYAN. They must think they see the way to elect him.

It is evident that their hopes are based on the expectation that President McKINLEY's Administration will grow more and more unpopular and that the electorate, in one of those fits of blind resentment which occasionally become the moving impulse with democracies, will turn out the Republicans and put the Democrats in power. If these men are capable of reasoning after the manner of political tacticians, this must be their theory of victory.

They certainly know that the silver issue is deadly. It failed in 1896, when prevailing discontent inclined immense masses of voters to turn for relief to any nostrum of inflation who are now making money and cannot be persuaded to support a candidate who is the avowed enemy of business prosperity. The confidence of the Bryanite leaders in silver is evidently shaken, for they are divided in their views as to the policy of making free coinage prominent in the platform. They have also brought forward the new issues of opposition to the trusts and to "militarism."

In this programme there is no promise or potency of victory, and they must know it. Opposition to McKINLEY and his Administration is clearly their main reliance. Of course they will make the largest use of ALGER. There the Administration is distinctly vulnerable. In humdrum times of peace and quiet the scandal that man has created and is allowed to go on creating would suffice to defeat the party in power. And the responsibility unmistakably belongs to the President. Morally and politically it is perfectly legitimate to seek to turn McKINLEY out for keeping ALGER in.

It will be possible to make a great deal of noise about the trusts. They will supply no end of raw material for the stump speakers and the writers of campaign literature. It is improbable that votes will be won by assailing them. The motive of the attack is too plainly Populistic. It originates in the hostility of the Bryanites to all forms of business in which men are habitually guilty of the infamous practice of making money. In a country deeply absorbed in business and growing rapidly richer through business, an attempt to put a stop to business is not likely to prove a good campaign enterprise. The issue of "militarism" is idiotic. It recalls the cry of Caesarism raised against GRANT, but is incomparably sillier. The raising of this mythical issue is the result of an effort to oppose the Administration without openly condemning its policy, which is likely to be dangerously strong with the people. Anti-imperialism is a step further than the Bryanite managers dare go. The zeal of ATKINSON, GARRISON, and the rest has made anti-imperialism synonymous with scuttling out of the Philippines and acknowledging that AGUINALDO was not only too much for us, but was right. The Democratic Party is debilitated and disorganized, but it cannot be made to swallow that doctrine. BRYAN's friends do not dare to try to make it swallow it.

The luck of being the alternative to McKINLEY and slipping unnoticed into his seat when the people hustle him out of it is BRYAN's plan of campaign. It is probably the best possible plan. It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should ever elect BRYAN President for what he represents. It is conceivable that they might elect him by inadvertence when chiefly intent on punishing the other party. It is merely as a conception that the thing has interest. In the actual circumstances it is manifestly out of the question. When W. J. BRYAN is to the fore there is but one issue in the sight of the American people, and he is it. Imperialism, militarism, the trusts, ALGER, all the other questions of our politics alone or together become insignificant and pass out of consideration the moment that figure appears with its menace of business ruin and National dishonor.

Many Democrats who have been counted among the friends of BRYAN see and know this. The consequence is that even in the Bryanite councils there is much misgiving and whispered discussion of the possible necessity of nominating another candidate. For that reason there is some speculation about changing the two-thirds rule which has governed Democratic conventions for more than fifty years, so that it may be possible to nominate BRYAN by a mere majority vote in case opposition to him develops in the convention. Tammany will oppose his nomination. GORMAN will oppose it. McLEAN in Ohio may head an opposing delegation. There will be other foes as time passes, and together they may be strong enough to prevent his nomination under the two-thirds rule. It is unlikely that they could muster an actual majority of the delegates against BRYAN.

THE TREATMENT OF DREYFUS.

In another column we reproduce a part of the report of The New York World of an interview with Maitre LABORI, sometime the counsel of ZOLA, now apparently the counsel for the DREYFUSES. And, when we mention him, we ought in common decency to say that Maitre LABORI is one of the Frenchmen, one of the Lots of France, who show us in the civil sphere, as PICQUART has shown us in the military sphere, how sound a seed there is of Frenchmen in France, how justice and honor and duty are not the empty words we might suppose them to be if we attended only to the cavortings of the most conspicuous Frenchmen. It was not a safe thing, not a prudent thing, not "business," for a man of M. LABORI's standing at the bar to take ZOLA's case at all. We confess that we do not know the leading lawyer of New York who would have undertaken so unpopular a course out of pure chivalry and human love of justice. Very likely the DREYFUSES may have been able to pay a decent fee, or even more than decent. But what was at the bottom of this French lawyer's performance, just as it was at the bottom of the one conspicuously unsmirched French soldier's proceedings, was plainly and clearly the love of justice.

The report of the interview somehow authenticates itself. It is a hideous story, but we have been prepared, by what has happened in France itself, to believe that everything that M. LABORI tells has happened in a remote penal colony of France, in which the effort of the jailers was to meet what they supposed to be the views of the governing people in France itself. When we consider the gang of political and military conspirators in France, and how they have been hounding this martyr, there is no reason at all to disbelieve that the jailers on a remote island, three or four thousand miles from even what there was left of the public opinion of France, should have busied themselves in devising a modern Inquisition for their prisoner.

Capt. DREYFUS must be a tough person. Otherwise he would not now be at Rennes. But let us not forget that the gallant French nation, "a nation of men of honor and of cavaliers," cannot have gone wholly wrong. Let us not forget that M. LABORI is as French a lawyer as the meanest of those who have taken sides against DREYFUS or against ZOLA. Let us not forget that Col. PICQUART is as French a soldier, a more French soldier, than M. le Colonel DU PATY DE CLAM.

PINGREE'S STREET RAILWAY PURCHASE.

It is to be regretted that the Supreme Court of Michigan could not have disposed of Gov. PINGREE's plan of buying the street railways of Detroit on grounds more fully satisfying to persons of common sense. The Court was, of course, deeply impressed by the discovery that the law under which the purchasing commission was appointed was unconstitutional. It is very like Judges to content themselves with one such reason as that for deciding against a mischievous project when public policy demands that the absurdity of the project and the incapacity of the projector be shown up in at least a dozen different ways.

PINGREE proposed that the City of Detroit should buy and operate the street railways, and had a law passed authorizing the appointment of a commission to appraise and purchase. It appeared at once that three methods of fixing the purchase price would be discussed. One was to pay the companies the market value of their stock and bonds. This was bound to be rejected by a demagogue and Populist like PINGREE as being open to the fatal objection that it was honorable and businesslike. The second method was to have an impartial appraisal, and the third to pay what it would cost to reproduce the system of street railways, a method which would result in confiscating about two-thirds of the present value of the companies' property.

It also became evident that no method of fixing the price could be arrived at which would be entirely just to both the city and the companies. How could PINGREE justify in a court of morals the proposition to take away from the stockholders of the street railway companies one dollar of their property without compensation? On the other hand, how could he justify paying out ten millions of the city's money for property which could be duplicated for half that sum? Either the railway companies had to be robbed or the city cheated.

The court says nothing about these aspects of the plan, aspects which may be said to pertain to the domain of public morals and public policy rather than to that of law. Nevertheless, we should think that any wise and sound Judge who supplemented his purely legal opinions with a series of obiter dicta on the Populist craze for the ownership of "public utilities" by cities had done a valuable service to his country. PINGREE's plan had the characteristic vices of its kind. It was a fine opportunity to thrust the quill pen of judicial wisdom into the iridescent bubble of delusion, and the court missed it.

THE LATE ROBERT BONNER.

Neither as a publicist nor as a philosopher would anybody think of comparing the late ROBERT BONNER with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. But as a thrifty, shrewd American citizen, "getting on" by force of thrift and shrewdness, as a neighbor and a citizen in a word, Mr. BONNER was very much like a duodecimo edition of FRANKLIN.

It is curious to consider what the conditions were of Mr. BONNER's success. It could hardly be repeated now. Why expect a weekly story paper to make a success when you can buy absolutely the masterpieces of modern English literature, and still more of English literature old enough to be out of copyright, and also the popular things of the day which will be forgotten in ten years, and are as far as possible from being masterpieces, "off" a pushcart at 5 cents a volume? The New York Ledger or Mr. BONNER is at present impossible. To expect it is futile. "As if a miracle could be encored," as LOWELL has it.

But it was a very substantial success in its day. It has been said, cynically and yet with a foundation of fact, that Mr. BONNER's idea was to get all the men whose names were familiar and conspicuous to write for his paper, upon the sole condition that they should write nonsense or at least platitudes. Certainly an anthology could not be extricated from the files of The Ledger. It is doubtful whether a volume could be dug out of them which would now pay the cost of publishing. And yet the publisher made a great success of platitudes. He gauged his public with great accuracy. And he was, withal, so good a citizen, so amiable a man, so fond of good horses, of so curious a learning in horseshoeing, that it is not likely that he has left an enemy behind him, and he has left hosts of friends. As success goes, we may very fairly say that he made a success of his life.

We trust that due weight will be given to the evidence now at hand that AGUINALDO represents all the Tagals, and that the Tagals fully represent all the Filipinos, and, therefore, that AGUINALDO is the GEORGE WASHINGTON of the Philippines, and his Government the very ark of republicanism in the Orient. The evidence we refer to is brought out in the trial of the men who assassinated Gen. LUNA, AGUINALDO's second in command. They have been acquitted on the ground that LUNA was engaged in a plot to kill AGUINALDO, and therefore they, the murderers, who belonged to the guard at AGUINALDO's residence, were acting in "self-defense." A people whose military leaders are thus occupied in plots for mutual assassination give the strongest possible proof of their capacity for self-government and their fidelity to the true principles of freedom, order, and justice. An ode to AGUINALDO from Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON would now be highly appropriate, unless he should prefer to write one to the late lamented LUNA.

The futile efforts of the United States Government to obtain stenographers for the courts in Manila who shall be able to take testimony given in Spanish may suggest to the Administration that it is cheaper to pay good salaries for good men than to hire inefficient men in great numbers at salaries which attract only that sort.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody cares much what anybody may say or write to or about his Serene Highness the Prince of MONACO, for that minuscular potentate is not a particularly pleasing phenomenon, and the world's admiration for him and what he represents is, to say the least, well restrained. Still, the Prince has his good points, and, the source of his revenue apart, averages up well enough with his associates in the Almanach de Gotha. Possibly enough, too, even his money, if all were told, is not appreciably further from well gotten than is that of more than a few men of higher rank and older lineage than his own. At all events, the Prince has more than once shown himself capable of acts considerably better than merely decent, and the fact that one of the most respectable of them—the offering of the Château de Marchais to Capt. DREYFUS as a temporary home—should have brought down upon him a gratuitous lesson in manners from the Comte BONI DE CASTELLANE would cause much indignation if it did not create more amusement. The little Count seems to have a sad facility for making himself ridiculous, and all his previous triumphs in that line pale to insignificance beside that which he has achieved by lecturing the Prince of MONACO for his kindness to the victim of a cruel wrong. By insinuating that the Prince married for money the Count simply invites a return thrust against which he is pathetically unable to guard himself, and for a participant in the Auteuil riot to charge another with prematurity of judgment was nothing less than tempting fate. It would be so easy for the Prince to set all Paris and a good part of Europe to laughing at this bristling French bantam that probably he will disdain to do it, but, of course, he will stand by his offer to DREYFUS, and equally of course that offer will for a while—or longer—make inaudible to most ears the whirr of the roulette wheel, which serves as customary accompaniment for a majority of Monégasque happenings.

—A circular issued by the Department of Agriculture makes the cheering announcement that Secretary WILSON is desirous of encouraging the graduates of agricultural colleges to undertake supplementary courses of study and that he also wishes to raise the standard of service in his department by employing in it men whose special ability for the work has been determined according to civilized, as distinguished from political, tests. He therefore directs the President of each agricultural college receiving Federal aid to inform his pupils that on application to the Civil Service Commission they will be registered as eligible for appointment to the position of "scientific aid" in the department at Washington. If chosen, they will receive $40 a month for the period of two years, and will be intrusted with the conduct of original researches in such branches of agricultural science as their tastes and capacities may indicate. The relative standing of the candidates will be determined by a scale in which college work and degree count up to 50, post-graduate courses and special qualifications up to 25, and theses or articles already printed also up to 25, making 100 the highest rank obtainable. Applicants must be twenty years old, and though they will not be required to appear at any particular place for examination they must file with the commission a complete statement of their past studies, the rank attained therein, and of the work they desire to take up. This is a most admirable scheme, especially as it is put forward just after a "backward step" of discouraging length, and when other members of the Cabinet are using all their ingenuity in attempts to show that retrogression is really progress. We would respectfully suggest to the Secretary, however, that when he gets his bright young men from the agricultural colleges he should get one of them to help him draw up his circulars. The one which is paraphrased here tells its story two or three times over and still leaves almost as much to be desired in comprehensibility as in conciseness. Still, the Secretary is on the right track, and possibly scientific farmers don't care much about literary style.

—Absurd as is the story from Para about a formal promise by accredited representatives of the United States to assist Bolivia with money and arms in case she goes to war with Brazil, it may do considerable harm in several ways, and as that was the object of its inventors, neither it nor they can be ignored as of no importance. For one thing the yarn, crazy as it is, will be accepted as at least an approximation to the truth by all the more ignorant and prejudiced residents of South America, and thus their jealous animosity against the United States, already inconveniently strong, will be increased. In the next place, the circulation of such a yarn to certain foreigners living in South America and identified with interests which would be endangered by a disappearance of the local distrust of this country, an opportunity to say that though this particular rumor of intervention is doubtless untrue—thereby safeguarding their own reputations for sanity—yet its ready acceptance by the amiable natives is but a natural result of our recently developed tendency to meddle with the private affairs of other nations. That, for instance, is the attitude assumed by The Brazilian Review, a financial paper of appreciable importance published in Rio de Janeiro. It calls the report from the Amazon "too absurd to merit serious consideration," and then proceeds to consider it very seriously indeed, and incidentally to say that such suspicions are "signs of the times, not generated spontaneously, but an outcome of specific and definite causes, not wholly without reason." And here is the "reason" which The Review solemnly puts forth: "The United States, that for a century has been regarded as the model of all that was great and free, the paladin of the oppressed and feeble peoples, seems to them to have now abandoned its noble traditions and joined the ranks of the oppressors. The fate of Cuba and the Philippines to-day may, to such imaginations, be that of the Amazon or the Plate to-morrow; while the foolish after-dinner oratory and reckless jingoism of the press ever since the war, unsparing in its threats to South America on both sides of the Atlantic, has turned confidence into suspicion and served but to enhance and justify what seemed lately but a phrase—the 'desillusao Americana!'" Thus does a paper, printed in English, use a tale which it knows is false to produce exactly the emotions, and in exactly the same quarters, which the liars whom it condemns had in mind.

Statue to Gen. McClellan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of July 1 that Gen. Lucius H. Warren desires that Gen. McClellan shall have a statue in the City of Washington, which he alleges was "saved" twice by Gen. McClellan. I should like to ask Gen. Warren if this is the only reason he has to offer, because it is undoubtedly true that the city would have been lost to the rebels many more times than twice but for the better counsels of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. If the saving of Washington is the reason for the statue it should, in my opinion, bear the form of Secretary Stanton. Has Gen. Warren, himself a loyal soldier of the Union, read Gen. McClellan's book, and can he desire a monument raised to the insubordinate soldier the General represents himself therein to be?

JOHN FRANCIS.

Boston, July 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Division of Labor.

"Look at poor Mrs. Jones dragging that heavy hose around, sprinkling their yard."

"That's all right. Listen to Mr. Jones. He's putting th baby to sleep."—Chicago Record.

Not a Good Year for It.

"Maria, do you feel any symptoms of your regular annual attack of hay fever yet?"

"Not yet."

"Well, you'd better not have it this year at all. I've lost too much money on wheat."—Chicago Tribune.

Wouldn't Offend.

An old negro once, in relating his religious experience avowed that he had seen the devil in bodily form. Upon being asked whether his satanic majesty presented himself as a white man or a black one, the honest darkey replied: "Neither white nor very black, but of a grizzly gray."—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Settled.

"Have you made up your mind what college you will send your boy to?"

"Oh, yes. That's all settled."

"What one is it?"

"What one! Didn't three boat races and the baseball championship all go to one institution this year? What one! Say, you amuse me with your fool questions."—Chicago Post.

Quite Absurd.

Harry—I had a letter to-day from Mrs. Mustudseed, the Christian Scientist, who treated Aunt Hannah.

Dick—What did she have to say?

Harry—Oh, nothing much. She said she was pained because we had not settled with her.

Dick—And, of course, you replied to her that there is no such thing as pain; that it is only a creature of the imagination?—Boston Transcript.

MADAME DREYFUS—HEROINE.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

When they come to tell the story of a shadow on a life,
When they sound the praise of heroes, meaning those
Who stood four-square for Justice in the issues of a strife
That trembled with a nation's awful throes—
Let a woman's name be added, and a woman's courage sung,
For she fought against the shadow, greatly true
To the light beyond the darkness that above her battling hung,
The light that held the deathless love she knew.
Ah! woman, woman ever, when the battles are to fight,
And a name to lift from darkness of a crime;
Around the world behold her, with her love, and faith, and might—
God bless the little woman every time!

When they come to write the annals of a soldier and his fate,
When they tell of how a nation to its deep
Was stirred to mighty passions and to thoughts that undulate
Round the rims of red volcanoes where they sleep,
Let them add a woman's glory to the long roll—add it high—
Of the heroes that in every time and land
Have put their faith in Justice as a thing that cannot die,
And in its holy crusade dared to stand!

When they make the solemn records for the tablets of the years,
When they cite the soldier's valor and his dreams;
When they con the later chapters—with their exile and their tears,
Their shadows darkling down the faded gleams—
Let them tell of one who trusted, one who taught her children trust,
One who cried against the Universe and fought
Till she roused a mighty nation to a sense of all things just—
Ah, the wonder that a woman's love hath wrought!
Ah! woman, woman ever, when the battles are to fight,
And a name to lift from darkness of a crime;
Around the world behold her, with her love, and faith, and might—
God bless the little woman every time!

THE ARBITRATION SCHEME

Drafting Committee at The Hague Presents Its Report.

INSTRUCTIONS NOW AWAITED

Adjournment Taken Until July 17 to Permit the Delegates to Consult Their Governments.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The Third Committee of the Peace Conference, sitting this morning at the Huis ten Bosch, discussed the scheme for the Mediation and Arbitration Convention prepared by the Drafting Committee. Many of the delegates had only been acquainted with the proposals since yesterday and they had not had time to consult their Governments. Consequently it was decided that when the committee adjourned to-day it should be until July 17, in order to allow the delegates time in which to consult their Governments and receive final instructions.

The scheme is headed, "Draft of Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts." The first part deals with the maintenance of general peace; the second part with arbitrage. The Reporter of the committee explained lengthily the motives which inspired the Drafting Committee in elaborating the scheme. M. Bourgeois, head of the French Delegation, thanked the Reporter in warm terms and congratulated him upon his remarkable exposition, which, he said, would remain an official commentary upon the provisions formulated, both for the delegates and for their Governments.

During the discussion the committee amended Article 8 so as to provide that when powers between whom there is a serious dispute accept mediation they shall cease all direct relations in regard to the disputed question, which shall be considered exclusively referred to the mediatory powers. Three additional paragraphs regarding the permanent court were also adopted at the request of Prof. Zorn of the German Delegation; Count Nigra, head of the Italian Delegation, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British Delegation, as follows:

Members of the permanent court shall enjoy and exercise all the functions of diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The bureau is authorized to place its offices and organization at the disposal of the signatory powers for the proper exercise of any special arbitral jurisdiction.

The signatory powers undertake to communicate to the bureau a copy of any stipulation, regarding arbitration, decided between them, and all judgments of the permanent court, and they undertake to communicate to the bureau the laws, regulations, and documents setting forth the execution of judgments pronounced by the court.

SCOPE OF ARBITRATION.

The text of the proposed convention, without the changes made to-day, begins as follows:

Article 1.—With the object of preventing, as far as possible, recourse to force in international relations, the signatory powers agree to use all endeavors to effect by pacific means a settlement of the differences which may arise among them.

Art. 2.—The signatory powers decide that in cases of serious differences or conflict, they will, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances permit, to the good offices or mediation of one or several friendly powers.

Art. 3.—Independently of this, the signatory powers deem it useful that several of the powers not committed to the arbitration scheme shall, on their own initiative, offer, as far as circumstances permit, their good offices or mediation to the contending States. The right of offering their good offices belongs to powers not connected with the conflict, even during the course of hostilities, which act can never be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Art. 4.—The part of mediator consists in reconciling conflicting claims and appeasing resentment which may have arisen between contending States.

Art. 5.—The functions of mediator cease from the moment it may be stated by one of the contending parties or by the mediator himself, that the compromise or basis of an amicable understanding proposed by him has not been accepted.

Art. 6.—Good offices and mediation have the exclusive character of counsel, and are devoid of obligatory force.

Art. 7.—The acceptance of mediation, unless otherwise stipulated, may have the effect of interrupting the obligation of preparing for war. If the acceptance supervenes after the opening of hostilities it shall not interrupt, unless by a convention of a contrary tenor, military operations that may be proceeding.

Art. 8.—The signatory powers agree in recommending the application of special mediation in the event of threatened interruption of peace between members. Contending States may each choose a power to which they will intrust the mission of entering into a negotiation with a power chosen by the other side with the object of preventing a rupture of pacific relations, or, i nthe event of hostilities, of restoring peace.

Articles 9 to 14 provide for the institution of an International Commission of Inquiry for the verification of facts in cases of minor disputes not affecting the vital interest or honor of States, but impossible of settlement by ordinary diplomacy. The report of an Inquiry Commission will not force an arbitral judgment, leaving the contending parties full liberty to either conclude an amicable arrangement on the basis of the report or have recourse ulteriorly to mediation or arbitration.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT.

Articles 14 to 19 set forth the general object of and benefits it is hoped to derive from the arbitration court, and declare that signing the convention implies an undertaking to submit in good faith to arbitral judgment. The text of the proposed convention then continues:

Art. 20.—With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences not regulated by diplomatic means the signatory powers undertake to organize in the following manner a permanent Court of Arbitration, accessible at all times and exercising its functions, unless otherwise stipulated, between the contending parties in conformity with the rules of procedure inserted in the present convention.

Art. 21.—This court is to have competency in all arbitration cases, unless the contending parties come to an understanding for the establishment of special arbitration jurisdiction.

Art. 22.—An international bureau established at The Hague and placed under the direction of a permanent Secretary General will serve as the office of the court. It will be the intermediary for communications concerning meetings. The court is to have the custody of archives and the management of all administrative affairs.

Art. 23.—Each of the signatory powers shall appoint within three months of the ratification of the present article not more than four persons of recognized competence in questions of international law, enjoying the highest moral consideration, and prepared to accept the functions of arbitrator. The persons thus nominated will be entered as members of the court on a list, which will be communicated by the bureau to all the signatory powers. Any modification of the list will be brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the signatory powers. Two or more powers may agree together regarding the nomination of one or more members, and the same person may be chosen by different powers. Members of the court are to be appointed for the term of six years. The appointments are renewable. In case of the death or resignation of a member of the court, the vacancy is to be filled in accordance with the regulations made for the original nomination.

Art. 24.—The signatory powers who desire to apply to the court for a settlement of differences shall select from the general list a number of arbitrators, to be fixed by agreement. They will notify the bureau of their intention of applying to the court, and give the names of the arbitrators they may have selected. In the absence of a convention to the contrary an arbitral tribunal is to be constituted in accordance wit hthe rules of Article 1. Arbitrators thus nominated to form an arbitral tribunal for a matter or question will meet on the date fixed by the contending parties.

Art. 25.—The tribunal will usually sit at The Hague, but may sit elsewhere by consent of the contending parties.

Art. 26.—The powers not signing the convention may apply to the court under the conditions prescribed by the present convention.

Art. 27.—The signatory powers may consider it their duty to call attention to the existence of the Permanent Court to any of their friends between whom a conflict is threatening, which must always be regarded as a tender of good offices.

PERMANENT COUNCIL'S DUTIES.

Art. 28.—A permanent council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers residing at The Hague and the Netherland Foreign Minister, who will exercise the functions of President, will be constituted at The Hague as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act. The council will be charged to establish and organize an international bureau, which will remain under its direction and control. The council will notify the powers of the constitution of the court and arrange its installation, draw up the standing orders and other necessary regulations, will decide questions likely to arise in regard to the working of the tribunal, have absolute powers concerning the appointment, suspension, or dismissal of functionaries or employes, will fix the emoluments and salaries, and control the general expenditure. The presence of five members at duly convened meetings will constitute a quorum. Decisions are to be taken by a majority of the votes. The council will address annually to the signatory powers a report of the labors of the court, the working of its administrative services and of its expenditure.

Art. 29.—The expenses of the bureau are to be borne by the signatory powers in the proportion fixed for the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Art. 30.—The powers who accept arbitration will sign a special act, clearly defining the object of the dispute, as well as the scope of the arbitrators. The powers' act confirms the undertaking of the parties to submit in good faith to the arbitration judgment.

Art. 31.—Arbitration functions may be conferred upon a single arbitrator, or on several arbitrators designated by the parties at their discretion, or chosen from among the members of the Permanent Court established by the present act. Unless otherwise decided, the formation of the arbitration tribunal is to be effected as follows: Each party will appoint two arbitrators, who will choose a chief arbitrator. In case of a division the selection is to be intrusted to a third power, whom the parties will designate. If an agreement is not effected in this manner, each party is to designate a different power, and the choice of a chief arbitrator is to devolve upon them.

Art. 32.—When an arbitrator is a sovereign, or head of a State, the arbitral procedure depends exclusively on his august decision.

Art. 33.—The chief arbitrator is President de jure. When the tribunal does not contain a chief of arbitration, the tribunal may appoint its own President. He may be designated by the contending parties, or, failing this, by the arbitration tribunal.

Articles 34 to 50 provide for the appointment of Councilors, the selection of the languages to be employed, and the rules of procedure in the court, whose sittings are to be behind closed doors.

Article 51 provides that a judgment agreed to by a majority vote is to be set forth in writing, giving the full reasons, and is to be signed by each member, the minority recording its dissent and signing it. Articles 52 and 53 direct that the decision of the court shall be read at a public sitting in the presence of the agents or counsel of the contending parties, who shall finally decide the matter at issue and close the arbitration proceedings.

The concluding clauses relate to the revision of proceedings in the case of the discovery of a new fact, and provide that each power shall bear its own expenses and agreed share of the cost of the tribunal without reference to the penalties imposed.

The Czar's Disappointment.

LONDON, July 8.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News says that, owing to the disappointment of Emperor Nicholas in the results of the Peace Conference, the position of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, is said to be severely shaken.

Peace Delegates Attend a Review.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The review of troops this morning was attended by the military delegates to the Peace Conference, who were especially invited to be present.

COUNTESS DE AGREDA'S WILLS.

Two Filed for Probate, Last of Which Cuts Off Husband from Any Share.

Two wills of the Countess Marie Louise de Agreda, who died in Italy, were filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. By her last will Countess de Agreda cuts off her husband, Francis Morse de Agreda, from any share in her estate, and declares further that he is accountable to the estate for $30,000 she claims to have intrusted to him, and which, she alleges, he had not accounted for to her.

The first will is dated May 11, 1892, at Rome, Italy. By this will she leaves $50,000 to each of her two daughters. All the rest and residue of the estate, the amount of which is not known, the testatrix bequeaths to her daughters equally, each to hold the other's share in trust.

The second will was executed on March 17, 1897, at Florence, Italy. It ratifies and confirms the first will, and contains the provision cutting off the husband of the testatrix from any share in her estate.

The Countess de Agreda was a daughter of the late John La Farge. She first married Edward Whyte, from whom she was divorced. She had two daughters by Whyte, the ones mentioned in her will. Her second husband was George L. Lorillard. After his death she married the Count Louis de Agreda, a Roman noble. De Agreda died in 1886. In 1893 Mme. de Agreda married Frank Morse of Boston. At his wife's request and by permission of the Massachusetts Legislature, Morse changed his name to Morse de Agreda.

FINE WRITING PAPER TRUST.

Lee, Higginson & Co. have issued from their Boston office an official statement concerning the fine writing paper combine, which has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capitalization of $25,000,000. The new concern, which will be known as the American Writing Paper Company, will be made up of twenty-seven companies, owning about thirty mills. Options are held on many other mills, some of which will probably be taken in at a later date.

The companies which will make up the original corporation, with their tonnage per day, are as follows: Holyoke—Albion, 20; Beebe & Holbrook, 14; Connecticut River, 6; Crocker, 20; George R. Dickenson Company, 25; Esleeck, 10; George C. Gill Company, 20; Holyoke, 8; Linden, 15; Massasoit, 6; Norman, 13; Parsons, 10; Riverside, 20; Nonotuck, 25. Other Massachusetts Mills—Agawam Paper Company, 12; Eaton, May & Robbins, Lee, 1½; George C. Baird Company, Lee, 2½; Mittineague, 4; Hurlbut Company and Hurlbut Stationery Company, South Lee, 4; Chester Paper Company, Huntington, 3; Springdale Paper Company, Westfield, 3. Connecticut Mills—Oakland Paper Company, Manchester, 4; Platner & Porter Company, Unionville, 3; Windsor Locks Paper Company, Windsor Locks, 10. Outside of Massachusetts—Shattock-Babcock Paper Company, De Pere, Wis.; Lyons & Dudley Paper Company, Watervliet, Mich., and Harding Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio.

The officers and the location of the offices of the new concern will not be announced before next Tuesday.

Of the $25,000,000 worth of stock in the combine, half is common and half preferred. There will be in addition $17,000,000 in bonds, some of which will probably be kept in the Treasury for future purchase of plants.

George B. Holbrook, it is thought, will be Treasurer of the new company, and W. N. Caldwell manager. If William Whiting is eventually induced to enter the combination, which some of the manufacturers say is considered probable, he will most likely be chosen President. Otherwise the choice will likely be Elisha Morgan.

TO FIGHT EASTERN PAPER TRUST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7.—A Western trust is to be formed to fight an Eastern trust, according to Col. Winfield T. Durbin. He said to-day he had disposed of his interest in a paper mill at Anderson, Ind., to Crawford Fairbanks, a Terre Haute millionaire, who is at the head of the great Strawboard Trust.

The International Paper Company, the Eastern trust, does not operate extensively west of Pittsburg, but it has been able to maintain an agency in Chicago, from which heavy inroads have been made upon the business of the Western paper mills. The latter have determined to combine against the Eastern trust to save themselves.

It is understood the paper mills west of Pittsburg will be absorbed outright, or operated in connection with the Strawboard Trust.

A GRANITE QUARRIES COMBINE?

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.—James G. Batterson of Hartford, Conn., President of the New England Granite Works, arrived in town this morning, it being several years since he last visited this city. In company with Messrs. Russell and Davis, the stone experts, he was driven to the quarries and to the shops of his company, and their condition was hastily, but thoroughly inspected. T. P. Sullivan and James M. Killein of this city were of the party. Later Mr. Batterson was closeted with Messrs. Russell and Davis, discussing the situation. After the conference Mr. Batterson said:

"I cannot make any positive statement now in regard to the New England Granite Works; in fact, I have no positive information myself. There is a movement on foot looking to a combination of certain interests and a more equitable division of contracts than has of late prevailed. I hope to be able to arrange matters so that a large amount of work can be brought to Concord, but the plans have not yet progressed sufficiently far to allow anything definite to be said. It will probably be a month before any announcement can be made."

Messrs. Russell and Davis go from here to Redstone, where the quarries of the company there will be inspected. It is understood that these gentlemen are acting as appraisers in behalf of the men who are behind the movement for the consolidation or a combination of granite interests.

Pottery Trust Wins a Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—A decision was rendered by the Court of Errors and Appeals here to-day in the suit of the Trenton Potteries Company, better known as the Pottery Trust, against Richard C. Oliphant and others, who have been operating an opposition plant in this city. The suit was brought to prevent them from doing any more business here. The claim of the trust was sustained, that as it had bought up the Oliphant plant, which was under agreement not to again manufacture in the United States, except in the States of Nevada and Arizona, it should stop operations. It is understood that Oliphant will take the matter into the United States courts.

DELEGATES VISIT VICTORIA

Queen Receives Members of the International Congress.

HAVE TEA AT WINDSOR CASTLE

Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Sewall Say the Queen Recognizes Women's Right to Equality with Men.

LONDON, July 7.—A number of the American, Colonial, and Continental guests of the International Congress of Women having expressed a desire to pay their respects to the Queen, Lady Aberdeen arranged a trip to Windsor this afternoon, when her Majesty assented to the suggestion that she should drive slowly through the quadrangle of the castle and receive a few of the more prominent delegates.

It was about 5:20 o'clock when the delegates took up a position in front of the private entrance. A quarter of an hour later her Majesty appeared, and Lady Aberdeen made the presentations.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who, with Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the newly elected President of the Congress, enjoyed the privilege of presentation, said this evening:

"I had never seen the Queen before and could not but feel a thrill when, looking in her wonderful face, I saw her, as her life is going out, welcoming the women's movement, which is the precursor of the twentieth century. What pleased me most was when her Majesty said: 'Now, I cannot have these ladies who are visiting me return without giving them a cup of tea.' Sir Arthur John Bigge, the Queen's private secretary, replied: 'But, your Majesty, they are here in hundreds.' 'I do not care,' said the Queen, 'if they are here in thousands. They must all have a cup of tea when they come to see me.'

"And we had it in the Queen's palace as a recognition of the great womanhood of our country."

Mrs. Sewall said:

"The Queen looked ten years younger than when I saw her ten years ago. Every line in her face displayed serenity, sweetness, and pleasure. She looked us each full in the eyes with a quick, keen glance. Her voice is melodious, and there is a total absence of certain lines of the mouth shown in most photographs of her, indicating disdain. The whole bearing of her Majesty was a symbol that she, who has governed the mightiest of empires for sixty-three years, has finally recognized, intuitively, that she crowns her work in recognizing the claims of her sex to equal rights with men. With what womanly pride we joined in the anthem 'God Save the Queen.' The impression we all carried away of the greatest woman of the century was of strong intellect governing fine and womanly sentiment."

MILITIA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Discussion in the House of Commons Concerning the Statement that Troops Would Be Organized.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House, asked the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, if he had any statement to make on the apparently official communiqué published in The Times this morning, giving the names of a number of officers said to have been ordered to proceed to South Africa for the purpose of organizing the residents, as well as the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier.

Mr. Balfour replied that he was not aware it was an official communiqué. He added that no contingency had yet arisen which in the opinion of the Government necessitates a material increase in the forces now in South Africa. He added: "We, however, think it necessary, under the existing circumstances, to take such steps as may bring the present force up to the proper standard of efficiency and mobility. The War Office would have been extraordinarily wanting in its most obvious duties if it was not prepared for any emergency."

The leader of the Opposition, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, rejoined: "It is not with regard to bringing the present force to a proper standard of efficiency that I wish to inquire, but as to the paragraph which appears as an official communication."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman then read the following extract, already cabled to The Associated Press:

"The Commander in Chief has been engaged in completing the composition and organization of a larger force, which it will be necessary to dispatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail.

"It is with regard to this statement of The Times," he continued, "which is apparently a new declaration of Government policy, that I wish to inquire." [Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Balfour replied: "I do not think there is any new declaration of policy in that paragraph, but I conceive that the War Office would be extraordinarily wanting in its most ordinary and obvious duties if it were not prepared for any emergency, however undesirable and however unlikely, that could possibly arise." [Ministerial cheers.]

Henry Labouchère, Radical, member for Northampton, asked whether the officers spoken of in the communiqué as going to South Africa were going into Cape Colony and Natal to organize the police and local forces, and, if so, whether it was with the consent of the colonial authorities there.

Mr. Balfour—I do not know.

Commander George Richard Bethell, (Conservative member for the Holderness Division of Yorkshire)—Would the right honorable gentleman say in what circumstances the special service officers are likely to be employed and against what enemies of the Queen?

Mr. Balfour—My honorable friend is quite as competent a prophet as I am, and it will require a prophet to answer for contingencies which may arise.

CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND ?

A Bill in the House of Lords Believed to Have It in View.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Lords to-day the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, introduced a bill which is regarded as the thin edge of the wedge of conscription, and as therefore likely to render the Government unpopular.

The bill, which is entitled the "Militia Ballot act," is intended to simplify and regulate an existing act now practically suspended in favor of voluntary enlistment. In his speech introducing the measure Lord Lansdowne carefully explained that the Government only wanted it read the first time, as there was no intention to pass it, and he repudiated "the idea of trying to introduce conscription by a side wind." Personally, he said, he did not favor conscription, but he thought it "advisable that such a bill should be in readiness if wanted," and that "the country should realize how it stands with regard to this question."

Already the Liberal papers are attacking the Government and asking what need there is of such a measure unless conscription is intended; and, looking to the fact that recruiting is dwindling, the bill will be regarded with great suspicion.

British Officers Leave for Africa.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Mail announces this morning that Brevet Col. Robert Baden-Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards; Capt. Lord Edward Cecil of the Grenadiers, and Lieut. the Hon. Algernon Hanbury-Tracy of the Royal Horse Guards, who, according to the semi-official communique in The Times yesterday, have been ordered to proceed to South Africa to organize the residents, police, and local forces at various points on the frontier, will sail for Cape Town to-day.

The Venezuelan Boundary.

PARIS, July 7.—At to-day's sitting of the Venezuela Arbitration Commission Sir Richard Webster, leading counsel for Great Britain, continued his presentation of the British side of the case.

Mark Twain Going to Sweden.

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and family left to-day for Sweden, where Mr. Clemens will take the Swedish cure.

Commercial Convention with Portugal

LISBON, July 7.—The House of Peers to-day adopted the commercial convention with the United States.

THE ALASKAN CONTROVERSY.

Acknowledged in London that the Situation Is Unsatisfactory—Instructions to Mr. Choate.

LONDON, July 7.—The officials of the Foreign Office were shown to-day the dispatch from Washington of Thursday saying there was almost a deadlock over the modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary, neither side being willing to accept the provisional line proposed by the other. The officials confirm the contents of the dispatch, acknowledge the situation is grave, and said the present outlook was more unsatisfactory than at any time since February. This was keenly regretted at the Foreign Office, as it had been thought the negotiations were in a very satisfactory state.

It has been learned that United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate received this morning important dispatches from Washington regarding the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Following the rule governing diplomatic exchange, the State Department absolutely refuses to make public the latest instructions sent to Mr. Choate respecting the modus vivendi. However, it can be stated that they do not contemplate any abatement in the claims of the United States as to the territory to be included in the provisional boundary line, and generally they look to a persistence in the original position on our part.

It is the belief now that the two Governments have come to a point where it must be admitted that their present representatives must abandon their efforts to agree upon a boundary line, even though the latter be but temporary and subject to correction by subsequent negotiation. Whether or not arbitration will be the dernier ressort cannot be foretold at present. That means has not been offered in such shape as to be acceptable to the United States Government, and it is feared that the effort to arrange the limitations of an arbitration would be beset with as grave difficulties as those in the way of direct negotiation.

DREYFUS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND.

His Counsel Tells of the Systematic Cruelties to Which the Prisoner Was Subjected.

Cable Dispatch in The World.

Interviewed by The World's correspondent, Maître Labori was asked:

"Has Dreyfus described his treatment on Devil's Island?"

"Yes" M. Labori replied. "He has told us of the devilish tortures to which he was subjected. It is a long tale of unimaginable cruelty. His guards were the roughest, most heartless ruffians that could be picked out of the Guiana police. They imagined that they would gain favor with the authorities by treating the prisoner with violence and meanness. I cannot tell you all the extreme vexations Dreyfus described to us, but here is an example:

"One day, when he was in a high fever, he accidentally upset a jug of water near his bed. His punishment was that no water was given to him to drink for twenty-four hours. By noon next day he was almost raving mad with thirst.

"When a letter was sent pretending to warn M. Lebon, then the Minister of the Colonies, that Dreyfus would attempt to escape, although the letter was proved a forgery, Lebon ordered that Dreyfus be put in irons. Notwithstanding he was very ill, he was strapped and chained to his bed. Thus he was left twenty days without medical attendance.

"Another idiotic measure was to keep a lamp burning over Dreyfus's bed all night long," M. Labori went on, indignantly. "The pretext was that his every movement must be watched. What could the prisoner do in such a lock-up? But the light attracted swarms of the fearful tropical insects that eat a man alive. They turned sleep into a nightmare. Dreyfus dreaded night more than the broiling sun.

"Four years of that!" exclaimed M. Labori, raising his fists to heaven in indignation. "And more! Those hyenas stole Dreyfus's food and fed him for weeks on most revolting messes, telling him his family had ceased to send money to him."

"Did not his wife's, his family's, letters reach Dreyfus?" was asked.

"For months Lebon suppressed letters to him. Then, again, his guards were instructed to pester and harass Dreyfus to make a confession.

"'See, even your family has abandoned you,' they constantly said to him. 'Better own up! Confess!'

"The fact is, Dreyfus became the plaything of his coarse, idle jailers. He often heard them making disrespectful remarks about his wife; he heard their persistent intimations that she was anxious to remarry.

"Dreyfus wrote urgent appeals, asking for explanations. His letters were never forwarded. So he was left despairing until, wild, he was his guard's plaything. Why, they even took it on themselves to deny him access to a narrow court where he could exercise by walking. For days they locked him in his cabin and barred the doors and windows, until the heat drove him nearly insane."

Gen. Brugere Succeeds Gen. Zurlinden.

PARIS, July 7.—Gen. Brugere, who was Chief of the late President Carnot's military household, has been appointed Military Governor of Paris in place of Gen. Zurlinden. The latter retains his membership in the Supreme Council of War.

KAISER TO PRESIDENT LOUBET.

He Praises the French Naval Cadets on the Iphigenie.

BERGEN, Norway, July 7.—Emperor William has invited the officers and sixty cadets of the French training ship Iphigénie, which he visited here yesterday and inspected, and the German cadets of the training ship Gneisenau to meet at an entertainment to-night on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

PARIS, July 7.—Emperor William of Germany has telegraphed as follows to President Loubet:

"I have had the pleasure to see on board the school ship Iphigénie young French sailors whose military bearing and sympathetic demeanor, worthy of their noble country, made a deep impression upon me. My sailor's heart and spirit of comradeship rejoiced at the gracious welcome accorded me by her commander, officers, and crew. I congratulate myself, Monsieur le President, on the happy circumstance which permitted me to meet the Iphigénie and your amiable countrymen."

President Loubet replied:

"I am deeply touched by the telegram your Imperial Majesty addressed to me after your visit to the Iphigénie, and desire to thank you for the honor done our sailors and in which your Majesty was pleased to convey to me the impression made by this visit."

THE PROPOSED IRISH TUNNEL.

Delegation Asks British Government's Favor of the Scheme.

LONDON, July 7.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, received this afternoon a large delegation at the Foreign Office regarding the proposed tunnel under the Irish Channel. The delegation included the Marquis of Londonderry, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

Lord Londonderry said the delegation simply asked the approval of the Government, and, when the tunnel was constructed, a Government guarantee of 3 per cent. on the outlay or a promise to make up a deficiency to that amount. He said it was estimated that the work would cost $50,000,000.

Mr. Balfour said that he quite recognized that such a tunnel would be of great international advantage, and would draw Great Britain closer to Ireland, as well as to the United States, and promised, with pleasure, to lay the matter before his colleagues, which was all the delegation had suggested he should do.

Federal Enabling Act in Tasmania.

HOBART, Tasmania, July 7.—The Legislative Council and the House of Assembly to-day passed the Federal Enabling act, thus ratifying on the part of Tasmania the work of the Australian Federation Congress.

Riotous Armenians Cause Trouble.

LONDON, July 8.—The Constantinople corrspondent of The Standard says: "The Vali of Van, Turkish Armenia, reports an incursion of an armed band of revolutionary Armenians from Persia. There have been conflicts with the Kurds and Turkish troops, accompanied by desperate fighting. Several persons have been killed."

TO DEGRADE PRINCE BLUCHER.

Measures to Strike His Name from the Prussian Herrenhaus.

BERLIN, July 7.—Measures have been taken to strike off the rolls of the Prussian Herrenhaus, or House of Lords, the name of Prince Gebhard Blucher, great-grandson of the famous General who commanded the Prussians at the battle of Waterloo. Some years ago Prince Blucher, who, it is alleged, had ruined himself at the gambling table, went to New York City, where, it is said, he became naturalized.

Ferdinand Grätz Gebhard Lebrecht, Count Blucher von Wahlstadt, as he was known here, was educated at Eton and Heidelberg. After retiring from the German army because of an injury received in a cavalry drill, he came to the United States in 1890, when he was twenty-four years old. On July 19, 1891, he was married in Milwaukee to Miss Alma Loeb, daughter of Philip Loeb of Brooklyn.

In January, 1892, he sought to annul the marriage on the ground that the ceremony was contrary to his intentions. He said that Miss Loeb, whom he had met at Elkhart Lake, Wis., fainted in the parlor of the Schlitz Hotel, at Milwaukee. She was taken to a room, where he subsequently went to see her, and, according to his story, while he was talking to her the proprietor entered and said the couple ought to be married to save the reputation of the hotel. The Count said that he chivalrously consented, and a Methodist clergyman who was sent for united them in marriage.

The Count, who was disinherited by his father because the marriage was not satisfactory, died in this city Feb. 14, 1892. His father cabled a small amount of money for the burial expenses, and a requiem mass was celebrated in the chapel of the Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants.

His wife, the Countess von Blucher, went to Colorado in the previous September for the purpose of obtaining a divorce at the end of a year's residence. She was at Aspen, Col., when he died.

TO RAZE THE STAR THEATRE.

William Waldorf Astor Will Replace the Building with a Modern Business Structure.

It was learned definitely yesterday that the Star Theatre, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, will be torn down to make way for a modern business structure. The improvement will have to be deferred for about a year and a half on account of existing leases, but at the end of that time the old structure will be removed and a six-story building erected on the plot by William Waldorf Astor. The proposed building has already been leased for a term of fifteen years, to Rogers, Peet & Co., who, upon its completion, will abandon their present store at Broadway and Prince Street.

The theatre building runs through to Fourth Avenue, but does not include a plot at the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, 169 feet on the street and 67 feet on the avenue, now occupied by small old buildings. The latter piece, however, also belongs to Mr. Astor, and the entire block front on the north side of Thirteenth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, will be covered by the new building. Its frontage will be 63.4 feet on Broadway, 251 feet on Thirteenth Street, and 135.4 feet on Fourth Avenue, with a northerly line of 219.2 feet.

It is as Wallack's Theatre of twenty-five years ago that the present Star Theatre will be longest remembered. The house was opened in 1861, under the management of James W. Wallack, and with Lester Wallack as the leader of the company that became famous. The name Wallack's disappeared in 1881, and for a time the theatre was known as the Germania. Since 1883 it has been known as the Star. The property was purchased by the late John Jacob Astor in 1878. Theodore Moss, Wallack's old business partner, has been connected with the house in one way and another almost from its opening, and in fact, is the present lessee of the property.

JAMES JACK ALREADY MARRIED.

So He Cannot Wed the Widow of Sam. T. Jack, as His Brother Willed.

The difficulties which have arisen over the clause in the will of Sam T. Jack, the theatrical manager, who died several weeks ago, requiring his widow to marry his brother, James Jack, are cleared. James Jack is already a married man. He married about a year ago. He and his wife have been living at 407 West Twenty-third Street for the past six months, and left there last week, Mr. Jack going to the Metropolitan Hotel and his wife to a resort in Canada. They have an infant daughter.

Mrs. James Jack was a chorus girl, whose stage name was Queenie Clifford. It was also said that Mrs. James Jack had said before leaving for Canada, that her husband had told Sam Jack of his marriage to her. She said that James Jack returned from Europe two days before his brother died, and when he related to him the details of his marriage, it was too late to change the will. Owing to these circumstances, it is said, the widow of Sam T. Jack will contest the will.

DRAMATIZATION OF "BEN HUR."

Gen. Lew Wallace, the Author, Is Hopeful of Its Success.

The author of "Ben Hur," Gen. Lew Wallace, is confident the dramatization of the work will be a pronounced success. Seen at the Gilsey House yesterday, Gen. Wallace said the work was under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger, and was progressing rapidly.

"I have come here," said Gen. Wallace, "for the purpose of examining the models which have been prepared up to this date, the lay figures and the costumes, as several of the characters will appear in the work. I shall go to-morrow and see them. The work is being done regardless of expense."

Talking of politics, Gen. Wallace said that he did not think ex-Gov. Hogg's speech at the Tammany gathering would affect the Democracy one way or the other. "The Democratic Party," said he, "can stand more bossing and survive more dynamite explosions within its ranks than any party that ever did or ever will live."

Gen. Wallace will shortly make a trip to Europe.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is announced that Charles Frederick Nirdlinger and C. H. Meltzer will collaborate in Anglicizing "Plus Que Reine" for Julia Arthur.

Pinero's new play, "The Gay Lord Quex," is to be translated into French and acted in Paris with Mme. Rejane as Sophie Fullgarney, the meddlesome manicure.

Terrace Garden, Manager Heumann's home for music in East Fifty-eighth Street, is drawing large crowds nightly. A large detachment of Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band gives the concerts.

The Germans are actually to have a theatre in Paris next Summer, in connection with the big exhibition. It will be under the joint direction of Sigismund Lautenberg, the Berlin manager, and Agnes Sorma.

C. A. Ellis, who has managed Mme. Melba's engagements for several seasons, has announced that she will not sing in America next season. He returned from Europe Wednesday on the Teutonic. Offers from St. Petersburg and from Germany are said to be the cause of her having abandoned the trip to this country.

Jessie Bonstelle, a young Rochester actress, has lately played Camille and other important rôles with the Lyceum Theatre stock company of that city, and received cordial praise. Miss Bonstelle is under engagement to appear in this city, in August, in "A Soldier of the Empire."

Miss Dorothy Morton, the actress who has been charged recently with defying the courts by refusing to appear in answer to a suit brought against her for about $40, has carried out her threat to go into bankruptcy. Her petition was filed last Wednesday. The published list of petitions in the Thursday morning papers contained the name of Elizabeth MacCarthy, Jr., and few persons knew it was she. She placed her liabilities at $3,076.

SECURITIES COMPANY FORMED.

Will Deal in Stock of the Equitable Securities Company.

ALBANY, July 7.—The Securities Company of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to deal with, sell, and dispose of obligations and stock of the Equitable Securities Company, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

The number of shares is 20,000, and the corporation will begin business with $2,500. These are the Directors: John W. Farquhar of Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y.; W. P. Bolles, W. E. Dwight, New York City; W. C. Jones, Brooklyn, and D. Walter Gibson of Montclair, N. Y.

MAGISTRATE DEUEL ANGRY.

Says Swindling of Persons in Court by Lawyers' Agents Must Stop—One Alleged Offender Arrested.

Mrs. Yetta Schwartzman of 103 Hester Street and Mrs. Jennie Adler of 51 Orchard Street were arrested and arraigned yesterday afternoon in the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of disturbing the peace and disorderly conduct in the office of Lawyer Henry J. Goldsmith, nearly opposite the court building. But when Magistrate Deuel heard the stories of the women of being wronged by lawyers and their agents who haunt the court, he gave utterance to the following opinion: "These people who represent themselves as lawyers, and who act as agents for lawyers and defraud the people of their money, have been a disgrace to this court for some time. The thing has got to stop. It is a high-handed outrage to impose on the poor and ignorant people of this district in this manner Furthermore, it is criminal." Then he discharged the women.

Mrs. Adler swore that on Wednesday she went to the court to get a warrant for the arrest of a man who had stolen $265 from her. On the way she was approached by a woman, who took her to Mr. Goldsmith's office, and there she paid Goldsmith $8 to have the man, Morris Mandel, arrested, and to prosecute him. A little later she was approached by a Joseph Levy, who told her he was a lawyer. and that she must pay $6 more or her case would fall through. So she pawned her sewing machine and gave him the money. Goldsmith, she said, prosecuted the case in a listless manner, and Mandel was discharged, and then she swore she had learned that Goldsmith had not only secured a lawyer for Mandel, but had also raised $40 to help secure his discharge.

Mrs. Schwartzman, who is a fruit vendor, swore that she had been arrested a few days ago for a violation of a city ordinance. Goldsmith called on her in jail and told her that her husband, who is a push-cart peddler, had instructed him to defend her, and got $10 from her. She gave him the money, but when her case was called up in court Goldsmith did not appear to defend her. She was discharged, and when she saw her husband he denied that he had sent Goldsmith to her.

Both women called at Goldsmith's office yesterday morning and demanded their money from him, but he refused to give it up. They created a scene, and when they refused to leave under threats of arrest Frederick Paul, the clerk of Goldsmith, went to court and swore out warrants against them.

Immediately after the women were discharged a warrant was issued for the arrest of Joseph Levy. A large crowd followed Levy to the court, and when he was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, Magistrate Deuel asked him whether he was a lawyer.

"No," replied Levy, sullenly.

"What right have you to go about representing yourself as one? You would be a disgrace to any profession."

Then Magistrate Deuel held Levy in $1,000 bail for examination, and the crowd in the court room applauded.

Mr. Goldsmith lives at the Englewood Apartment House, in Lexington Avenue, near Eighty-first Street. At that place it was said last evening that he had gone into the counry and would not be back before Wednesday. He is the Tammany Hall leader in Martin Engel's district during the absence of that politician in the Adirondacks.

EX-KING MILAN'S ASSAILANT.

His Identification Followed by the Arrest of Alleged Accomplices.

BELGRADE, July 7.—The man who attempted last evening to assassinate ex-King Milan, firing four shots from a revolver at him and wounding him slightly in the back, is a fireman employed by the municipality. It is supposed he was hired by an enemy of Milan.

The would-be assassin is a Bosnian and his name is Gjura Knezevic. In his flight after the shooting he endeavored to shoot himself, and when he failed he jumped into the River Save, which joins the Danube at Belgrade, whence he was dragged by the police.

When Knezevic was arraigned he denounced several influential Radicals, including Lieut. Col. Nicolies, Editor Zauschamovics of the Radical organ Odjek Atza, M. Stanoyevics, and Pastor Grurics. The last two were sentenced to death in 1883, but were pardoned by King Milan. Fourteen members of the former Radical Central Committee were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being connected with the affair, including ex-Premier Tauchanovics. Ex-Premier Paschics was arrested to-day, and several other Radicals have been taken into custody.

The health of ex-King Milan is excellent. He attended to-day a thanksgiving service in the cathedral.

Major Lukitch, who was driving with his Majesty at the time of the attack and who was wounded in the hand, has been promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy and been made the recipient of a high order.

THE CUFIC IN A COLLISION ?

Report from Queenstown Doubted by White Star Line Officials.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The White Star Line freighter Cufic, Capt. Lancaster, which sailed from Liverpool on July 4, for New York, was in collision yesterday near Fastnet with the schooner Alfred and Emma, and carried off the latter's bowsprit and otherwise damaged her extensively. The schooner ran into Baltimore Harbor. The Cufic, if injured any, did not report it, and proceeded on her way.

The New York branch of the White Star Line doubts that it was the Cufic that was in collision with the schooner. They say the Cufic, having sailed from Liverpool Tuesday morning, was due off the coast of Ireland on Wednesday, and on Thursday, when the collision is reported to have occurred, she should have been far out on the Atlantic. They had not been advised of the collision.

Salvage for Towing the Montana.

LONDON, July 7.—The Admiralty Court has awarded £3,500 salvage to the British steamer Eldersile, Capt. Simpson, for towing the Atlantic transport liner Montana into Falmouth June 23. The Montana's shaft had broken at sea. Both vessels were bound from New York for London.

Derelict Bark Towed Into Port.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The second-class cruiser Melampus and torpedo boat Gossamer, which left here June 29 to destroy the derelict bark Siddartha, which had been adrift in the ocean lane of Atlantic travel since Feb. 22 last, towed the derelict into Bantry Bay last evening.

Schooner Damages a Tug.

The tugboat Carrie, owned by Capt. J. Mark Stevens of Port Richmond, S. I., was badly damaged in a collision yesterday morning in the Arthur Kill with the two-masted schooner Mary A. Fowler. The tug had towed the Fowler from Bergen Point and was bound up the kills. After passing through the Arthur Kill bridge the tug cast the schooner loose and then backed down to take in her tow line. The Captain of the schooner, instead of keeping off, brought his vessel around and crashed into the Carrie, tearing away the pilot house, smoke stack, and part of the upper works. No one was injured.

Citizens Complain of Water Supply.

For several days residents have noticed a disagreeable taste and odor in the water served in the upper part of the city by the Croton system, and inquiries and complaints have been made to Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, asking the reason for this condition. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the department said yesterday that on account of the abnormal dryness of the season, it had been necessary to draw on the storage reservoirs in Putnam and Westchester Counties. Storage water, Mr. Birdsall explained, was not unhealthy, though it was disagreeable in taste and odor.

Drowns with Boy He Tries to Save.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., July 7.—Rudolph Peters, aged seventeen years, an employe at Locustdale Colliery, went swimming near that place to-day. Cramps seized him, and he cried for help. Harmon Leverenz, aged seventeen, went to his rescue. Peters threw his arms around Leverenz, and both were drowned.

St. Paul Savings Bank Closed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—The Savings Bank of St. Paul, established in 1867 with a capital of $100,000, of which Thomas A. Prendergast is President, has been compelled to close its doors.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end in July is hardly an encouraging theme upon which to base any theories of society in town. And yet, although the great houses are fast shut and the entrances boarded up, New York is too much of a centre not to be a rendezvous of society at all times, even in the dog days. Those who live on the Hudson, anywhere from Riverside Drive and Audubon Park to Albany, may see each morning numerous steam yachts on the most picturesque river of America, if not of the world, plying toward the city. Pierpont Morgan goes back and forth constantly on the Corsair, almost a miniature ocean steamer; John Jacob Astor is in town nearly every day, and the Gould yacht is constantly in evidence, and here and there are smaller craft. The Hudson is still very much inhabited—the banks are alluded to in this instance—and Newport and the other very fashionable resorts are perhaps not as wildly hilarious as even their best friends would have them appear. All the gay element at Newport is in the out-of-door life. It looks as if the old stilted dinner and dance, which belong to Winter and to town, have been abandoned. In England, at country seats, there is practically a dinner every day, and in America with the wealthiest element, it is fast following this custom, and state functions are only occasional.

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Of entertainments in town there have been none. In the immediate suburbs, however, there are quite a number. The polo at the Cedarhurst Club has kept that locality very gay, indeed, and those who did not care to remain there have gone to the Oriental, and even peeped in at town and at the roof gardens. And then besides there have been many shopping excursions, which is another way of looking at the dullness of the country compared with the attractions of a cosmopolitan city.

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The following are some of the straws which show which way the wind blows:

W. A. Hazard will give a polo luncheon to-day at Cedarhurst, L. I., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould. The fifty guests will be seated at small tables bright with pretty floral decorations.

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Delmonico's at luncheon hour yesterday presented quite a gay appearance, unusual for this time of the year. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were at one table, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, with their children and several friends, occupied another, and Lillian Russell, with a companion, was at a third. Mrs. Astor wore a linen skirt, with a shirt-waist of the same material. Her toque of rough mingled green and violet straw was ornamented with a green bird, and her large tie was of plaid, matching the stylish hat. Mrs. Gould's gown was of all-over embroidered ecru muslin, trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon drawn through a beading. The hat worn with this was of cream straw, trimmed in the same colored tips and faced with black velvet.

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There was much disappointment yesterday at the non-arrival of the Campania. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Willing, and Chauncey M. Depew were a few among the many expected. Mrs. Astor had arranged to do directly from New York to Newport, and perhaps now she may have to stop over Sunday in town. Mrs. Victor Sorchan and Miss Wetmore left yesterday, as did also Mr. Potter Palmer, and they have all been chronicled as having safely arrived at Newport.

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Last evening the second dance of the Meadow Club, at Southampton, took place. It was quite a large affair, with many dinners preceding it and a cotillion. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., has a very gay party there, of which Mrs. Trenor Park is a member. Mrs. James L. Breese gave a dinner of sixteen covers before the dance. Dinners, in fact, seem to have struck Southampton as they have Newport, and the chief entertainers last week were Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Aymar Sands, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor are also among the large dinner givers, and one of their entertainments last week was given in honor of Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright. Mrs. Henry A. Robbins and Mrs. Robert A. M. Thompson were among those who gave large dinners last evening at the Meadow Club before the dance.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who gave up her European trip and has settled in Newport, has been greeted with such hospitality and enthusiasm as to be—to the least—extremely flattering. There were dinners in her honor Thursday and last night, and there is to be one this evening, and the calendar is to be continued for some time longer.

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The departures for Europe on the ships to-day are comparatively few. The Etruria has booked William H. Phelps, Gen. C. H. Carleton, and Murray Young. The Champagne has on its list the Count d'Aste, Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Aspinwall, James M. Gasquet of New Orleans, the uncle of Mrs. J. J. Wysong; the Baron de Poliniere, and Judge Barrett.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 7.—Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Miss Clapp will sail from Europe on July 15 for New York, and upon arrival there will come to Newport as the guests of J. Burke Wolfe, Mrs. Clapp's brother.

Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and family have arrived for the season at Beacon Rock.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. W. W. Sherman and Mrs. L. Q. Jones entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown.

William K. Thorn is here from France to look after his estate.

Reginald Howland of Providence is here for the Summer.

W. W. Astor has paid his taxes for the year, amounting to $2,237.40.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman returned from New York to-day, and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harold Brown, for a few days before opening her cottage.

Mrs. James A. Swan entertained at dinner this evening.

The members of the Mianetuck Golf Club are becoming very proficient in the game, and a mixed foursome has been arranged to begin on July 12, when the entries will close.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell has issued cards for July 22, when she will formally introduce her daughter, Miss Virginia Gammell. Some 250 cards have been issued for the occasion. A luncheon will follow the reception.

Casino registers include Major R. F. Yelverton, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Robert B. Carpenter, Reginald Howard, and Miss C. Ogden Jones.

Mason Janney of Baltimore is passing the season with his sister, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

Yacht arrivals to-day include Electra, Lagonda, Clytie, Elfin, and Hilgarde.

Commodore Gerry has returned from New York.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr., who had been reported as having sailed for Europe, arrived here this evening, and it is understood that Mrs. Cutting will pass the Summer here.

Egerton L. Winthrop has returned from New York.

Dr. Root of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss.

Payne Whitney is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget.

Count Giuseppe della Gherardessa of Paris is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Arnold Greene and Miss Greene of Providence are visiting Mrs. S. G. Arnold.

Miss Fanny Johnson of New York has arrived for the season at the Eustis cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will arrive to-morrow at Vineland for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea have arrived for the season.

Gen. Charles A. Whittier of Boston is a guest on the yacht Intrepid.

Mrs. E. A. Barrett has rented her cottage in Catherine Street to F. P. Mitchell for the season.

Miss Allen of Providence and Miss Burge of Brooklyn are visiting Mrs. William Brenton Greene at Sunny Lawn.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner this evening.

Quite a large number of the cottagers, with their children, visited the circus this afternoon.

The dancing class for the children of cottagers was opened for the season to-day at the Casino with a very large attendance of the children and their parents. Prof. Carl Marwig has the dancing class in charge.

A barn dance is being talked of by a lady cottager.

RECEPTION AT BAR HARBOR.

The Ladies' Club Entertains at Its Attractive Clubhouse.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 7.—The Ladies' Club held its first reception this afternoon at the pretty clubhouse on the Shore Path. It was the first big event of the season, and was very successful. Since the club was founded two years ago it has been an important factor in the social life at Bar Harbor. Many additions have been made at the clubhouse since a year ago, and it is now exceedingly attractive.

The Reception Committee to-day consisted of Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Miss Cary, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. M. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Frances Jones, Mrs. Leffingwell, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Antonio Stewart, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, and Mrs. Vandoren.

Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Theodor Bjorksten, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Herbert Parsons, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Count and Countess Laugier Villars.

OPENING BALL AT HOLLYWOOD.

Many Guests Present and the Hotel Was Elaborately Decorated.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., July 7.—The opening ball of the season took place at the Hollywood Hotel to-night, and was a grand success. The preparations for the affair were very elaborate. Fully 300 flags of all nations were flying over the magnificent lawn that surrounds the hotel; about the same number of Japanese lanterns were strung up in every direction, while in the large ballroom the decorations were very elaborate. Mr. Devine, the proprietor, looked after all the arrangements.

Dancing was set for 9:30 o'clock, but long before that time the guests began to arrive from the different cottages and hotels, and when the grand march was struck up many hundred people were on hand to witness it.

At 11 o'clock a course dinner was served in the large dining room of the hotel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George W. Julian.

George W. Julian died yesterday at his home in Irvington, Ind. He was a conspicuous National figure in the five years preceding the war of the rebellion, during the war, and for a considerable period after it. His speeches in Congress in favor of abolition were published and attained an immense circulation throughout the Northern and Middle States. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, in 1856, and four years before then he had been nominated for Vice President on the Freesoil ticket. Since 1872 Mr. Julian had been a Democrat.

Mr. Julian was born near Centreville, in Wayne County, Ind., on May 5, 1817. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began the practice of law at Centreville. In 1845 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature as the Whig delegate from Wayne County. In 1849 Mr. Julian was the Freesoil candidate for Congress in opposition to Samuel W. Parker, the Whig candidate, whom he defeated.

In 1851 Mr. Julian was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1852 he was nominated by the Freesoil Convention, assembled at Pittsburg, as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with John P. Hale.

Mr. Julian's speeches in the House of Representatives were regarded as among the ablest anti-slavery utterances of the war period.

Henry Lefevre.

Advices received here yesterday from Panama, Colombia, announced the sudden death of Henry Lefevre, for many years the general agent at that place of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Lefevre was fifty-eight years old. He was born on the Isle of Jersey. His family was among the many that left France at the time of the Edict of Nantes. Mr. Lefevre arrived in this country a mere youth, and at the outbreak of the war served in the Paymaster's Department of the Union Navy. After the war he went to Central and South America as the representative of a New York syndicate of capitalists. He settled in Panama and was next to the oldest member of the American colony. He is survived by a widow and seven children. His oldest son, Edwin, is a resident of this city and a writer. The second son, Henry, is a mining engineer, and a third, Ernesto, controls the telephone concession in Panama, and is the General Manager of the Colon Electric Illuminating Company. Mr. Lefevre was an intimate friend of Ferdinand de Lesseps and was prominently identified with the Panama Canal project.

Col. A. T. Britton.

Col. A. T. Britton, First Vice President of the American Security and Trust Company, and widely known in financial circles all over the country, died at his country home, near Washington, D. C., yesterday.

Col. Britton's death was due to heart failure. His family is spending the Summer at Newcastle, N. H. He was appointed in 1877 by President Hayes to be a Commissioner to codify the public land laws. In Washington he had held many responsible offices. He was Chairman of the Inaugural Committee in charge of President Harrison's inauguration, and was one of the World's Fair Commissioners from the District. He was a lawyer of ability, and represented the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and other corporations.

The Rev. Dr. John Wood.

Rev. Dr. John Wood, a prominent Congregational clergyman, died at Fitchburg, Mass., yesterday, aged nearly ninety years.

He was a native of Alstead, N. H., a graduate of Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H.; Amherst College, class of '36, and of the East Windsor Theological Institute.

He was ordained at Langdon, N. H., in 1840, where he was pastor nine years. After pastorates at Townsend, Vt., and Wolfborough, N. H., he became agent of the American Tract Society of Boston, and later filled a similar position in New York City. He removed to Fitchburg in 1879, where he had since resided. He was married twice and leaves a wife and daughter.

Henry S. Warner.

Henry S. Warner, one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, died suddenly yesterday in his home at 250 Lexington Avenue. He was sixty years old and succumbed to an attack of heart disease. Mr. Warner formerly was a partner in the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. at 410 Broadway, dealers in dry goods. He was also at one time connected with Leask & Co., at 35 Wall Street. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES SMITH, engineer of the Hudson County Penitentiary, died yesterday at his home, 302 Barrow Street, Jersey City, from paralysis of the stomach. He was born in New York in 1832. He is survived by a daughter and two sons, one of whom is Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J.

EDWARD SCHWERIN died on Thursday at his home, 111 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. He was seventy-three years old, and was a broker at 68 Wall Street. Mr. Schwerin was born in Germany. He had lived in Brooklyn about forty years. He is survived by a widow. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at his residence.

DANIEL HUFF died yesterday at his home, in Fountain City, Ind. Mr. Huff personally assisted nearly 3,000 slaves to escape to Canada. A history of his life would be a history of the underground railroad. He married Emily Nixon, a sister of William Penn Nixon and Oliver Nixon of The Chicago Inter-Ocean. Dr. Huff of Chicago is his son.

JOSEPH MCKEE, seventy-eight years old, died last night in his home on the fourth floor of 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. He was one of nine children, and his father was Joseph McKee, who conducted a grocery store in Broome Street, established in 1818. The son continued the business until fifteen years ago. Mr. McKee was a bachelor. He was a member of the old Seventh Regiment and of the Harlem Presbyterian Church. The funeral services will be held at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Death of an Old New York Pilot.

John Arbidson, fifty years old, of 347 Jay Street, Brooklyn, one of the most prominent pilots of the Port of New York, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from heart disease. Mr. Arbidson was a pilot in New York waters for twenty years. He was an officer in several pilots' associations and conducted a school of nautical instruction.

"Kissing Bugs" at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 7.—Ollie Burke, three years old, daughter of John Burke, was stung on the left side of the neck by a "kissing bug" a few days ago. The side of the neck became very much swollen and facial paralysis has set in. William Falen, fifteen years old, was stung on the lip yesterday and his face is badly swollen.

DIED.

BONNER.—At his residence, 8 West 56th St., on Thursday, July 6, Robert Bonner, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., at 11 A. M. on Saturday, July 8. Friends will kindly refrain from sending flowers.

FLOYD.—On Friday, July 7, Katharine Brooks, wife of S. D. Floyd.

Notice of funeral later.

HONE.—On July 7, at the residence of her mother, in this city, Emma A., daughter of the late Philip Hone, in the 22d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOYCE.—On Thursday, July 6, Samuel James Joyce, after a lingering illness, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 431 Park Av., on Saturday evening, July 8, at 8 o'clock.

KROEBER.—On Friday, July 7, at the residence of his parents, 316 West 89th St., Edward L. Kroeber, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEWELL.—On June 18, 1899, at Tangier, Morocco, Harold Van Vorst, youngest son of Robert V. C. and Amanda Brewster Sewell, aged 1 years 9 months and 8 days.

WARNER.—Henry S., suddenly, at his late residence, 250 Lexington Av.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 7.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July
AH, See, 345 Water St	42	6
ANDERSON, John A., 16 E. 134th St	9	7
ASPELL, Thomas J., 357 W. 56th St	39	6
BYRNES, Bridget, Haverstraw-on-Hudson	65	6
BECKER, Minnie, 68 Mott St	4	6
BALDANZA, Josephine, 531 E. 14th	21	3
BYER, John, 22 Cherry St	76	4
B[illegible]BERG, Louis, 127 Broome St	7	6
BONNER, Robert, 8 W. 56th St	75	6
BENDER, Margaretha, 36 Hamilton Terrace	82	[illegible]
PROWN, George, 367 7th Av	53	4
BEYER, Nathan, 102 Cannon St	18	6
BRUNNER, August W. J., 241 W. 67th	1	7
BERRY, Elizabeth, 624 Greenwich St	29	6
BRADY, John, 978 2d Av	17	7
COOK, Goldie, Almshouse Hospital	89	5
COHEN, Fannie, 411 Cherry St	2	7
CONROY, Michael, 2,240 3d Av	30	6
COSTELLO, Annie G., 415 E. 71st St.	24	7
COLEMAN, John, 615 E. 16th St	1	5
CLIFFORD, Mary, 554 W. 46th St	95	6
DAWSON, Kate, 160 W. 17th St	60	4
DRESSEL, George C., 709 E. 173d St	71	3
DIHO, George, Seton Hospital	39	2
DONNELLY, James, Brooklyn	38	5
DOLAN, Bernard, 101 E. 47th St	77	6
ELLIOTT, Catherine, 365 W. 24th St.	31	5
FOLEY, Michael J., Seton Hospital	35	3
FRANZ, Katarina, 433 E. 73d St	35	6
FOX, Catherine, 496 10th Av	1	6
FUCHS, Minnie, 208 Stanton St	1	7
GERITY, Catherine, 416 W. 56th St	27	5
GEOGHAN, M., 167 Delancey St	76	5
GARGON, Frank, 516 Courtlandt Av	5	3
GUERIN, Mary, 405 W. 53d St	30	5
GUGE, Louisa, 233 E. 113th St	65	6
HAMILTON, Eliza, Almshouse Hosp	60	[illegible]
HOLTZ, Charles, 712 Union Av	25	3
HANLEY, Rosa, 550 2d Av	20	6
HEALEY, Mary A., 420 W. 20th St	36	6
KEENAN, Peter, 33 Macdougal St	62	[illegible]
KENNY, Kate C., 243 W. Houston St	40	6
KOCH, Peter, 48 Lawrence St	52	6
KOPLAN, Ida, 137 Monroe St	4	6
KNIEF, Amalia, 12 Grove St	62	6
LO MEDICO, Giov., 341 E. 106th St.	1	6
LANGWORTHY, Anne L., 1,381 Boston Road	57	2
MADLIDE, Frank, Almshouse Hosp.	90	4
MENENDEZ, J., 311 E. 37th St	65	6
MARA, Sarah, 139 E. 110th St	80	4
MURTHA, Helen, 332 8th Av	3	6
MESSER, Irene, 33 James St	1	6
MEALA, Tony, 567 E. 149th St	4	3
MURDOCK, Samuel T., 2,096 Boston Av	36	3
MADDEN, Mary, 223 E. 71st St	55	5
MASTRANGELO, Giuseppe, 171 Mulberry St	45	6
MAGUIRE, Alice, 32 Renwick St	32	6
MASCOWITZ, Joseph, 123 Lewis St	63	7
McQUADE, Daniel, 223 E. 73d St	37	5
McCLEAN, Ann, Almshouse Hospital.	68	3
McGUIRK, William, 244 E. 106th St	15	5
McGUINNESS, James, 432 W. 47th	29	5
McDONALD, Charles, 41 Perry St	32	3
McCORT, John F., 201 E. 99th St	1	6
McCARTHY, Maggie, 142 E. 97th St	26	7
McGLYNN, Thomas, 1,850 2d Av	7	5
McKEE, James, 216 E. 80th St	50	6
NELSON, Nicholas, 214 W. 67th St	49	5
PLATEA, Maddalena, 10 Batavia St	2	6
REILLY, Ellen, 504 W. 50th St	83	6
REMSEN, Phoebe, 159 W. 61st St	89	6
RAND, Annie, 70 William St	18	4
READ, Annie, 351 Water St	35	5
REGAN, Elizabeth, 96 E. Houston	65	5
RIVOLA, William K., 1,639 Avenue A.	55	6
REID, David, 19 E. 2d St	23	4
REID, James, 213 E. 70th St	45	5
REUMANN, Florence E., 454 W. 37th.	1	6
RILEY, Robert, 880 10th Av	25	1
SCHLUSSING, Meta, 420 E. 82d St	3	6
SCOTT, Susan, 411 W. 53d St	1	6
SCHULMAN, Mendel, 1,813 Lexington Av	52	6
SLEVIN, Delia V., 507 W. 47th St	21	5
SCHRADER, John H., Wakefield	2	3
SCHAFFER, Louis, 404 W. 48th St	27	6
TANNER, John, Metropolitan Hosp	66	3
TROPP, Lucy, 370 Hudson St	2	6
TANELLI, Pasqualina, 454 W. 38th St	1	6
TAYLOR, Grace A., 66 W. 101st St	5	6
URBACH, Ludwig, 254 Fulton St	53	5
WALSH, Julia, 28 E. 10th St	45	6
WELSH, Edward, 180 Park Row	28	4
WOOD, Catherine, Almshouse Hosp	75	4
WEISS, Chester W., 1,880 2d Av	1	6
W[illegible], Arthur, 433 W. 46th St	4	7
WALTER, Mary, 948 1st Av	22	6
WALLACE, Susan H., 103 Waverley Place	83	6

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July
ARDELL, Bertram S., 1,117 8th Av	1	6
BROWN, Olive, 174 Beard St	1	6
BRIDGE, Catharine, 143 Taylor St	2	7
BOND, Florence M., 734 De Kalb Av.	24	6
BRENNEN, Mary, 530 9th St	1	5
BUSBY, W. J., 767 Madison St	1	5
BANKS, W. H., Brooklyn Hospital	69	6
BONO, Maria, 207 1st St	1	6
BOHAG, Sarah J., 171 Park Av	49	4
BRADY, Charles, Methodist Episcopal Hospital	29	6
BECKER, W. J., 52 Newell St	54	5
CONNORS, Catharine, 197 N. 4th St	1	5
CAHILL, John, 209 Franklin St	60	5
CHAIET, Abraham, 114 Sumner Av	1	6
CHADNOW, Elsie, 616 Park Av	1	5
CLOSIUS, Eve, Kings County Almshouse	59	5
CARLSON, Eva M., 124 St. Mark's Place	1	6
CHESTER, Michael, 90 Debevoise St.	62	5
CONRAD, Anthony, 15 Hopkins St	73	5
CASTRO, Ida M., 848 Flushing Av	1	5
CORCORAN, Catharine L., 235 Court	1	6
DELANEY, Mary, 1,407 Fulton St	23	6
DORIS, C. A., 128 D'keman St	1	6
DOHERTY, Lizzie, 85 Clay St	1	5
DASCH, Josephine, 1,059 Flushing Av.	1	5
DOWNEY, Francis, 56 Taylor St	1	6
DOWNEY, James, 56 Taylor St	1	6
DE LUCHI, Maria, 106 Pearl St	1	7
ENZ, Mary, 34 Starr St	1	5
EVANS, Edna, 71 Richardson St	1	6
FILLARI, Calogera, 68 Degraw St	23	4
FAULKNER, Samuel, Homeo. Hosp	21	5
FRIEMANN, Lena, St. John's Hosp	27	6
FRANCES, Mariame, 263 Jay St	59	6
FRANCO, Johanna, 130 30th St	1	6
FARRELL, George H., Brooklyn Hosp.	49	6
FARRELL, Mary, 61 N. 10th St	6	6
GIMMLER, M., 51 Humboldt St	64	5
GETTINGS, John, 1,496 Fulton St	57	6
GLOVER, Mattie M., 53 Decatur St	31	6
GRIES, Evelyn, 754 Madison St	1	5
GARRITY, Bridget, 945 Pacific St	54	6
GRAY, Louisa, Kings Co. Hosp	42	3
HUGHES, Ellen, 1,026 Manhattan Av.	2	6
HOPF, Sarah, Kings Co. Almshouse	88	4
HARRINGTON, D., Kings Co. Hosp	73	5
HUNT, Elijah D., 176 St. Mark's Av	73	6
HILCKE, Lillie, 143 Calyer St	1	6
HUGHES, Margaret A., 61 N. 10th St.	58	5
JOHANSSON, Carl, 115 45th St	53	6
KEALY, Patrick, 104 Atlantic Av	45	5
KEHOE, Ella, 66A Schaeffer St	16	5
KOLKEBECK, H. H. S., 450 14th St	10	6
LENNON, Thomas, St. Mary's Hosp	52	6
LOONEY, Helen, 247 Driggs Av	1	5
LITZENBERGER, K., Lutheran Hosp.	20	7
MULICK, John, 290 Wyckoff St	33	4
MULLEADY, M., 323 Madison St	1	5
MILLER, E. B., 180 Norman Av	1	5
MARHOEFER, M., 225 Troutman St	1	5
MURPHY, Julia, 287 Front St	25	4
MELWAY, T. H., 1,009 Pacific St	1	6
MOSS, Anne, 425 Bushwick Av	1	5
MERKLE, Lillie M. J., 199 Stockholm St	1	6
MATSON, John, 79 North 7th St	1	6
NIEBLER, W., 128 Bradford St	72	5
NEWLANDS, J., Greenwood Cem	73	5
ORR, Gertrude, Sea Side Home	1	6
O'BRIEN, Richard, 1,367 Atlantic Av.	1	6
PADDEN, Thomas E., 553 Henry St	44	4
PASCOE, Ruth E., 379 17th St	1	5
PENTLAND, S. J., Kings Co. Alms	70	5
POTTER, Mamie, 254 Central Av	1	5
PATRICK, John, 48 Pulaski St	63	5
QUINN, Catharine M., 23 Navy St	33	5
RICKERT, Charlotte, Brooklyn Hosp.	66	6
REYNOLDS, Emma M., 37 Herkimer St	79	5
RITZHEIMER, Anna, 709 3d Av	66	6
REINECKER, M., 312 St. James Pl.	77	5
RILLEY, Florence, 428 13th St	1	5
RIDDING, Mary E., 422 Monroe St	37	6
SIMPSON, James, 108 Sandford St	1	5
SUSSMANN, M., 233 Jefferson St	68	5
SCHARF, Otto A., 321 Snedeker Av	1	6
SENDELBACH, M., 1,363 Greene Av	1	5
SCHWERIN, Edw., 111 Garfield Pl	73	6
SEWARD, Peter, 992 Rogers Av	1	5
SIMMONS, R. D., 1,091 Myrtle Av	17	6
SCHMITT, Anna, 997 Flushing Av	44	5
SMITH, George, 25th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island	1	6
THOMPSON, F. H., 159 Cornelia St	1	6
WEISSMANN, Lena, 205 Franklin St	41	6
WARSCHAW, Fannie, 9 Varet St	2	6
WICKS, Lucy, 392 South 2d St	66	5
WALLACE, C. E., 1,080 Greene Av	1	5
WALSH, Henry M., 137 W. 9th St	32	5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interest of the holders of the minority stock. Stockholders desiring to participate must deposit their stock with Messrs. Rolston & Bass, No. 16 Broad Street, who will act as depositary for the committee, and who will issue participation certificates against stock deposited. A payment of ten cents per share must be made at the time of the deposit of stock. All stock must be deposited on or before August 1st, after which date no stock will be received except upon terms to be imposed by the committee.

Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of Messrs. Rolston & Bass, or from either of the undersigned.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

Committee: { SIMON ROTHSCHILD, JOHN S. TILNEY, ALFRED SULLY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AT PAR,
$5,700,000 5% First Mortgage, Gold 30-Year Bonds
$2,000,000 7% Preferred Stock
Preferred as to Principal and Dividends
—OF THE—
NEW ENGLAND COTTON YARN CO

This Company consolidates the business of nine mill corporations, situated in Bristol County, Massachusetts, operating about 583,400 spindles.

Estimated cost of replacement of plant alone		**$10,700,000.00**
Additional assets, including $1,750,000 new money now provided, about		**2,300,000.00**
Total, not including good-will		**$13,000,000.00**
The Bond issue amounts to	**$5,700,000**	
Preferred Stock issue amounts to	**5,000,000**	
Of which shareholders of the old companies, and their friends, have already purchased $3,000,000.		
Aggregate Net Earnings, as reported by Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co., of the separate companies for the last fiscal year		**$1,106,197.40**

Copies of Prospectus giving particulars may be had on application.

Subscription books will be opened on **Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.,** and closed without notice on or before Wednesday, July 12.

Subscriptions received simultaneously by Kidder, Peabody & Co., in Boston, and Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., in London.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
The Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company,
The Spirits Distributing Company, and
The Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.

Referring to advertisement of the undersigned, dated June 20, 1899, notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 21, 1899, under the terms of which a majority of the stocks of the above-named Companies have been deposited, is hereby declared binding, operative, and effective. **The organizers have agreed, in order to afford an opportunity for absent shareholders to deposit their holdings, to extend the time for deposit of stock until July 20, 1899.**

Central Trust Company of New York,
By **F. P. OLCOTT, President.**
The State Trust Company,
By **WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.**

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were row to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

CHART MOVEMENTS *Safe and Sure Guides to*
SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised (Sixth) edition. Just out.
INS AND OUTS OF WALL STREET.
Operators cannot afford to be without it.
13 Drawings. 100 Pages. 10c. stamps. Address
PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 6th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the last quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, payable July 31st, 1899.
The transfer Books will close at 12 M., July 15th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M., Aug. 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 12, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 20th of July, inclusive.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Mercantile National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, July 7, 1899.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. COURTLAND E. HASTINGS was unanimously elected a Director of this Bank.
JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,820,685.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,088.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		698,984.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		979,303.87
Due from State banks and bankers		256,660.76
Checks and other cash items		71,284.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,087,662.99
Notes of other National banks		83,840.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		506.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,009,147.65	
Legal tender notes	1,210,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		4,369,647.65
Total		$31,365,922.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		557,600.25
Reserved for taxes of 1899		81,265.00
Due to other National banks	$8,547,500.60	
Due to State banks and bankers	9,747,015.47	
Dividends unpaid	71,051.75	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,778,314.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	1,771,951.03	
Cashier's checks outstanding	360,380.28	
		28,277,057.35
Total		$31,365,922.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1899. C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings County,
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART, CHAS. D. DICKEY, G. SHERMAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at close of business June 30th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,363,443.66
Overdrafts		6,813.64
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		2,669,569.92
Banking house		250,000.00
Other real estate		61,316.84
Due from National banks	$1,343,601.62	
Due from State banks, private banks, and bankers	543,654.76	
Checks and other cash items	445,204.98	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,053,626.90	
Bills of other National banks	31,000.00	
Fractional	5,030.07	
Specie	5,293,744.60	
Legal-tender notes	1,793,499.00	
Asst. Treas. U. S. Collector of Customs	81,569.31	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	25,000.00	
		13,615,931.24
		$40,017,075.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits		516,189.85
State bank circulation outstanding		10,860.00
Due to National banks	$4,648,160.38	
Due to State banks, private banks, and bankers	1,790,032.75	
Dividends unpaid	75,330.00	
Individual deposits	25,894,285.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	26,427.22	
Certified checks	308,605.32	
Cashier's checks	447,183.79	
		33,190,025.45
		$40,017,075.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of The Chemical National Bank of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledre and belief.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1899. EDW'D P. BROWN, Notary.
FREDERIC W. STEVENS, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, G. G. WILLIAMS, } Directors.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

Whitney National Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JUNE 30, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,771,481.07
U. S. bonds, par value		451,000.00
Premium on same		43,000.00
Other bonds and stock		45,000.00
Five per cent. redemption fund		6,795.00
Furniture and fixtures		10,800.00
Demand loans	$652,689.76	
Exchange	1,583,543.44	
Cash, including checks on other banks	720,431.47	—2,956,664.67
Total		$6,284,740.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00	
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	25,705.18	—1,425,705.18
Dividends unpaid		30,938.00
Circulation		135,900.00
Deposits		4,692,197.56
Total		$6,284,740.74

J. M. Pagaud, Cashier. James T. Hayden, Pres.
J. E. Bouden, Jr., As. Cash. Pearl Wight, V. Pres.

SAVINGS BANKS.

102D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend for the six months and three months ending **June 30, 1899,** has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
102nd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 12, 1899.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1899.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITORS are requested to present their bank books at least once in every three years to have interest added thereto.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
96th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Sectry.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1899, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 23, 1899.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1899, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1899.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 12th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
68 shs. Chicago & N. Western R. R. Prefd.
$7,000 State of Louisiana 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
40 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. R. R., 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Louisville, New Albany & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$4,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$2,500 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
35 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
12 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
$10,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburg Coal Co., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf.)
$5,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Guar. Bds.
$3,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. (New River Div.) 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1932.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
75 shs. American Telegraph & Cable Co.
1 sh. Parmachenee Club.
50 shs. Atlantic Transportation Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
25 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
100 shs. American Bond & Mtge. Guaranty Co.
All right, title, and interest of the Northwest Copper Co. and the Northwest R'way Co. in $5,000 Northwest R'way Co. due July, 1918, Jan'y, 1899, coups.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Biscuit was wanted between 45 and 45½; it closed at the latter figure. The preferred stock advanced from 98 to 99. Metropolitan bonds brought 97¼ @97⅛; preferred stock, 56½@56⅛, opening and closing at the former. Chicago Telephone stock found buyers at 215, and Diamond Match at 151@151⅛. Steel common opened at 50½, and after selling off the fraction, went up to 51, where it closed.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	75
Diamond Match of Illinois	151
National Biscuit Company common	45⅝
National Biscuit Company pf	97¾
Brew. & Malting Company	2
Brew. & Malting Company pf	12½
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Company	3
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Company pf	20
Chicago Packing & P. Company	12
Chicago Packing & P. Company pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	243
West Chicago Street Railroad	123¼
South Side Elevated Railroad	96½
Lake Street Elevated	17
Lake Street Elevated trust ctfs	14¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,524,-273, against $1,682,541 last week, and $923,-359 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,-465,179, against $1,533,692 last week, and $1,330,734 in the same period last year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 7	554,896
To date this year	102,451,306
Corresponding date last year	53,478,734

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 7	$3,893,650
To date this year	$562,956,320
Corresponding date last year	$406,957,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	International Paper	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1¼	Iowa Central pf	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	1	Knickerbocker Ice	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Knick. Ice pf	2
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Tobacco pf	7	Manhattan con	2⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
At., Top. & S. Fe	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf	1⅛	National Lead pf	½
Anaconda Copper	½	National Steel	½
Brook. Union Gas	3	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Canada Southern	⅞	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio	2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P	¾	Penn. Railroad	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	¾	Pressed S. Car	1½
C., C., C. & St. L	1½	St. L. S'w'n pf	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Consolidated Ice	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅞
Des M. & Ft. D	¾	Texas & Pacific	1½
Federal Steel	¾	Twin City R. T	1
Flint & P. M	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Great Northern pf	1	Wabash pf	1
H. B. Claflin	1		
Illinois Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Am. Sugar Ref	¾	National Biscuit	¾
Am. Tobacco	½	National Biscuit pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Northern Pacific pf	½
Chi. Cons. Trac	⅞	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Consolidated Gas	¾	Twin City R. T. pf	⅞

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Ore. Sh. Line inc. A	1¼
L. & N., Nash, Flor. & S. 1st	1	St. L. S'w'n 2d	1
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	1
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Some show of activity and strength appeared at the opening of yesterday's market, and at the close there was similar manifestation, but during most of the day Stock Exchange tickers lagged and quotations seemed inclined to droop. Influence was exhibited by uncertainty in the Wall Street public's mind as to what to-day's bank statement might disclose, the extraordinary changes of last week being a somewhat depressing factor in calculations as to what may to-day develop. In banking circles, however, there is general agreement that money market conditions are moving along with a willingness which promises ease in funds for some time to come.

Indications appear of a disposition upon the part of important interests to change from higher-priced stocks into those of medium market value, the theory evidently being that many of the high-classed securities have reached a point where they rest upon a stable investment basis and offer less opportunities for speculative profit than can be found in shares of lower price. The effect of this tendency has shown to some extent in the activity and strength of the stocks at lower figures. Many of them if they once become favorites are likely to score advances quite out of the ordinary, for it is certain that in a large number of instances they represent progress much beyond what is the popular estimate.

Wall Street is full of rumors as to local transit stocks, but few of them seem to have better support than imagination of speculators. None the less, there is in the Stock Exchange district pronounced faith in the accomplishment of some deal of far-reaching importance touching the future of all of the local transit properties.

DENIALS THAT DO NOT DENY.

Official denials have sometimes the promptings of a self-interest bigger than shows superficially. Thus it may not be surprising that interested insiders do somewhat hasten to aver, apropos of THE NEW YORK TIMES's announcement of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's new and influential ownership of Pennsylvania Railroad shares, that there is not and will not be any "consolidation" of the Pennsylvania with the New York Central. It has not been so stated. Such a denying statement is equivocation.

What has been made public is the fact—and soon it will be officially authenticated—that the financier whose interests in New York Central are largest, and whose influence there is greatest, is now taking similar position in the affairs of the Pennsylvania; and it is merely by way of significant illustration, and for not one other reason, that reference has been made to the fact that the Pennsylvania's President meets in official conference with the Central's Directory. That conference was described yesterday as "merely incidental," whatever such Grand Central Station poesy may mean. At the same time the same official declaration sets forth that the Pennsylvania's representative was at the Central's executive session only to arrange some overhanging disputes involved in the West Shore deal—fourteen years ago.

Denials of many things that THE NEW YORK TIMES has not said signify little aside from the fact that what actually was published was "premature," which means, perhaps, that from the corporation standpoint the publicity is impolitic.

The inter-State commerce law and possibly agencies in other latitudes would not look with favor on a "consolidation" of such long-competing properties as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, and no "consolidation" has been announced. The truth, and it is the truth, that was here recorded, is that not a merger of corporations has been effected or is contemplated, but that two hitherto alert and aggressive rivals are now brought into friendly relations—into practical co-operation—through the fact that there is mutual ownership appearing in their controlling securities.

Official denials in this case will not long survive. Developments close at hand will make clear the newly announced phases of the Eastern railway situation.

Waiting on Pennsylvania-New York Central facts will not be long waiting.

CROP NEWS AND GRANGERS.

The heavy selling of the grangers yesterday came chiefly from the West, where reports of excessive rains in the Spring wheat territory seemed to get much attention. All of the group were weak during the early trading, but in the afternoon aggressive buying appeared, which closed them with gains over Thursday's final prices. Flower & Co. were the largest buyers of Rock Island and Housman & Co. of St. Paul. In Burlington much of the buying was attributed to Mr. Keene.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Mr. C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"Contrary to the course which exchange generally follows in the first week of July of ordinary years, we have to record a steady decline for the past week. The demand for exchange against coupons and dividends due July 1, which generally keeps the market high, was not felt at all this year. The needed remittances must have been made beforehand, as has been the case on several previous occasions. The anticipation of July interests and dividends was facilitated by the very easy money market which ruled here up to nearly the end of June. Since that time, however, our money market has been so strong and active that our banks and bankers found their advantage in selling rather than buying exchange.

"On the evening of June 30 money rose to 15 per cent. Since Monday last the rate has been 5@6 per cent. At such a price for money, our banks and bankers naturally draw most liberally on their European credits.

"The period of harvesting and marketing our crops, moreover, is now drawing so near that a short sale of exchange is fairly sure to leave a profit at the maturity of any sixty or ninety day bills put out at this present time. Should money then continue high, as it probably will, owing to the present strength and activity of our stock market, exchange is pretty sure to go on declining steadily.

"The present decline, besides the causes enumerated above, has been greatly increased by the very liberal buying of our stocks for European account. With the gold that we sent abroad from here, the Europeans could well afford to buy our stocks in the depressed market which ruled here in May and June. After our stocks will have risen a further 5 or 10 per cent., the foreigners can then return them to us in payment of the grain and the cotton that we shall have to send them this Autumn. Out of the profit alone which they will derive from the operation they can pay for a good lot of the grain and the cotton that we shall have to send them. Very profitable for them, but very unprofitable for us.

"The season's gold shipments were closed by one last shipment of $250,000 by the City Bank last Wednesday. This brings the total in round figures to about $20,000,000 for the year, a very modest figure considering that our own home production, including Alaska, will amount to nearly $100,-000,000 for the year."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of June to-day will cover fifty-two roads and will show 17.98 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

FOURTH WEEK OF JUNE.

	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$49,775	$10,366	......
Ann Arbor	40,647	5,971	......
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	177,859	28,035	......
*Buff., Roch. & P.	80,146	......	$17,382
Canadian Pacific	730,000	62,000	......
Chi. & E. Ill.	88,914	12,695	......
Chi. Great Western	160,386	31,816	......
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	103,271	16,202	......
Chi., M. & St. Paul	1,146,812	299,119	......
Chi. Term. Trans.	35,312	6,904	......
Cleve., Lor. & W.	46,954	8,958	......
Col., Sand. & Hock.	18,562	......	5,282
Denver & Rio Gr.	204,200	......	15,600
Evansv. & Ind.	7,270	302	......
Evansv. & Terre H.	39,376	4,636	......
Flint & P. Marquette	84,907	10,371	......
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	7,747	770	......
Georgia	34,411	15,607	......
Grand Trunk—Chi. & Gd. Trunk. Det., G. H. & M.	662,216	64,825	......
Int. & Gt. North	73,268	16,599	......
Iowa Central	58,126	8,100	......
Kanawha & Mich.	15,440	233	......
Kan. City & Omaha	7,341	3,186	......
Kan. City Sub. Belt	13,988	3,243	......
Lake Erie & West	102,640	30,508	......
Louisv. & Nash	699,915	83,795	......
Mexican Central	394,518	95,608	......
Mexican National	152,959	1,582	......
Minn. & St. Louis	63,943	8,007	......
Mo., Kan. & Texas	259,270	55,102	......
Mo. Pac., Iron Mt.	761,000	91,000	......
Central Branch	36,000	......	9,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	121,741	15,829	......
Norf. & Western	244,157	56,470	......
Ohio River	22,085	3,248	......
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	157,938	27,335	......
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	21,531	4,589	......
Pitts. B. & L. E.	69,611	27,747	......
Pitts. & Western	98,468	......	1,859
Rio Grande Southern	9,592	......	1,673
St. Joseph & Gd. Isl.	31,170	12,397	......
St. Louis & S. Fran.	182,401	17,644	......
St. Louis S. W.	141,200	24,500	......
Southern Railway	688,225	120,216	......
Texas & Pacific	187,329	53,348	......
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	46,006	2,910	......
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	44,252	......	3,390
Wabash	405,382	70,990	......
Wheeling & Lake E.	46,004	4,822	......
Wisconsin Central	144,982	11,083	......
Total (52 roads)	$9,019,247	$1,428,668	$54,186
Net inc., (17.98 p. c.)	......	1,374,482	......

*Decrease due to strike at company's mines.

MANHATTAN BUOYANCY.

Manhattan Elevated was one of the conspicuous features of yesterday's market, showing both activity and strength. From 118¾ the stock ran up to 121⅞, suffering only fractional reactions on the advance. At its high price Manhattan stood 3½ points above the closing on Thursday. More than 60,000 shares changed hands, and the buying was, for the most part, by brokers often used by Manhattan and Metropolitan interests and by the more important commission houses.

A number of rumors regarding the property were in circulation, and Wall Street gave most attention to a revival of the old story of Vanderbilt control. This story was based upon the third set of remarks by Mr. Russell Sage, in which he mentioned New York Central as a possible purchaser of Manhattan. The rumors met no confirmation and many denials. Manhattan interests themselves said there is no foundation for the story.

Recent developments in Manhattan have convinced Wall Street that a deal involving a change of Manhattan control is impending, and, although all signs have pointed to Whitney-Widener-Elkins interests as the buyers, the Street does not seem to want to believe that the elevated system is to be merged with Metropolitan.

BIG FOUR CONSOLIDATION TALK.

Reports of progress made in the scheme for the consolidation of Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four, and rather suggestive activity in the stocks by insiders' brokers, led to an advance in the former to 28½ and in the latter to 59⅛ yesterday. Chesapeake gained 2 points and Big Four 1½ points net for the day.

It is well known that the Vanderbilts and J. P. Morgan have been working for some time to bring about the consolidation of the two roads, and twice before the deal has been upon the verge of completion. In fact, it has been thought for some time past that the merger is all arranged and ready to be made operative. The Street had a story yesterday that President M. E. Ingalls is to retire from the executive chairs of both roads, which he now occupies.

TENNESSEE COAL GOSSIP.

Of the iron and steel group, Tennessee Coal and Iron was the feature yesterday. Rather aggressive buying that was said to come from inside interests advanced the stock from 66¾ to 70¼, giving it a net gain of nearly 3 points for the day. The inside buying was attributed to two reasons. It was said that the company has sold a block of bonds, and is completing a plan for a settlement of accrued dividends on the preferred stock, which now amounts to about $450,000. Interests identified with the company are also talking very confidently of future earnings. They point out that contracts made some time ago on the basis of iron prices then prevailing are now running out, and that from this on the company will get the benefit of recent substantial advances. Again last night Tennessee Coal was in good demand in the loan crowd.

GOULD STOCKS ACTIVE.

All of the Gould stocks showed new activity and strength yesterday, and in many of them Gould-Sage manipulation was apparent. Texas Pacific got up to 21⅜ and the rise was accompanied by expressions of rampant bullishness among insiders and vague intimations of "pending developments of importance." The St. Louis and Southwestern issues were quite strong on talk of absorption by Missouri Pacific. The road's net earnings for May showed $86,000, against $7,000 in the same month last year. Missouri Pacific advanced more than a point to 46¼, being also the subject of reports of a coming deal.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a buyer of stocks on balance in this market yesterday, taking in all more than 15,000 shares. Most of these purchases were of New York Central and Pennsylvania, London displaying considerable enthusiasm over the new Vanderbilt deal. Early cables showed substantial advances for the two stocks and for the whole American group. Arbitrage houses were also buyers of Chesapeake and Ohio, the Pacifics, Ontario and Western, Southern Railway preferred and Atchison preferred. The foreign selling amounted to about 8,000 shares and was scattered through the international list.

DISTILLING MERGER OPERATIVE.

Formal announcement was made yesterday by the Central Trust Company and the State Trust Company of the deposit of a majority of the stocks of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, and the Spirits Distributing Company, and the plan whereby these several companies are to be merged in the Distilling Company of America was formally declared binding, operative, and effective. The further announcement was made that the time for deposit of the several stocks has been extended to July 20 to afford absent stockholders a chance to deposit their holdings.

This formal announcement has in no way changed the plans of the minority stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company who recently organized to oppose the terms of merger. A protective agreement is being drawn up, and will probably be completed on Monday. A representative of the minority stockholders stated yesterday that they will not confine their efforts to procuring better terms for the exchange of their stock for the stock of the Distilling Company of America, but will endeavor to call the officers and Directors of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company to account. The dissenting stockholders believe that the Directors of the company can be held liable for much that has occurred to impair the value of the assets of the Spirits Manufacturing Company. At all events, it is their intention to ask for an accounting.

UNITED STATES RUBBER.

With the declaration of dividends on the preferred and common stocks, the Executive Committee of the United States Rubber Company issued the following statement:

"The committee is unanimous in its opinion that the time has arrived when the common stock should be placed on a permanent dividend basis.

"They feel that it has been conservative to postpone this action till the present, notwithstanding the earnings for some time past would have warranted dividends upon the common stock. For the past three or four years it has been the policy of the company to apply a considerable portion of its surplus earnings to the liberal charging off of the less desirable properties of the company, which it will not be called upon to do in the future. After thus charging off, the last annual report shows a surplus of $823,522.96 in the treasury of the United States Rubber Company, and of $2,488,-364.99 in the treasuries of the sub-companies, and also a special fund of $384,408.19 not carried into last year's statement, making a total surplus as of April 1, 1899, of $3,696,296.14.

"The business of the present fiscal year opens most promising. The sales from April 1 to June 24, 1899, being $7,258,338.31, as against $4,762,456.32 for the same period last year, which—prices being satisfactory—would indicate a large increase of profit over last year, especially when it is considered the economy that results from the running of our factories to their full capacity instead of upon a half or three-quarter production.

"For these reasons, your Executive Committee feels that the time has now arrived when it is safe to commence dividends upon the common stock, and that the rate proposed to begin with is conservative."

MEXICAN REFUNDING.

Discussing the Mexican Government's refunding scheme, Mr. George Rutledge Gibson of Watson & Gibson says:

"We think that there is a marked inclination among both investors and speculators to go into Mexican enterprises. They have not yet gotten much further than to inquire about them. The next step will be to put money into them. The subject of Mexico will soon attract public attention by the refunding operations of the Government of that country. A great American firm, J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in conjunction with foreign houses, will undertake to convert the $109,000,000 of exterior gold debt into lower rate bonds, generally speaking from 6 to 5 per cent. In carrying out this operation, it is natural to suppose that the managers will publish to the world an array of favorable facts concerning Mexico. The public press will be full of articles enlarging upon the great resources of that country, the excellence of President Diaz's Administration, and of the public school system, where English is taught and rapidly becoming the language of the people. Much, too, will be said, and, indeed, much can very properly be said, of the prospective increase in the value of silver and the benefit which this will give to the railways of our sister republic, whose income is all in silver.

"The search for silver has practically ceased, and the production of it now comes chiefly from the mining for gold and for the baser metals, such as copper and lead. As the old silver mines are exhausted, they will not be succeeded by other purely silver mines. A rise in the price of silver would lead to the exploitation of silver mines in Mexico, which is essentially a silver mining region.

"Among the reasons for expecting an appreciation in the price of silver, aside from the diminished incentive to open new mines, we may mention as one of the principal reasons the new need for silver which is sure to follow the present very pronounced movement to open up China to commerce and civilization. In introducing railways, telegraph machinery, and modern science as applied to industry in China, there will be an increasing demand for silver money. Then, too, there is strong reason to believe that the Indian mints will again be opened to the free coinage of silver, as, since their closing six years ago, Indian finance has gone from bad to worse, being utterly deranged by the substitution of what Lord Aldenham calls 'an autocratic standard for an automatic one.'"

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

Failures of the first half of 1899, with banking and financial included as in all other accounts published, were 4,884, with liabilities of $49,664,661. Commercial failures were 4,853, with liabilities of $42,062,-933, of which $16,723,353 were manufacturing and $23,011,364 were trading. In the second quarter failures were the smallest ever reported in that quarter of twenty-five years. The average per failure, $7,165, is the smallest ever known in any quarter; the average per firm in business, $12.20, and the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent exchanges, 62 cents per $1,000, are both the smallest ever known in any quarter. In ten out of fourteen branches of manufacturing, failures were smaller than in the same quarter of four of the previous five years, and in thirteen out of fourteen trading branches. The large failures for $100,000 or more were only two in trading, for $224,088, less than a tenth of the smallest previous year, and only fifteen in all, for $2,417,180, from a fifth to a tenth of previous years. The decrease in small failures is worth especial study.

Scarcity and high prices of iron and its products can no longer be reckoned evidence of good times. In the Shenango Valley six furnaces have been stopped by a strike for 20 per cent. more wages, and minor strikes are reported at various iron works, the tin plate strike being yet unsettled. New orders reported continue large, being evidently reported week after week at different cities because not taken, but new orders accumulated do not equal the output of the works. Predictions of great scarcity of pig iron have lifted the price still further to 91.2 per cent. of the average January, 1887, but several more furnaces are going into operation, and the Illinois Steel Company has contracted for others of the largest capacity.

Shipments of boots and shoes were smaller for the week than in 1898 or 1897, although some manufacturers tell of orders for their full capacity until November. In some lines there is heavy business, but in others it is evidently slackening, and, after shipments of 15,000,000 pairs in four weeks, the idea that retailers have been stocking far ahead of their actual requirements is natural. Prices do not change as yet, nor does leather in moderate transactions for most kinds, but one sale of 300,000 sides, said to be the largest single transaction ever made, was at some concession. Hides show no change in prices at Chicago, cattle receipts being but 3½ per cent. smaller for the half year than in 1898.

Textile manufactures are doing well, and

in woolen goods prices tend upward, with a considerably better demand, but sales of 9,828,700 pounds at the three chief markets were mainly to dealers, and the advance in price, 19.57 cents per pound average for 100 quotations by Coates Brothers, against 18.76 cents June 15 and 18.01 cents May 15, does not invite heavy transactions. Cotton goods show no pressure to sell, but are quieter, and the increased manufacture at the South is felt each year more clearly in Northern mills. The volume of business for the first week of July has been 36 per cent. greater than last year and 49.9 per cent. greater than in 1892. Failures for the week have been 119 in the United States, against 229 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 17 last year.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Holiday observances and semi-annual stock-takings have worked toward quiet in general trade and industry, but it is significant of the favorable conditions ruling in this as compared with previous years that trade advices point to rather more than the average business being done, notwithstanding the checks to demand and shipment above mentioned. Additional results of the season's work brought to light are favorable and furnish an adequate basis for the general air of confidence with which the business world faces the latter half of the year. Bank clearings returns fully bear out estimates given last week pointing to unprecedented totals and enormous gains for the six months' period over preceding years, while reports as to prices point to a steady strengthening of quotations of staples and exceptionally few decreases in prices registered in June. Details of foreign trade for the year are not yet available, but all indications favor a total of export trade little below that of last year's phenomenal total, what little falling off there has been shown being due to reduced European takings of American food products. Preliminary reports as to railroad gross earnings indicate exceptionally good showings for the month and the half-yearly period, the gains, in fact, being the heaviest reported this year.

Among the industries which report a more cheerful outlook than for some time past is that of anthracite coal, which was advanced 25 cents a ton on July 1. The output for June was a heavy one, and coal-trade authorities anticipate a large production this year. Rather more strength is noted in lumber at many markets East and West, and the same is true of leather, particularly calfskins, for which it is understood the Government is in the market for considerable quantities. Sugar has sympathized with tendencies of foreign markets, in which speculative activity has figured conspicuously. The extension of the guarantee period on refined grades gives color to earlier reports that competition will not be specially bitter during the canning season.

Unprecedentedly large disbursements on dividend and interest account unquestionably figure in the heavy volume of clearings this week, the aggregate being $1,651,146,337, an increase of nearly 1 per cent. over those of last week, a gain of 34 per cent. over those of one year ago, of 54 per cent. over 1897, and of 86 per cent. over 1894. Business failures for the week number 136, as against 158 last week, 241 in this week a year ago, 213 in 1897, 219 in 1896, and 266 in 1895.

June bank clearings proved to be of unprecedented volume for that month, the aggregate at 76 cities of the United States being $7,463,295,661, a decrease of 10 per cent. from those of May and of 14 per cent. from the record-breaking totals of March, but an increase of 36 per cent. over June a year ago, of 67 per cent. over June, 1897, of 108 per cent. over June, 1894, and of 82 per cent. over June, 1892. The heaviest gain was that noted in the Middle States group, next notable being the New England, the Southern, and the Far Western groups. Only 11 out of 87 cities showed decreases for the month. For the six months ending with June the clearings were the heaviest there is any record of, amounting as they do to $48,073,459,121, an increase of 46 per cent. over 1898, of 94 per cent. over 1897, of 117 per cent. over 1894, and of 57.5 per cent. over 1892. For six months only 10 cities out of 87 show decreases from 1898.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,758,972 bushels, against 3,268,998 bushels last week, 2,728,642 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 2,502,606 bushels in 1897, 2,167,076 bushels in 1896, and 2,317,237 bushels in 1895. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,097,144 bushels, against 4,482,116 bushels last week, 2,411,272 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,732,717 bushels in 1897, 1,848,363 bushels in 1896, and 1,055,456 bushels in 1895.

All records were broken by the gain in American wheat stocks during the month of June. The quantity held in this country and Canada on July 1 was nearly 50,000,000 bushels, an increase of over 4,000,000 bushels during the month, against a decrease in June a year ago of more than 11,000,000 bushels. European stocks fell off about 2,500,000 bushels during the month, but combined American and European stocks increased in excess of 1,500,000 bushels. The aggregate world's stock held in this country, Canada, Europe, Australia, and the principal parts of Argentina on July 1, this year, aggregated 133,501,000 bushels, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels from June 1, against a decrease in the world's stocks in June, last year, of over 19,000,000 bushels. The aggregate American stock is now more than twice what it was a year ago, while that of Europe is 10,000,000 bushels larger, and the aggregate world's stock is 48,000,000 bushels heavier than at this time last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

New Iron Mountain bonds, in exchange for Texas Pacific seconds, to be ready for distribution next week.

Incorporation in Illinois of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railway, with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

Shipment of 703,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Statement that H. P. Whitney will be elected a Director of the American Air Power Company at the next meeting of the Directors.

Election of Gen. Daniel Butterfield a Director of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

Decrease of $158,268 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $600,914, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Revival of talk of a possible champagne trust.

Increase of $879 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for May, but decrease of $169,619 for the eleven months of the fiscal year.

British Board of Trade statement for June, showing a decrease in imports of £683,400 and an increase in exports of £2,566,400.

Increase of $79,232 in St. Louis Southwestern's net earnings for May, making an increase of $466,894 since July 1, 1898.

Establishment by the Merchants' Bank of Halifax of an agency at 16 Exchange Place, in order to facilitate its increasing business. The bank has thirty-six branches located throughout Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and British Columbia, also at Havana, Cuba. The agency is under the management of S. H. Voorhees, for many years connected with the Chase National Bank.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 7.—American securities opened firm, but later eased off and closed easy with the demand light. Consols declined ¼, owing to fears of dearer money and reports that the Bank of England is charging 4 per cent. for loans.

Consols for money, 107 1-16; consols for the account, 107 3-16; Atchison, 20⅛; Canadian, 101⅛; St. Paul, 134⅝; Illinois Central, 120; Louisville, 73¾; Union Pacific preferred, 79¾; New York Central, 144; Erie, 14⅛; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 11; Erie first preferred, 39; Northern Pacific preferred, 79½; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 11½.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2¼@2⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills, 2⅜@2½ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 59⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £3,000.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The market was rather broader to-day and more active. It continued "spotty," however, a few stocks displaying weakness, others strength. Lehigh Valley went off from 27¼ to 26½, Cambria Steel from 23½ to 23⅛, Susquehanna Steel from 8½ to 8, and Marsden from 15½ to 14¾. Partial recovery was made in this group later. Warwick Iron was strong—11 to 12—and Electric Company of America was marked up a point, to 18⅞. The general market was strong at the close.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23¼	23⅝	Penn. Mfg.	23	23¼
...octaw	41¼	41½	Phila. Trac.	99⅝	99¾
... Stge. B.	135	150	Union Trac.	42¼	42½
... St. B. pf.	137	145	Un. Gas Imp.	165½	166½
... Co. of A.	18¼	18¾	Welsbach L.	40	41
Lehigh Val.	27⅛	27⅜	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7½	7¾
Marsden	15	15½			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 7, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16¼	200	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	16	16	−¼
60	62	227	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+¾
38½	39	2,540	American Cotton Oil	39	39⅛	37⅞	38¾	+¼
92	92½	119	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+½
36¼	36¾	1,064	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36¾	36	36¾	+1¼
83½	84	1,260	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83¼	84½	83⅛	84	+1
18	19	100	American Malting Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	......
70	71	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	−1
56	56⅛	6,510	Am. Steel & Wire	56	56⅝	55½	56¼	+⅝
95½	95¾	260	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	......
158⅞	159	28,455	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	160	160½	158	158¾	......
37¼	38	2,100	American Tin Plate	36⅞	38	36⅞	37¾	−¾
85⅝	85¼	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85	85	85	85	+¾
97⅝	97½	11,325	American Tobacco	98	98¾	97¼	97½	−½
142	148	150	Am. Tobacco pf.	148	148	148	148	+7
28½	29	610	Am. Steel Hoop	28½	28½	28½	28½	−½
78	78¾	360	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	78¼	78½	78¼	78½	+1
20⅜	20½	10,035	At., T. & S. F.	19¾	20½	19½	20½	+1
61⅝	61¾	66,050	At., T. & S. F. pf.	59⅞	61¾	59¼	61¾	+1⅞
56⅝	56½	4,050	Anaconda Copper	56	56½	55¾	56½	+½
49	49¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	......
72¾	73	674	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¾	73	72¾	73	+¼
116⅝	116⅞	35,710	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117	117½	116	116¾	−⅛
143	146	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	144	144	144	144	+3
14½	15¼	1,000	Brunswick City	14¼	15	14¼	15	+¼
54	55	100	Canada Southern	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+⅞
52¾	53	2,200	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	52⅝	52⅞	52½	52⅞	......
28¼	28⅜	19,639	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅞	28½	26¾	28½	+2
56¾	57	510	Chicago Con. Traction	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	+⅞
137⅜	137¾	23,175	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¾	137⅝	136	137½	+¾
74½	75	50	Chicago & East. Ill.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	......
14⅝	14¾	4,400	Chicago Great West	14⅝	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+¼
9½	9¾	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	9¾	9¾	+¼
40	40½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	+⅜
132⅜	132½	24,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131¾	132½	131⅛	132½	+¾
174	175	130	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174¾	174¾	174½	174½	......
160	160¼	260	Chicago & Northw.	159½	160	159½	160	......
117¾	117⅞	19,744	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117¼	117¾	116⅝	117¾	+¾
14¾	15	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	15	15	15	......
46½	47	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47	46½	46½	......
59	59¼	7,205	C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	59⅛	57½	59	+1½
8	11	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	9	9	9	9	......
46⅜	46½	6,080	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44	46½	44	46½	+1½
5¼	5⅝	140	Colorado Southern	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	......
44½	45	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	......
13	13¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	......
41	41¼	5,510	Continental Tobacco	42	42	40¼	41¼	......
80	80¼	1,300	Continental Tobac. pf.	80½	80⅞	80¼	80¼	−⅜
186	188	170	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	187½	187½	+¼
42¼	42⅞	100	Consolidated Ice	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	−¾
89½	92	12	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	+⅞
123	124	285	Delaware & Hudson	124	124	124	124	......
21⅞	22	225	Denver & R. G.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	......
77¾	77⅞	315	Denver & R. G. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	−⅛
21⅝	21¾	2,360	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	21¾	21	21¾	+¾
37¾	38¼	1,380	Erie 1st pf.	38	38⅛	37¾	37¾	+¼
82	85	18	Evans. & T. H. pf.	80	80	80	80	......
59	59¼	3,233	Federal Steel	58⅝	59¼	58	59¼	+¾
80⅞	81⅛	990	Federal Steel pf.	81⅛	81¼	81	81⅛	−¼
30	32¼	300	Flint & P. M.	30	31	30	31	+1
118¼	118⅜	385	General Electric	118⅛	118⅛	118	118⅛	......
67¾	68¼	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67½	67	67½	+¼
107	107¼	35	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	......
172	172½	1,025	Great Northern pf.	171½	172⅛	171½	172	+1
113	117	400	H. B. Claflin Co.	114	116	114	116	+1
57	57½	97	Hocking Valley pf.	56¾	58¼	56¾	57	......
72	77	10	Homestake	72	72	72	72	......
116⅜	117	1,993	Illinois Central	116¼	117	115⅞	117	+½
43½	43¾	600	International Paper	43½	44	43½	44	+½
79¼	79¾	200	Internat. Paper pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+¼
49	50	200	Iowa Central pf.	49	49½	49	49½	+½
7½	8	250	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
47	..	400	Knickerbocker Ice	49½	50½	49½	50½	+½
..	74½	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	74	74	74	74	+2
54	55	120	Laclede Gas	54½	54½	54½	54½	+½
95	100	10	Laclede Gas pf.	99	99	99	99	......
17	17¾	100	Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
72	74	600	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	......
72¼	72½	5,360	Louisville & Nashville	72¼	72¾	71¾	72¼	+¼
121	121¼	63,326	Manhattan Con	119¾	121⅞	118¾	121	+2⅝
225¾	226	5,657	Met. Street Railway	225¼	226	223	225⅝	−⅛
14¼	14½	2,290	Mexican Central	14½	14½	13⅞	14½	......
90½	91¼	115	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	−½
27½	27½	210	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	+¼
66¾	67	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	67⅝	67	67	+¼
12¼	12¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
34¼	34½	3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33¾	34⅞	33¾	34¼	+½
46¼	46¼	12,870	Missouri Pacific	45	46¼	44⅜	46⅛	+1¼
45¼	45¾	150	National Biscuit Co.	45	45	45	45	−¾
98½	102¼	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	−½
30	30¼	257	National Lead Co.	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+¼
111¾	112¼	485	National Lead Co. pf.	112⅜	112⅞	112	112	+½
51	51¼	675	National Steel	50½	51	50½	51	+½
90	90¼	520	National Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	+¼
117¾	118¼	1,090	New Jersey Central	118	118	117¾	118	......
190	195	930	New York Air Brake	185	190	185	190	+5
139¼	139⅝	15,290	New York Central	139⅛	139⅞	139	139¼	+1¼
13½	14	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	13¾	13	13¾	+¾
34¼	36¼	700	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33¾	35	33¾	35	+4
27¼	27¼	4,650	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅛	27½	26¾	27⅛	+⅛
20¾	21	860	Norfolk & Western	20⅞	21	20⅝	21	......
70¾	71	850	Norfolk & West. pf.	71	71	70¼	70¾	−¼
11¼	11½	300	North American	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11½	+⅛
50¼	50¾	6,050	Northern Pacific	50¼	50¼	49¾	50¼	+¼
77⅞	77⅞	550	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	−½
75¼	77½	78	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77	77¼	77	77¼	......
38¾	40	300	Pacific Coast	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	......
48¼	48½	1,225	Pacific Mail	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48½	......
136¾	137	28,550	Pennsylvania R. R.	137	138	136⅝	137	+1½
120¾	120⅞	3,120	People's Gas, Chicago	120⅞	121	120⅞	121	+⅜
2¼	2¾	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	......
53½	54	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	54	54	54	54	−¾
50	51¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	51	51	51	51	+⅛
21¼	21¾	610	Reading	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+¼
61¾	62	2,500	Reading 1st pf.	62	62	61½	61¾	+¼
34⅝	35	400	Reading 2d pf.	34¾	34¾	34½	34⅝	+⅜
10⅝	10¾	613	St. L. & San Fran.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	......
37½	37¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼	......
13¼	13¼	3,650	St. Louis Southw.	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13¼	+¾
34¼	34⅜	10,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32¾	34⅞	32¾	34¼	+1⅝
106	108	200	St. Paul & Omaha	105	106	105	106	+1
32¾	33	4,175	Southern Pacific	32⅝	32⅞	32¼	32¾	+¼
11	11⅝	1,800	Southern Railway	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½	−¾
52	52¼	4,880	Southern Railway pf.	52½	52⅝	51⅞	52	−¼
70¼	70½	20,450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	67¼	70¼	66¾	70¼	+2⅞
21¼	21⅜	7,350	Texas Pacific	19¾	21⅜	19¾	21⅜	+1½
68	69	750	Twin City R. T.	67	68	67	68	+1
137¼	140	130	Twin City R. T. pf.	138	138	138	138	−⅞
44¼	44⅜	10,295	Union Pacific	44¼	44⅝	43½	44⅝	+⅜
77¾	78	4,245	Union Pacific pf.	77⅞	78	77½	78	+¼
26	27	35	Union Bag & Paper	27¼	27¼	27	27	......
77	78	220	Union Bag & Paper pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	......
6	6¾	259	United States Leather	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	−¼
71¾	71⅞	1,350	U. S. Leather pf.	72	72¼	71⅝	71¾	−¼
53¼	54	3,345	United States Rubber	54	54¼	53⅝	54	+½
117¼	118	220	U. S. Rubber pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	−¾
8	8¼	600	Wabash	7¾	8	7¾	8	+¼
22¾	23	7,440	Wabash pf.	21⅝	23	21¼	23	+1
90½	91	1,010	Western Union Tel.	91	91	90⅝	91	+¼
9	9¼	351	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	......
23¾	25	23	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	......
15¾	16	400	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16¼	16¼	16	16	−¼
53½	53¾	340	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53½	53½	53½	53½	−¼
Sales		554,896						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	101	..
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108¾
3s, c., 1918	109	109½
3s, 1918, sm.	108¼	109½
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113
4s, c., 1907	112¼	113½
4s, r., 1925	130	130½
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Adams. Exp.	111	113
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Am. Lin. pf.	45	..
Am. Coal	140	200
Am. D. Tel.	35	40
Am. Exp.	137	140
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6½	7
A. S. M. pf.	29	30
A. S. R. pf.	117	118½
Am. T. & C.	102	104½
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann A. pf.	41	42
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B., R. & P.	32½	34½
B., R. & P. pf.	72½	75
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Can. Pac.	99	99½
Cap. Tract.	93	95
Chi. & Alton	150	..
C. G. W. pf., A.	68	69
C. G. W. pf., B.	31¼	31½
C. G. W. deb.	88	92
C. & N. W. pf.	194	198½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	98½
C., L. & W. pf.	37	41
Cleve. & P.	184	..
C. C. & I. D.	2	2⅛
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2	4½
C. F. & I. pf.	106	109
Col. S. 2d pf.	17	17½
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	53	56
D., L. & W.	169	170½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
Eighth Ave.	380	..
Erie	13¾	14
Erie 2d pf.	18	20½
E. T. & T.	98	100
Ev. & T. H.	39½	40
F. & P. M. pf.	55	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	26½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	103	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	103	..
Hock. Valley	21	24
Ill. C., l. l.	100	..
Int. Silver	13½	15
Iowa Cent.	12¼	12½
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
K. & D. M.	3½	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Lake Shore	200	210

	Bid.	Asked.
Keok. & W.	35	50
Long Island	69	75
Mah. C. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	12	23
Md. Coal pf.	60	75
Mergenthaler Linotype	60	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	15⅛	15¾
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55⅛	56
Mex. N. cfs.	3½	3⅞
Mich. Cent.	111	..
M. & St. L.	54	55
Mob. & Ohio	40½	42
N. L. O. cfs.	3	4
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	23
N. C. Coal	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	216	222
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	70
Norf. South.	69	75
Ont. Mining	7½	9¾
Ore. R. R. & N.	40	44
P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
P. C. 2d pf.	57	61
Park St'l pf.	105	110
Penn. Coal	375	..
Peo. & East.	3	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86½	87
P., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
P. S. Car pf.	82	83½
P. & W. pf.	8	9
Pull. Car	159½	160½
Quicksilver	2½	2⅞
Quicksil'r pf.	11½	11¾
Rens. & Sar.	191	..
R., W. & O.	131	..
Rio G. W.	33	38½
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	4½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	42½	45
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12½	13
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	74
St. P. & D.	52	52⅞
St. P. & D. pf.	102	104
St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
Sil. bull. cfs.	60	61
Sixth Av.	200	..
Stand. Dist.	14	16
Stand. D. pf.	..	63
S. R. & T.	7½	8
T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
Third Av.	185	190
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
U. S. Exp.	48	50
U. & B. R.	170	..
W.-F. Exp.	126	132
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alamo sold at .09, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.15, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 100 Deadwood Terra at .70, 100 Isabella at .80, 400 Mexican at .60, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23, 20 Ontario at 9.50, 100 Syndicate at .07, and 1,000 Work at .20, seller 10.

On the Industrial Exchange 9,750 shares of Burt Gold sold at .03@.03¼, 11,500 Good Samaritan at .02@.02¼, 2,775 Gregory Gold at .03@.03⅛, 300 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42¾, 875 Jennie Blanche at .53¼, 500 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.51@1.51⅜@1.50⅝@1.51¼, 500 Isabella at .83, 1,100 Jefferson at .08, 300 Mollie Gibson at .27, seller 10, and 500 Mount Rosa at .26.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Plymouth	.12
Adams Consol	.05	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Belcher	.30	Potosi	.45
Best & Belcher	.50	Quicksilver	2.10
Breece	1.40	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Consol	.14	Savage	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chollar	.26	Standard	2.10
Crown Point	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	Union Consol	.30
Com. T. Co. stock	.05	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.05	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.32
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.09
Deadwood Terra	.60	Anaconda	.47
Eureka Consol	.30	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.08
Gould & Curry	.35	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.32	Golden Fleece	.35
Homestake	60.00	Isabella	.77
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.24
Julia Consolidated	.02	Pharmacist	.03
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con	.08	Union	.26
Little Chief	.20	Work	.20
Mexican	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.14
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ophir	.90	Grey Forge	.12½
Occidental	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Elkton	1.00
Burt Gold	.03	Gar. Con.	.12½
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.80¼
Good Samaritan	.02	Jefferson	.08
Gregory Gold	.03	Justine	.01⅛
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Mollie Gibson	.26½
Jennie Blanche	.53½	Mount Rosa	.25½
Morenci Copper pf.	1.51	Old Gold	.01
Rocky Mountain	.005	Pande Basin	.35
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Sentinel	.002⅝
Anaconda	.48	Sup. & B. Cop.	.06
Anchoria	.75	Waldorf	.01⅛
Cr. Ck. Con.	.10	Rosario Honduras	6.00
Cannon Ball	.005		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$277,663,392
Gold reserve	243,232,609
Net silver	5,126,204
United States notes in Treasury	15,187,063
Treasury notes of 1890	950,470
Total receipts this day	2,490,880
Total receipts this month	9,787,837
Total receipts this year	9,787,837
Total expenditures this day	4,757,000
Total expenditures this month	16,768,000
Total expenditures this year	16,768,000
Deposits in National banks	78,413,618
Silver bullion	962,085
National bank notes received for redemption	340,906
Government receipts:	
Customs	988,441
Internal revenue	1,451,793
Miscellaneous	50,645

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 92; Fern. Coal Company, 15; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 25; Marshall Mill, 59; New York Biscuit bonds, 111; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15; Whitney Safety Fire Arms, 50; Cuban bonds, 1869, ¾ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1872, ½ per cent.; Cuban bonds, 1896, 7 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Chemical Bank, New York, and Whitney, New Orleans.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
28,000....109⅛
6,500....109
500....109⅜
Small bonds
5,100....108⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000....96
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
25,000....85
10,000....84¾
65,000....84⅞
110,000....85
5,000....85⅛
Gen 4s
8,000....102⅝
5,000....102½
32,000....102⅝
21,000....102½
65,000....102⅝
Austin & N'w'n 1st
8,000....97½
Balt & Ohio 3½s
95,000....97⅝
3,000....97⅝
20,000....97½
Balt & Ohio 4s
42,000....101½
35,000....101⅜
500....101
40,000....101⅜
9,000....101½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued
5,000....95
B'klyn, Queens Co & S con gtd 5s
10,000....107½
B'klyn Un El 1st
6,000....104
19,000....103¾
18,000....104
10,000....104⅛
20,000....104⅜
Canada So 1st 5s
5,000....108⅛
4,000c....108⅛
2,000....108
Canada South 2d
1,000....111½
4,000....111
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
50,000....96½
1,000....96⅜
19,000....96½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000....40
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000....119⅝
2,000....120
25,000....120¼
10,000s20F....119½
25,000....120
20,000....120½
40,000....120¾
25,000....121
Registered
1,000c....119
Cent Pac 1st, when issued
10,000....101¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
12,000....96
1,000....96¼
5,000....96
Ches & Ohio con 5s
10,000....119½
2,000....119¾
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
25,000....105⅝
25,000....105½
Chi, Bur & N 5s
1,000....106⅝
Chi, Bur & Q con 7s
5,000....114¼
1,000....114
Chi & Erie 1st
2,000....116
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s
3,000....113
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
3,000....108¼
2,000....108⅜
4,000....108½
Chi, R I & P 6s
5,000....134
Chi Term Tran 4s
6,000....99⅝
1,000....100⅛
2,000....99¾
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
10,000....95⅛
Col & South 1st 4s
18,000....90
4,000....89¾
6,000....89⅝
4,000....89¾
12,000....89⅝
2,000....89½
5,000....89⅝
Denv & Rio Gr 4s
2,000....100⅝
3,000....100½
2,000....100¼
5,000....100½
13,000....100⅜
1,000....100
5,000....100⅜
2,000....100¼
5,000....100⅜
Denv & R G Imp 5s
5,000....106⅛
Detroit City Gas 5s
16,000....98
Det, Mack & M l g
5,000....18½
10,000....19
5,000....18½
Erie gen lien 4s
2,000....73½
6,000....73⅝
10,000....73¼
5,000....73⅛
2,000....73
Erie 4s, prior bds
18,000....93
Evans & T H gen 5s
10,000....103
23,000....103¼
5,000....103
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000....81½
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000....104
7,000....104⅛
Gila Val, G & N 1st
10,000....105
Hocking Val 4½s
3,000....102½
H & Tex Cent g m 4s
10,000....89½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
6,000....105¼
Int & G N 1st
1,000....124
Int & G N 2d mtge
3,000....92½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000....109¼
Lake E & W 1st
5,000....119½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
5,000....125½
Louisv & Nash col tr 5s
7,000s20F....108½
N O & Mob 1st
2,000....131
Unified 4s
27,000....99¼
10,000....99⅛
5,000....99¼
Louisv & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st
5,000....110
Manhattan Ry con 4s
46,000....109½
12,000....110
Metro Elev 1st
4,000....118¾
Met St Ry gen 5s
10,000....123¾
Met W S E, Chi, 4s
25,000....98¼
Mex Cent 2d inc
50,000....12½
2,000....12
Mil, L S & W 1st
2,000....143
Minn & St L con 5s
2,000....115¼
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000....67½
5,000....68
Minn & St L 1st and refunding 4s
29,000....99
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
14,000....93
Mo Pac 1st con
10,000....119½
10,000....119¼
7,000....119
14,000....119⅛
Mo Pac tr 5s
5,000....98
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
10,000....95
1,000....95½
1,000....96
1,000....95¼
4,000....96
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
500....87
N Y Cent & H 3½s
3,000....110⅝
N Y Cent & H, L Sh col 3½s
5,000....102¼
3,000....102¼
Registered
5,000....102
5,000....102¼
5,000....102½
N Y, Ont & West refunding 4s
3,000....106½
N Y, Sus & W g m
1,000....100½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
52,000....95
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
40,000....68
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
28,000....104⅝
2,000....104¾
1,000....104⅝
5,000s20F....104
10,000....104
Ore R R & Nav 4s
2,000....102⅝
4,000....102¾
Ore Sh Line inc A, 5s
2,000....96
Pitts & West 1st, J P M & Co ctfs
20,000....99
Reading Co gen 4s
10,000....89¼
25,000....89¼
10,000....89⅛
33,000....89
45,000....89⅛
116,000....89
2,000....89¾
Registered
10,000....87½
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000....100
10,000....100⅛
1,000....100
34,000....100⅛
2,000....100
St L & I M gen 5s
5,000....111⅞
6,000....111¾
33,000....111⅞
67,000....112
3,000....111⅞
25,000....112
25,000b3....112
90,000....112
St L, I M & So 4s, when and as issued
3,500....85¾
10,000....85⅝
59,000....85⅝
St L & S F g m 5s
5,000....109½
St L & S F g m 6s
3,000....124⅛
St L S'w'n 1sts
85,000....95¾
25,000....95⅞
116,000....96
25,000....96¼
10,000....96⅛
14,000....96⅛
50,000....96¼
30,000....96⅛
55,000....96¼
10,600....96½
58,000....96
25,000....96⅛
20,000....96¼
10,000....96⅜
45,000....96⅛
10,000....96⅜
St L S'w'n 2d inc
3,000....59⅞
32,000....59¾
13,000....59⅝
1,000....59½
11,000....59¼
1,000....59⅝
3,000....59¾
10,000....59⅝
25,000....59¾
47,000....60
5,000....60⅛
25,000....60½
1,000....60¼
11,000....60½
2,000....61
2,000....60⅛
10,000....60⅜
70,000....61
10,000....60⅛
5,000....60⅛
5,000....60⅜
St Paul & Dul 2d
2,000....113½
St Paul, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
6,000....117¼
St P & Sioux C 1st
2,000....132⅜
Scioto Val & N E 4s
5,000....99⅜
So Pac of Ariz 1st
8,000....112
South Pac of Cal 5s, con, stamp
4,000....107⅜
Standard R & T inc
10,000....25½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R R, De Bard C & I 6s
3,000....107
Tenn C, I & R R 6s, Birm Div 1st
6,000....106
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000....115
2,000....114½
Tex & Pac 2d inc, tr co ctfs
46,000....55½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs
5,000....118
Union Pac 4s
2,000....106
16,000....105¾
4,000....105¾
13,000....105⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000....116¾
Det & Chi Ext
4,000....108¼
Wabash 2d 5s
7,000....102¾
Wabash Deb, Ser B
5,000....35¾
1,000....36
10,000....35¾
11,000....35¾
2,000....35⅝
45,000....35¼
50,000....35⅝
30,000....35⅝
10,000....35⅞
12,000....36
10,000....36¼
13,000....36¼
10,000....36½
5,000....36¼
20,000....36⅜
3,000....36½
West Pac bonds, Speyer & Co ctfs
2,000....108⅝
West Shore gtd 4s
28,000....115
Wilkes & East 1st
16,000....106⅝
10,000....106⅞
Wisc Cent Co 1st, tr co ctfs
2,000....76¼
15,000....76⅞
Wisc Cent 1st 4s, when issued
21,000....95¼
Total sales....$3,893,650

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $230,325,060; balance, $10,517,222; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $617,615.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for short and 2⅜@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very easy. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85 for sixty days, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅛, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—10@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—20c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 7.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened favorable, encouraged by the Transvaal news, but later it was undecided, owing to the absence of transactions. Prices closed steady. Internationals were maintained, except Spanish fours, which closed at 60.12½. Rio Tintos were firm, owing to the steadiness of copper. Kafirs started in good demand on London purchasing, but closed below the best quotations of the day. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, July 7.—There was a sharp recovery in prices on the Boerse to-day. Local shares and Transvaal railroads improved. Otherwise the market was quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 42¾ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—On the Boerse today prices were steady, but the market was featureless.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
340	A., T. & S. F.	19⅞	20½	19½	20½
9,420	A., T. & S. F. pf.	60	61⅞	59⅞	61⅝
39,890	Am. Sug. Ref.	160	160¼	157¾	159
740	Am. Steel & W.	55½	56½	55⅝	56⅛
80	Am. Tobacco	98¼	98¾	98⅛	98¾
30	Am. Cotton Oil	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
23,100	Brook. Rap. Tr.	117¼	117½	116⅛	117
12,230	Chi., B. & Q.	136⅞	137¼	136⅛	137¼
13,940	C., M. & St. P.	132	132½	131⅜	132⅜
3,350	C., R. I. & P.	117⅛	117¾	116⅞	117¾
400	Con. Tobacco	42	42	40⅛	41
20	Con. Tob. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
210	Ches. & Ohio	27	28	27	28
540	Federal Steel	58¾	59	58	58⅞
50	Federal Steel pf.	81¼	81½	81¼	81½
1,020	Louis. & Nash.	72¼	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜
28,380	Manhattan	119⅜	121⅜	118⅞	121⅛
6,470	Mo. Pacific	45	46¼	44½	46⅛
120	Mexican Central	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
200	N. Y. Central	139⅞	140	139½	139
120	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27¼	27	27¼
520	North. Pac.	50	50¼	49⅝	50¼
90	Pacific Mail	48¼	48½	48⅜	48⅜
160	People's Gas	120¾	121	120¾	121
10	Reading	21½	21½	21½	21½
380	Reading 1st pf.	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
20	Southern Ry.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
150	Southern Ry. pf.	52½	52½	52¼	52¼
1,870	Tenn. C. & I.	67½	70½	67½	69⅝
1,740	Union Pacific	44⅜	44½	43¾	44½
430	Union Pacific pf.	77⅝	78	77⅝	78
40	U. S. Leath. pf.	72	72¼	71¾	72
950	U. S. Rubber	53¾	54	53¾	54
10	Western Union	91	91	91	91
147,020					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	84¾	84⅞	84⅞	84¾
12,000	Am. Gas 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
22,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	59½	59½	59½	59½
$54,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were irregular in yesterday's market for outside securities, and except in two or three stocks, trading was on a small scale. The most active issues were Amalgamated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Electric Vehicle common. During the morning and early afternoon Amalgamated Copper was in good demand and advanced slightly, selling at 96½ and 96¾. This was followed by a reaction which caused a fractional net loss for the day. Amalgamated Copper closed at 96 bid, against 96½ bid at the close on Thursday. The only one of the other copper stocks that showed activity yesterday was Tennessee Copper, which was fairly strong. It ended the day at 20 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. There seems to be little present demand for United Verde Extension, which was freely offered yesterday without attracting many bids. It is said, however, that the company is in excellent condition and has ample working capital to proceed with the development of its property.

New Amsterdam Gas was weak and both issues of this stock suffered substantial net losses. The preferred stock sold from 60½ down to 59½, and closed at 58¾ bid, a net loss of 1¾ points. The common stock closed at 34¼ bid, showing a net loss of 1 point. The bonds, however, remained strong and gained one-eighth of 1 point net, closing at 103⅞ bid. There is said to be a good investment demand for these bonds and they have recently changed hands in large amounts at prices ranging up to 104¼.

The present weakness in the New Amsterdam Gas stocks is attributed to the fact that the recent intimations of a near-at-hand settlement of the gas war seem to be unfounded. Mr. Russell Sage has denied that he said that a settlement was likely to be brought about during the present month, and the other similar reports have proved to be as little trustworthy. Another depressing factor was the report that the New Amsterdam Gas Company has made at least one contract running a year to supply gas at 45 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

American Air Power was not active yesterday. It closed with a net gain of one-half of 1 point, at 80½ bid. It was again reported that the company had received an order for several hundred air-power cars, but the report was not confirmed. Mr. Henry Payne Whitney, it was reported yesterday, is to become a Director of the American Air Power Company, and he will, it is expected, take an active part in the business of that company.

Electric Vehicle common was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares. It sold early in the day at 109¼ and from that figure declined to 107, recovering about 1 point and closing at 107⅞ bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points. The preferred stock, which was not traded in yesterday, made a net gain of 3 points, closing at 123 bid. The transportation stocks were dull. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation closed slightly better and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation remained unchanged at 12 bid.

Worcester Traction common continues in good demand. It closed at 24½ bid, with no stock offered. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34¼	35½
Amsterdam pf.	58¾	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103⅞	104¼
Bay State Gas	2⅛	2¼

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf.	79	81
Distilling Company of America	22	24
Distilling Company of America pf.	59	61
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	45	47
Electric Vehicle	107¾	108½
Electric Vehicle pf.	123	126
Havana Commercial	27½	28½
Havana Commercial pf.	65½	67½
International Power	..	80
International Pump	22	24
International Pump pf.	68	70
Kentucky Distilleries	15½	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	54	57
National Gramophone	83	85
National Salt	45	48
National Salt pf.	78	80
New York El. Brake and Coupler	69¼	69¾
Otis Elevator	30	32
Otis Elevator pf.	88½	90
Republic Iron & Steel	17	17¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60	61
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98½	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg pf.	79	81
Standard Oil Trust	458	460
Union Steel & Chain	27	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67¼	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	96	96⅜
American Air Power	80½	81¼
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26
General Carriage	33	..
Markeen Copper	8	9
New England Transportation	12	12¼
New York Transportation	25½	26
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Tennessee Copper	20	20½
United Verde Extension	5	7
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	90	92
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	109	112
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	20	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	33½	35½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	24½	..
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	106

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	33	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	54	56
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9½	10½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	62	67
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	79
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104½
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	251	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	22½	25
New England Gas & Coke bonds	80½	81¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas ex div.	96	97
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Typefounders'	48	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107½
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	102
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	109	115
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	117
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	..	39
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116	120
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	45	50
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Illinois Transportation	10½	17
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	68	75

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
Month June	$124,578	$105,245	$96,870
From Jan. 1	786,556	727,158	......
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
4th week June	$103,271	$87,069	$79,744
Month	321,116	276,275	263,965
Fiscal year	3,483,776	3,313,991	2,875,857
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week June	$73,268	$54,669	$61,510
Month	239,506	201,667	201,950
From Jan. 1	1,694,236	1,661,792	......
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
4th week June	$121,741	$105,912	$115,776
Month	384,416	312,955	337,389
Fiscal year	4,327,245	3,914,635	3,882,119
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week June	$9,592	$11,265	$10,386
Month	33,200	37,035	34,463
Fiscal year	488,374	426,119	400,181
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
1st week June	5,668	4,723	......
2d week June	5,300	4,208	......
3d week June	7,525	4,986	......
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week June	61,117	50,690	......
Month	197,934	169,900	......
From Jan. 1	1,127,547	996,428	......
IOWA CENTRAL for May—			
Gross earnings	171,554	168,930	132,220
Operating ex.	120,686	121,134	92,583
Net earnings	50,868	47,805	39,637
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,945,618	1,722,276	1,430,706
Operating ex.	1,381,416	1,161,172	952,277
Net earnings	564,202	561,104	478,429
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for May—			
Gross earnings	102,288	96,936	81,195
Operating ex. and taxes	81,829	73,273	69,797
Net earnings	27,459	23,663	11,398
Charges	8,750	5,833	......
Surplus	18,709	17,830	......
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,148,328	1,153,557	873,439
Net earnings	253,526	408,562	181,638
Surplus	174,776	344,395	......

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for May—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$435,308	$350,598	$84,710
Operating ex.	348,820	343,342	5,478
Net earnings	86,488	7,256	79,232
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,458,489	4,943,893	514,596
Net earnings	1,578,774	1,111,880	466,894

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.09	.09
Alpha Con	.04	.06
Andes	.17	.18
Belcher	.33	.34
Best & Belcher	.54	.54
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	.70	.67
Challenge Con	.31	.30
Chollar	.29	.29
Confidence	.90	.85
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	1.95
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.26	.26
Gould & Curry	.39	.39
Hale & Norcross	.36	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.54	.54
Occidental Con	.24	.24
Ophir	1.05	1.00
Overman	.14	.16
Potosi	.48	.47
Savage	.26	.27
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.64	.63
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.16	.10
Union Con	.38	.39
Utah Con	.14	.14
Yellow Jacket	.36	.37
Silver Bars	.60⅝	.60⅝
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Drafts, telegraph	.12½	..

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anaconda	40¼	50	49¼	50
Anchoria	75	80	77	85
Argentum	26½	28	26	28
Battle	29½	32½	32¾	34
Columbine	16¾	17	16¼	16¾
Consolidated	9¾	10	9¾	10
Damon	16	16⅛	18⅝	18¾
Elkton	102	103	100⅛	103⅞
El Paso	30	30½	30	30⅝
Findlay	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
Garfield	13	13⅛	12¾	13
Gibson	25	29	26	29
Golden Fleece	32	35	35	40
Golden King	89½	90	85	92
Gold Coin	201½	205	200	210
Gould	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅞
Isabella	80½	81⅝	79	81½
Independence	57½	58½	58½	59
Jackpot	37⅞	38	36	37½
Matoa	32½	33¼	33½	34
Moon Anchor	115¾	116½	116	116¾
Pinnacle	17⅞	18	17¾	17⅞
Pharmacist	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
*Portland	193	195	192	194
Rawlings	40	42	39	42
Rosa	24	24¾	25	25½
Union	28	28¼	27¾	28
Vindicator	93¼	100	91	94
Work	22½	22⅝	22	22⅞

*July dividend, 2 cents.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 7.—The monetary situation showed no appreciable change to-day. The supply of loanable funds was abundant, and the demand continued extremely light, with no signs of any approaching change in rates. At the Clearing House the ruling rate between the banks was 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 and 8 cents discount. Call money ranged from 3 to 4 per cent. Time money was quoted from 3 to 3½ per cent. on choice dividend-paying security for four to six months. The rates ranged from 3½ to 4½ per cent. where collateral was less desirable.

In the stock market, Sugar was the active feature, and at times was strong. The coppers were rather quiet, but firm. Curb prices were: Amalgamated, 96⅞, sales; Gas, 1 1-16@1⅛; Tennessee Copper, 19¾@20¼; Mayflower, 5@6; Elm River, 10½@11.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¼	10	Old Colony	11¼	11¾
Allouez	8½	9	Old Domin.	38⅝	39¼
Arcadian	61½	62½	Osceola	89½	89⅞
Arnold	14	14½	Parrot	53⅛	54½
Ash Bed	2	2½	Pioneer	2¼	2½
Atlantic	30	32	Quincy	160	165
Baltic	33¼	33½	Rhode Isl'd	8	8½
Bost. & C. C.	..	.25	Santa Fe	14⅛	14½
Bost. & Mon.	364	367	Santa Ysabel	13	13½
Butte & Bos.	80½	81¼	Shoe	36¼	36¾
Cal. & Hec.	795	805	Tamarack	221	223
Centennial	35½	36	Utah Con	43¾	44
Franklin	21	..	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	47	..	Winona	..	14
Mohawk	26	27	Wolverine	46¼	46½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	255	..	Cent. M. pf.	65	70
Bost. & Low.	238	..	Fitchburg pf.	116½	117
Bost. & Me.	190	195	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113	..
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	117½	..
Bost. Elev.	109	..	West End	95	95½
Bost. Gas 5s	86	87			
Cent. Mass.	17½	18½			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bell T.	350	..	Erie Tel.	96½	97
Chi. St. Yds.	146	..	Mex. Tel.	3⅜	3¾
Dom. Coal	55	55½	U. S. Oil	47⅝	48
Dom. C. pf.	115	117	West. Elec.	49½	..

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DANIEL H. GILMAN.—Judgment for $43,108 was entered yesterday against Daniel H. Gilman, a broker, of 42 Broad Street, in favor of Archibald W. Frater, receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Seattle, on five notes made between October, 1892, and March, 1895.

ADOLPH C. SCHARPELL.—The Sheriff has taken possession of the dry goods store of Adolph C. Scharpell, at 1,674 First Avenue, on three executions, one for $1,566 in favor of George J. Mohr, one for $844 in favor of Katherine Schmitt, and one for $271 in favor of Marie Scharpell.

HOTEL APARTMENT COMPANY.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Hotel Apartment Company (the Gerlach Hotel of 55 West Twenty-seventh Street) held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Aub, 149 Broadway, thirty-four claims were filed amounting to $11,865. Theodore Schmolholz was chosen trustee.

HILLS & WHITBECK.—Philip K. Hills, Jr., and George K. Whitbeck, composing the firm of Hills & Whitbeck, jewelers at 67 Nassau Street, have confessed judgment for $18,376 to Robbins & Appleton for merchandise sold and delivered between May 1, 1891, and Feb. 1, 1896. The firm began business eight years ago as the nominal successors of John R. Fellows, in whose employ Mr. Whitbeck was for a number of years.

THE NEW YORK DIAL COMPANY.—The New York Dial Company, composed of Z. Alexander Andromkow and Paul Exanoff, tinplate decorators of 21 Cliff Street, have decided to discontinue business, finding it impossible to meet their liabilities. They have transferred their machinery to the National Metal Lithographing Company, which will continue the business. Their liabilities are $3,000 and assets $325.

HENRY A. V. POST.—A meeting of the creditors of Henry A. V. Post of Post, Martin & Co., and Post & Pomeroy, bankers, of 45 Wall Street, of which firm he is the surviving partner, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy F. K. Pendleton, at 44 Broadway. Claims to the amount of $171,000 were proved, when an adjournment was taken until July 11, at 11 A. M. No trustee was appointed. The total liabilities of the two firms and of Mr. Post are $3,464,575, with assets of $2,604,430.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Charles W. Leighton, formerly of the firm of Annesley, Leighton & Tompkins, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $19,746. The firm was formed on December, 1894, succeeding Robert W. Shoppell, who traded under the title of the Co-operative Building Plan Association. There are no assets, either of the firm or petitioned. Robert W. Shoppell is the largest creditor, his claim amounting to $11,000.

Joseph Wood, brick dealer, of 549 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $33,405, and nominal assets of $16,788. These consist of bonds and mortgages, which have been extinguished by the foreclosure of prior mortgages. The largest creditor is the estate of William D. Budd, $8,700.

John J. Von Dohlen, formerly a bottler, of 3,553 Third Avenue filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $9,115, and no assets. The largest creditor is William N. Pooley, $1,907.

Isidor Z. Garfield, druggist, of 1,491 Lexington Avenue filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $20,002. The largest creditors are Weil & Mayer, to whom $10,000 on leases is due.

Mary G. Henderson, milliner, of Port Chester, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $3,790 and assets of $325 stock in trade and open accounts.

Walter Simpson of Kingston, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $10,252. The largest creditor is Angel J. Simpson of 52 Broadway, $5,170, for money borrowed.

Leopold T. Anspacher of 77 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $30,457. The largest creditors are Jacob Lowenthal & Son, $13,097.

Joseph Coar of 25 Hamilton Terrace filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $10,910. The largest creditors are William H. Jackson & Co. of 860 Broadway, $2,000, for merchandise.

Charles Wagner, salesman, of 273 Grand Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $8,937 and nominal assets (consisting of life insurance policies) of $2,049.

Bradstreet's Report.

Bradstreet's reports 136 failures in the United States for the week ending July 6, as against 158 the previous week and 241, 213, and 219 for the corresponding weeks in 1898, 1897, and 1896. Of these 31 were in the Middle States, 22 in New England, 14 in the Southern States, and 35 in the Western States. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMSTRONG, Mary—Smith's Farm Dairy Company	$93
BROWN, Joshua—E. D. Friedlander and others	229
BECK, George—Glens Falls Umbrella Company	809
BURNS, Agnes E.—Mary A. Mullin	305
BLEESTIFT, Abraham I.—C. Reidy	548
CURTIS, Louis—P. Becker and another	24
CHESTACOS, George—E. Simmons	103
DE CARLO, James—B. K. Bloch	107
DE LACEY, Elizabeth—A. S. Miller and another	74
DAVIS, Ida—R. Leitner	342
ENNERS, George—S. J. Berry and others	194
GRADY, William—The People, &c.	300
GLOVER, Frank N.—E. Brennan	200
GARTMAN, Bertha—S. Ashner and another	378
GILMAN, Daniel H.—A. W. Frater	43,108
HUME, Henry J.—C. C. Schildwachter	250
HEIMERDINGER, Joseph C.—American Manufacturing Company, costs	74
HILLS, Philip K., Jr., and George K. Whitbeck—Royal E. Robbins and others	18,376
JORGENSEN, Charles—C. Johnson	65
JACKSON, Alice F.—D. Stone and another	62
JACOBY, Albert—George F. Moore	96
KEEGAN, Catherine E.—The People, &c.	2,030
KEEGAN, Catherine E.—The People, &c.	300
KENNEDY, Thomas J.—J. Elkins and others	61
KATSUR, Charles—Andrew Zrich	113
LINDHEIM, Joseph—C. H. Gardiner	148
LISSNER, Sigmund—M. Borchardt	41
LULEY, Gustave—B. W. Otis and others	174
LANDSBERG, Henry—John D. Steffens	376
LEMLER, Morris—S. M. Rosenblatt	111
MARTIN, H. A. Smythe—R. Lawrence	1.0
MITCHELL, Frederick A. and Sarah E.—The People, &c.	1,000
MORRISSEY, Thomas—The People, &c.	2,000
MOREAU, Victor—The People, &c.	100
MORRIS, Francis—The People, &c.	100
MANDEL, Mendel—C. Berger	77
McLAUGHLIN, Robert—A. Arromarto	25
McDONNELL, Miles B.—J. Elkus and others	61
McCARTNEY, Robert—The United States Mineral Wool Company	38
O'ROURKE, Jere, and Alice—M. Macauley and others	30
O'SHEA, Patrick—Franklin National Bank	148
PARKER, Samuel W.—A. Williamson	1,045
PHILLIPS, Charles W.—E. D. Friedlander and others	229
PINCUS, Solomon—P. Green	70
POPE, William B.—Standard Structural Company and another	263
ROSS, Michael—Abeel Brothers	39
ROSENSTEIN, David H.—C. Kaye and another	63
SAMUELS, Eli—H. B. Claflin Company	44
SHEPPARD, Kate—Empire Embroidery Manufacturing Company	193
SCHWAB, Emanuel—H. A. C. Anderson	88
SEILER, Henry F.—H. Reinmuller	271
STRONG, George—John S. Kennedy	324
STILLWELL, Sarah A.—Fanny M. Bedlow	3,831
SAMUELS, Norwood—W. H. Tallmadge	216
SLATTERY, Edward F.—Franklin National Bank	148
SMITH, George—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c.	91
TAYLOR, John D.—George Beck	30
THOMPSON, William—Brokaw Brothers	145
TEETERS, Eli — Press Publishing Company	358
VAN SICKLE, John K.—New York Insulated Wire Company	131
WEITZNER, Henry and Max—A. Hershovits and another	1,448
WILLIAMS, George B.—University Press and another	2,228
WALKER, John—John Sexton	773
THE INDEPENDENT MANASTARZYSKO Unterstuetzungs Verein—B. Bruh	119
WOLF PAPER BOX COMPANY—American Curled Hair Company	93
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Charles Falkenberg, costs	27
NEW YORK AND WESTCHESTER Water Company—Robert Macklin	584
BRENDEL SPRING TIRE COMPANY—William Eggers	230

MANHATTAN RAILWAY SUED.

First Action by Property Holder Brought in the Federal Courts.

Betsy Levi, who holds a lease of the three-story building 840 Ninth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, has, through her attorney, begun suit in the United States Circuit Court to enjoin the Manhattan Railway Company from the operation of its elevated road in front of the premises named and to recover damages sustained by injury to the building and loss of rental value by reason of the construction and operation of the road.

This is the first suit ever brought in the Federal courts by a property holder against the elevated railroad company to restrain its operation or to recover damages to premises caused by the construction, maintenance, or operation of the road.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumor of Large Purchase by New York Central Not Credited—Other Dealings.

All that could be learned yesterday tended to discredit the rumor that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has acquired from the Astor estates a tract of about seventy-five acres along the easterly side of the Harlem River, between the Madison Avenue and Central bridges. Ira A. Place of the law department of the railroad company, who is usually familiar with any of its real estate dealings, said that he knew of no such purchase.

Several years ago, he said, there were negotiations on for this property, but they fell through, and, so far as he knew, had not been reopened. Douglas Robertson, who is one of the Trustees of the William Astor estates, said that he knew nothing of the rumored transaction. The tract involved is bounded on the south by One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, on the east by Cedar Park and Mott Avenue, on the north by Cromwell Creek, and on the west by the Harlem River.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Attmore L. Baggett the six-story apartment house, with stores, northeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, 37 by 100, to Edward Baer, for $140,000.

The same firm has also sold for James Frank eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 95 feet east of Lexington Avenue, to a client.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Hill estate of Glasgow, Scotland, to Boehm & Coon the six-story business building 15 and 17 Elizabeth Street, 49 by 95.

Parsons & Singer have sold for A. S. Cox, to Robert W. De Forest, for $40,000, the five-story apartment house 79 West Ninety-first Street, 27 by 90 by 100; also, for about $30,000, the five-story single flat 202 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 91 by 102.2, and, for $30,000, the six-story tenement 12 Delancey Street. In part payment for the foregoing Mr. De Forest gives his former residence at Seabright, N. J., together with a tract 500 by 1,000 feet in size, running through from the ocean to the Shrewsbury River.

Martin Metzger has bought from Thomas Cahill the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 215 feet east of Park Avenue, 44 by 100.

Samuel Kempner has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 44 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

George A. Bowman has sold for Bridget Tracy to a Mr. Anthony the five-story double tenement 423 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

B. Nauheim has sold for Leopold Hutter nine lots on the south side of Hillside Street, 127 feet east of King's Bridge Road.

William Rosenzweig has sold to S. Williams the three-story brick dwelling 2,424 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

Louis Lese has bought from Morris Jacobson the six-story tenement 3 Goerck Street, 25 by 100; also, through Broker H. Hollister the lot 312 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that John C. Barth has sold the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The sale of ninety-nine lots at Arverne, L. I., is announced by Auctioneer William M. Ryan for to-day. The property is situated on Straiton and Storm Avenues, and includes twenty-five ocean lots and seventy-one meadow lots, all restricted to private residences. The sale takes place at 2:30 P. M. on the premises.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

No. 10 Mitchell Place, 18 by 80.10, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company... $6,500

By William Kennelly.

No. 229 West Sixty-third St, 25 by 100.5; five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Babette Cohen... 18,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Robbins Av, west side, 150 feet north of Westchester Railroad St, 50 by 95, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John De Hart... 11,325

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,057 Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25.1 by 86.8; S. P. Coniglio of 2,055 Eighth Avenue, owner; E. L. Angell, architect; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 140 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 89; E. E. Ashley of 749 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling and office, 18 by 55.5; Charles Riley of 2,018 Fifth Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85; Kidansky & Ellikoffsky of 308 Sackman Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Boston Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 21.9 by 50.9 by 42.8; Charles Pitchie of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $5,500.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 36.2 by 95 and 27.8 by 84.11; Elias Feldman of 191 Barry Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 33 Park Row, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 208 and 210 Church Street, to a five-story brick and stone warehouse; New York Thread Company, owner; P. H. Ohm, architect; cost, $200.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a twelve-story and basement brick hotel; W. W. Astor, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 329 West Eighty-second Street, to a six-story brick flat; J. H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $300.

No. 296 East Broadway, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 40; John F. Ahearn of 290 East Broadway, owner; W. R. Delahanty, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 1,269 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; S. Weingart of 22 East Ninety-first Street, owner; Brun & Hauser of 1,125 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

Twenty-first Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick club-house, (new tanks on roof;) Union Club, owner; C. T. Earle, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; Anthony Weiner of 485 Tenth Avenue, owner; Edward Owens, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, 305, e s; Daniel Katz to Nathan Grabenheimer and another... $1
AVENUE B, 105, e s, 20.3x93; Edward L. Patterson to Abraham Siegel... 18,700
AVENUE B, w s, 111 ft s of Cliff St, 19.6x100; James R. Crossman to Helene Tremberger... 100
BROADWAY, 520 and 522, e s, 50x100; Harriet L. Schuyler to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company... 1
BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 48.10x100.5; Peter J. Kinzig to George Stolz... 1
COLUMBIA ST, 32, 24.10x100; Charles Brown and another to Jonas Weil and another... 1
COLUMBIA ST, 34, 24.10x100.4; Abraham Brown to Jonas Weil and another... 1
COLUMBIA ST, e s, 120.1 ft n of Delancey St, 26.10x100; Joseph Blonsky to Barnett Levy... 1
COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lots 5 and 6, map of portion of Downing estate, 50x88.3x50.6x95.5; Emma Sullivan to Joseph Diamond... 800
DAWSON ST, s s, 365 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x128.5x25.3x128.5; John Robinson to George R. Schroeder... 1
DAWSON ST, 1,106, e s, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Alexander Munro... 7,250
FOREST AV, w s, 67.4 ft n of Home St, 19.7x96.11; Patrick Murray to Annie Murray... 3,000
GRAND ST, s s, 75 ft e of Clinton St, 25x100; Samuel Wacht to Jacob Furman... 26,000
GRAND ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; West End Av, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x98; Avenue B, s e corner of 4th St, 24x90; also Mulberry St, 87 and 82; Hamilton St, 40, s s, 25x100; Edward O'Reilly, trustee, to Thomas McGowan... 1
GREEN AV, w s, Lot 17, map of St. Raymond's Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Patrick J. Daly... 1
HEATH AV, w s, 537 ft n of Boston Av, 25x84.6x25x82.7; Samuel L. Berrian to Joseph Zilli... 900
HILLSIDE ST, s s, Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, map of heirs of Gottlieb Rosenblatt, 100x201.2x100x200.10; Hillside St, s s, Lot 10, map of heirs of Gottlieb Rosenblatt, 25x100; Leopold Hutter to Electa A. Holmes and another... 1
HOUSTON ST, 440 East, 31.2x67.3; Abraham Stone and others to Abraham Silverson... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Hillside St, —x—x25x252.2; Henry Hildburgh and others, trustees, to Electa A. Holmes and another... 800
KINSELLA AV, s s, 201.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; John J. Connery to George J. Gaskin... 1
LEONARD ST, 152, s w s, runs s e 24.4x s w 89.6x n w 18.6x n e 28x n w 6.8x n e 62.4; Jacob B. Halk to Anna Halk... 1
LEONARD ST, 154, s w s, 22x75; Jacob B. Halk to Anna Halk, ½ part... 1
LOT 61, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to George F. Moody... 1,400
LOT 115, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Herbert F. Ingalls... 875
LOT 117, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to William W. Niles... 1,050
LOT 159, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to George E. Doll and another... 1,125
LOT 188, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Minnie Prager... 1,375
LOT 8, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to John McGowan... 625
LOT 107, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, and another to James Abercrombie... 2,300
LOT 176, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to A. G. Lackman... 650
LOT 199, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to L. William Herschel and another... 800
LOT 133, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Samuel A. Hamilton... 1,275
LOT 258, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Bridget Okeefe... 100
LOT 532, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Margaret Yancer... 100
LOT 259, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Nora O'Keefe... 100
LOT 469, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Otto Ostwald... 550
LOTS 108 and 109, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Jessie Abercrombie... 2,500
LOTS 5 and 6, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to James F. McGarry... 1,850
LOTS 198, 214, 215, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to James B. Powers... 2,650
LOTS 31, 83, 137, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Alfred J. Taylor and another... 2,875
LOTS 206, 207, 208, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to William D. Peck... 1,800
LOTS 118, 119, 120, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Stephen Caplin... 3,075
LOTS 163 to 166, 169, 170, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Fanny Nolan... 8,300
LOTS 127, 128, 129, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to John W. Washburn... 3,900
LOTS 200, 239, 240 amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Amelia Moser... 2,175
LOTS 99, 100, 101 amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, Referee, to Julien Aloncle... 4,500
LOTS 80 and 81, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Matthew J. Reilly... 960
LOTS 134, 135, and 136, amended map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to Michael J. McDermott... 3,825
MADISON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 95th St, 50.8x100; Edward W. Kilpatrick to John J. Roberts... 1
MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53, n e s, 39.2x139x irregular; William Wetterer to Abraham Boehm and another... 100
MAIN ST, s w corner of Bay Av, 100x150; Fordham Av, n s, 1,091 ft w of Main St, 50x200 to Bay Av; Mott Av, 418, e s, 25x100; Kate Bolger to Honora McDonald... 100
MONROE ST, 161 to 167, 93.5x100; Abraham Silverson to Abraham Stone and another... 1
NORFOLK ST, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Louis Lese to Henrietta Fisher... 100
PARKER AV, w s, Lot 44, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to James F. and Delia Donohue... 1
PARKER AV, n w corner of Glebe Av, —x—; Hudson P. Rose to William Knehnel... 550
PARKER AV, n e corner of Glebe Av, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to William E. Fitzgerald... 615
PARKER AV, n e corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Katie Higgins... 600
PARKER AV, w s, Lot 57, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to John W. and Emma G. McKinley... 1
PARKER AV, w s, Lot 56, map of St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose to John W. Mulvey... 1
PLOT of land between Clinton and Montgomery Sts, lying south of Lots 1,159, 1,160, 1,161, and 1,162, map of Henry Rutgers, and extending to East River, with water rights, &c., and Pier 49; Sarah A. Stillwell to Lydia A. Prentice... 1
RIVINGTON ST, 165, s e corner of Clinton St, 25x67x irregular; Julius Tishman to Samuel Amsterdam... 53,000
ST. RAYMOND AV, s e corner of Grace Av, 100x25; Hudson P. Rose to Terrence J. Reilly... 1
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 68, 25x89.6; Charles Hoffman to Betzi Gerhat... 23,900
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 224.1 ft s of centre of 153d St, 25x100; H. Wheeler Powell to Fourteenth Street Bank... 1
SYLVAN AV, w s, 107 ft s of 176th St, 100x100; John W. Guider to Henry McK. Black... 1
TINTON AV, s e corner of 166th St, 22x80; Hibbert B. Roach to Albert F. Wilson... 10,000
UNION AV, s corner of Hoffman St, runs s w 325x s e 236 to Arthur St x n e 325 to Union Av x n w 233; also Union Av, n e s, 102 ft s e of lands of E. A. Lorillard, runs n e — x s e 500x s w — to Union Av x n w 510; also Union Av, s s, 102 ft s e of Arthur St, runs e 306 to Cambreling Av x s e 592.6 to Bayard St x n w 400 to Arthur St x n e 375x e 102x n e —; also Lorillard St, n corner of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, runs n 85x n e 97x s e 50 to Lorillard St x s w 157; Rufus L. B. Clarke to James S. Williams... 1
UNION AV, 1,143, w s, 16.10x100; Selleck A. Waterbury to Max Hirshkind... 1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, new line, 300 ft s of Fletcher St, runs w 145x s 100x e 35x n 80.4x e 110 to avenue x n 19.8; Frank P. Lockwood to Peter Stille... 100
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 342.10 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x28x18.2x131.3; Daniel P. Ingraham to Mercantile Co-operative Bank... 1,800
WILKINS PLACE, e s, 328.1 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 25x142.1x27x133.4; Michael T. Dwyer to Andrew Brice... 1
2D AV, s w corner of 105th St, 22x100x irregular; Martha E. Lusk to Jeremiah H. Moore... Gift
3D AV, e s, 852 ft n of 178th St, 100x125; Ferdinand Hecht and another to City Real Estate Company... 100
6TH ST, 716 East, 26x97x26.2x97; Jonas Weil and another to Abraham Brown... 1
6TH ST, 718 East, 26.3x97x26.2x97; Jonas Weil and another to Charles Brown and another... 1
7TH AV, e s, 59.3 ft n of 40th St, 19.9x60; Emil Frank and another to Amelia Frank, trustee... 1
7TH AV, s w corner of 26th St, 24.8x100; Emanuel Blumenthal to George McGovern... 37,050
8TH ST, 358 East, 16.11x97.6; Magdalena Schumacher to Adolph Newman... 11,000
8TH ST, 360 East, 17x97.6; Emanuel Milheiser to Adolph Newman... 11,250
8TH ST, 362 East, 16.8x97.6; Samuel Schumacher to Adolph Newman... 11,000
8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; George Brown to Louis Hellman, 2-5 part... 1
8TH ST, 386 East; Adolph Newman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another... 1
12TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Harry T. Doyle to Peter F. Rafferty... 1
14TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to George C. Bodine... 27,500
31ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. Ahearn to Mary Reilly... 6,500
32D ST, 386 West, 24.4x41.5x irregular; 32d St, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x96.6x25x97.6; 32d St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 30x98.9x irregular; Joseph R. McGill to Nellie McGill... 1
40TH ST, 112 East, 20x98.9; Robert I. Murray to Emily A. Lawrence... 28,000
46TH ST, 67 West, 18x100.5; Emma A. Charlier to Frederick S. Battershall... 100
47TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Nicholas F. Seebeck to John Tonyes... 1
50TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; United States Trust Company and another, executors and trustees, to Frank Tilford... 16,500
70TH ST, 45 West, 20x100.5; Mary H. Lester to Heinrich Schwiewind, Jr... 41,000
70TH ST, 40 West, 22x100.5; Charles W. Morse to Edward W. Kearney... 1
74TH ST, n s, 61 ft w of Park Av, 18x102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons to James D. Layng... 1,000
91ST ST, 52 West, 18x100.8; A. Walker Otis to John Duer... 1,261
92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Sarah A. Stilwell to Lydia A. Prentice... 1
95TH ST, s s, 98.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Theresa Schappert to Philippina Schappert... Gift
98TH ST, 160 and 162 West, 40x100.11; Peter J. Premm to Fanny Bressant... 1
104TH ST, 217 East, 16.8x100.10; Henrietta Schubert to Herman L. Keller... 7,000
106TH ST, 165, n s, 139.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Isaac Newman to Fannie Wolf... 1
109TH ST, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.10; George E. Waldo to Henry Strihel... 8,000
115TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Samuel H. Shotwell, administrator, to Moses Strauss... 15,750
116TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 27.1x101; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, to Samuel Cowen... 100
129TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 125x199.10 to 130th St; George H. H. Butler to Charles E. Lydecker, as referee... 1
140TH ST, s s, 166.4 ft e of Broadway, 16.4x99.11; William Moores to Aaron P. Blanck... 1
141ST ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of Boulevard, 19x99.11; Lizzie J. Guibert to Charles F. Porter... 1
142D ST, s s, 206 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Matilda Witherwax to Sidney H. Nash... 5,250
150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Michael Cain and others, heirs, &c., to Matthew Sullivan... 2,000
153D ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Mary A. Cannon to N. J. Ferris... 1
153D ST, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Nelson J. Ferris to Mary A. Cannon... 1
154TH ST, 551 West, 15x99.11; Ward Wheeler to Jacobina Kramer... 1
156TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x94.7x144.8x64; Samuel Cowen to Henry Berrien... 100
180TH ST, s w s, at s e s of Mohegan Av, 25x133; Annie McConville to Tommaso Giordano... 1
184TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x77.4x25.10x70.10; Carrie J. Singhi to Edward M. Tessier... 50
186TH ST, s s, 108.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x130; John W. Ward to Augustus Gareiss, Sr... 2,600

Recorded Leases.

BERNHOLZ, John A., to Hugh Grant; 863 8th Av, n w corner of 56th St, 5 years... $1,800
CLAUSEN, Henry P. A., to Michael McGuinness; 524 and 526 Columbus Av, 5 years... 2,500
COLE, Edward, to Nicola Palletieri; 20 Spring St, 3 years... 1,400
CRAM, John S., executor and trustee, to Harry W. Bell; 137th St, 137.6 ft w of Maiden Av, 61.6x199.10, 5 years... 1,000
FISCHEL, Jacob, to Uriah Leusohn; Rutgers Place, n e corner of Jefferson St, 5 years... 1,080
FREUND, Max, to R. A. Sanguinetti; 1,435 Madison Av, 5 years... $1,320, 1,800
GITZKY, Benjamin, to Isaac Koplin and another; Madison St, 174 and 176, 3 years, and 2 years' renewal... 3,950
HACKMANN, Maria, and another to Herman Hackmann; 1,051 3d Av and 201¼ East 62d St, 8 years... 4,080
HERZOG, William, and another to Levi Blumenstiel & Co.; 118 and 120 Maiden Lane, 4 9-12 years... 1,500
LEUSOHN, Uriah, to Julius Eidelsohn; 1 Rutgers Place, n e corner of Jefferson St, 3 10-12 years... 1,680
PATTERSON, Mary B., estate of, to Joseph Bloechlinger; 215 West 28th St, 4 10-12 years... 744
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM to Thomas Burnes; 12 Elm St, 21 years... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABERCROMBIE, James A., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 107, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... $1,725
ABERCROMBIE, Jessie, to the New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lots 108 and 109, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 1,250
ANDERSON, Sarah B. and Charles F., to the Broadway Savings Institution; 358 East 50th St, 1 year... 6,000
ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Lexington Av, n w corner of 100th St, demand... 9,000
BATTERSHALL, Frederick S., to Emma A. Charlier; 67 West 46th St., 3 years... 25,000
BERWIN, Henry, to Andrew Mayer; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, demand... 800
BESSANT, Fanny, to Peter J. Premm; 160 and 162 West 98th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years each... 1,500
BLOECHLINGER, Joseph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 215 West 28th St, saloon lease, demand... 600
BODINE, George C., to St. Luke's Hospital; 135 West 14th St, 3 years... 23,500
BOEHM, Gustave S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 53 East 59th St, 5 years... 22,500
BROWN, Charles, and Jacob Hirsch to Jonas Weil and another; 718 6th St, installments... 5,000
BROWN, Abraham, to Jonas Weil and another; 716 6th St, installments... 5,000
BURGHEIMER, Fanny and Alexander, to Lewis Friedman; 1st Av, w s, 63 ft s of 121st St, 5 years... 8,000
CANNON, Mary A., to Fred T. Nesbit; 153d St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand... 2,372
CAPLIN, Stephen, to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 118, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 700
CAPLIN, Stephen, to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lots 119 and 120, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 1,300
CARROLL, Alice L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 223 West 15th St, 3 years... 9,000
COWEN, Samuel, to the American Mortgage Company; 116th St, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years... 21,000
COWEN, Samuel, to the American Mortgage Company; 116th St, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year... 2,000
DAVIS, Samuel, to George Wiegand; Rivington St, n w corner of Willett St, 2 years... 5,000
DOCTOR, Emanuel and George, to Carl Fischer; 74th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, demand... 21,000
DONALDSON, Mary, to Mary J. Jostin; 329 East 54th St, 1 year... 3,000
EGAN, Stephen J., to the Franklin Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 141st St, and three adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 5 years... 65,000
EDELSOHN, Julius, to Ernest Ochs, a corporation; 1 Rutgers Place, leasehold, demand... 1,233
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Aaron R. Altmayer, guardian, &c.; 184th St, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 2 years... 1,747
ERSHOWSKY, Sarah, to Bertha Phillips; Ludlow St, w s, 125.4 ft s of Stanton St, installments... 5,000
FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Rutgers St, n e corner of Henry St, 1 year... 7,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to Austin B. Fletcher, as trustee, &c.; 153d St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years... 21,000
FITZGERALD, William E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 19, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 2¼ years... 265
FURMANN, Jacob, to Samuel Wacht; 415 Grand St, installments... 5,000
GASKIN, George J., to John J. Connery; Kinsella Av, s s, 201.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 months... 600
GERHAT, Betzi, to Charles Hoffmann; 68 St. Mark's (8th St) Place, 1 year... 900
GEWIRZ, Louis, to Freling H. Smith and another, executors, &c.; 76th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years... 10,000
HENCKEN, Elise D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 25th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year... 20,000
HERSCHEL, L. William and Katie, to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 199, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 600
HIGGINS, Katie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 27, map of St. Raymond Park, 24th Ward, 5 years... 500
HILDEBRAND, Diederich G., to Catharine M. E. Hildebrand; 51st St, s s, 380 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years... 5,000
INGALLS, Herbert F., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 115, amended may of Cammann estate, 1 year... 500
JEFFREY, William, to Walter S. Vail, trustee; 135th St, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, demand... 4,000
KAHN, Lena, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 59 East 121st St, 3 years... 6,000
KAHN, Rachel, to the East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, e s, 45.11 ft s of 131st St, 1 year... 50,000
KARGOLL, Frederick H. and Lotta, to Harlem Savings Bank; 1,464 Vyse Av, 1 year... 2,000
KARSH, John D., to Jacob Korn; 37th St, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9, 1 year... 24,000
KELLER, Hermann L. and Josephine to Frank E. Bliss, as guardian, &c.; 217 East 104th St, 3 years... 4,500
KELLY, Robert, to John O. Baker; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 221.10, 238.10, 272.10, 328.4, and 346.10 ft n of 141st St, demand... 14,093
KELLY, Robert, to Mary L. Fraser; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 221.10, 238.10, 272.10, 328.10, and 346.10 ft n of 141st St, 5 years, (five mortgages,) each... 14,000
KELLY, Robert, to the Bauschard Company; 29, 33 to 37, and 21 to 25 Hamilton Terrace, 1 year... 2,239
KROOKS, Benjamin, to Samuel J. Krooks; 16 Forsyth St, 5 years... 16,000
KROOS, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Alexander Av, s e corner of 139th St, 5 years... 15,000
LASCELLES, Helen, to Alfred S. Lascelles and another, trustees, &c.; 88th St, s s, 479 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years... 23,500
LEGENHAUSEN, John H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue C, e s, 54.3 ft s of 13th St, 1 year... 5,500
LEVY, Barnett, to Henry De F. Weekes; 56 Columbia St, all, and one-half part of 78 Lewis St, 1 year... 3,000
MARGOLIES, Edward, to Simon Raphael; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand... 592
MARSCHEIDER, Edward, to Anna M. Lehmann; 339 East 43d St, 2 years... 3,000
McDERMOTT, Michael J., to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company; Lots 134 and 136, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 2,870
McGOVERN, George, to the East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, s w corner of 26th St, 1 year... 20,000
McGUINESS, Michael, to Pabst Brewing Company; 524 and 526 Columbus Av, leasehold, demand... 2,500
McKINLEY, John W. and Emma G., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 57, map of St. Raymond Park, 2¼ years... 200
MOODY, George F., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 61, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 1,050
MULVEY, John W. and Elizabeth M., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 56, map of St. Raymond Park, 2¼ years... 200
NASH, Sidney H., to Matilda Witherwax; 142d St, s s, 206 ft w of Willis Av, installments... 4,750
NEWMAN, Adolph, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 358 to 362 East 8th St, 2 years... 6,000
NEWMAN, Adolph, to Louisa M. Aukamp; 360 and 362 East 8th St, 3 years... 16,000
NEWMAN, Adolph, to John G. Dunscomb; 358 East 8th St, 3 years... 8,000
NILES, William W., to the New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company; Lot 117, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 785
PECK, William D., to Isabella De Montigny; Fordham Road, s s, 26.1 ft e of Cedar Av, 3 years... 1,300
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Bradley L. Eaton; Beach Av, n w corner of Kelly St, 155.10 ft to Wales Av, demand... 5,000
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky; 5th St, s s, 270 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year... 22,000
POWERS, James B., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lots 198, 214, and 215, map of the Cammann estate, 3 years... 1,985
PRAGER, Minnie, to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lot 188, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 1,000
RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to Louis Herzog; 56 East Broadway, secures notes... 15,000
REILLY, Mary, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 437 West 31st St, 3 years... 4,000
REILLY, Terence J., to Hudson P. Rose; Grace Av, s e corner of St. Raymond's Av, 1 year... 225
REILLY, Mathew J., to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lots 80 and 81, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 1½ years... 576
ROOSA, William M. and Mary E., to Harry W. Bell; 165th St, 947 East, 3 years... 3,800
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; College Av, s e corner of 143d St, 1 year... 3,500
SANGUINETTI, Ramo A., to George Ehret; 1,435 Madison Av, saloon lease, demand... 2,500
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Josephine E. Carpenter; 155th St, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years... 11,500
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, executors, &c.; 155th St, n s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years... 11,500
SCHULZ, Alexander, to Peter Goetz; Jackson Av, e s, 136 ft n of 156th St, 5 years... 5,000
SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Jacob Wiehe; Gouverneur Place, new, s s, 83.5 e of Park Av; also strip, 5 ft adjoining in rear, 1 year... 7,500
SIEGEL, Abraham, to American Mortgage Company; 105 Avenue B, 1 year, (two motgages)... 19,000
SMITH, E. Osborne, to J. Frederic Kernochan; Ogden Av, s e corner of 165th St, 1 year... 25,000
STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; Lot 135 and s ½ of Lot 137, map of Unionport; also, Ash St, n s, 225.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, and 169th St, n s, 173 ft w of Barretto St, demand... 16,000
STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; Brook Av, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, demand... 16,485
STRAUSS, Moses, to Matilda Weil and others, executors, &c.; 213 West 115th St, 5 years... 15,000
TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck to Isabella De Montigny; Aqueduct Av, n w corner of land of Alfred J. Taylor and another; also Andrews Av, n w corner of said lands; Loring Place, n e corner of said lands, 3 years... 2,100
TESSIER, Edward M., to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; 184th St, s s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 5 years... 1,500
THOMAS, Anna, to Peter J. Devine; 240 West 65th St, 3 years... 625
THORNTON, Margaret F., to Michael Hughes; 83d St, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, ½ year... 1,800
UHSE, Albert, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 11th St, s w s, 103 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year... 14,000
VAN BUREN, Charles M., to Victorine Fassin; 55 Dey St, 2 years... 3,000
VALENSTEIN, Julius and Moses, to Freling H. Smith and another executors, &c.; 250 Delancey St and 46 Sheriff St, 5 years... 35,000
WAINWRIGHT, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 25, 45, and 85 ft s of 151st St, or Beck St, 1 year, (three mortgages,) each... 500
WAINWRIGHT, William and Elizabeth, to Paul M. Herzog; Union Av, w s, 25, 45, and 85 ft s of 151st or Beck St, demand... 3,900
WASHBURN, John W., to New York Realty Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company; Lots 128 and 129, amended map of Cammann estate, 3 years... 1,950
WATERBURY, Selleck A., to Harlem Savings Bank; 1,143 Union Av, 1 year... 2,000
WILLAX, Simon, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 65 and 66, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year... 1,000
WOOD, James C., to Simon Danzig and another; Union Av, n e corner of 156th St, demand... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, trustee... $18,052
ATTERBURY, Emma B., to James Buchanan and another, trustees... 2,000
BACH, Fanny, to Sidney J. Baumann... 4,000
COOPER, Margaret, to Eliza M. Currier... 2,500
GILLESPIE, Grace M., to Maude A. Heller... 5,000
MANNING, William D., to George S. Hall... 900
MARKS, Fannie, to Henriette Marx, individually and as guardian... 2,000
MULLER, Josephine, to Pauline A. Reynolds... 3,000
MURRAY, Sarah, to John E. Ferdinand and another, executors, &c... 10,000
MUSLER, Betsie, to Rachel Rubel... 6,250
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Solomon Rothfeld... 28,000
OPPENHEIMER, Milton E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 25,500
ROBERTS, John J., to Edward W. Kilpatrick... 8,718
ROBERTS, John J., to Edward W. Kilpatrick... 10,150
SATTLER, Theodore, executor, &c., to George Ehret... 2,000
SCHAEFFLER, Joseph, to Charles Regnault... 4,500
SZILLAT, William, general guardian, &c., to Henry M. Black... 1,777
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Greenwood Cemetery... 39,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Sarah J. Flanagan... 27,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany... 25,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany... 18,000
WORTHINGTON, Robert, executor, &c., to Eleanor J. Porter... 13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BRADHURST AV, 29; William Salkin against R. M. F. Buge, owner and contractor... $41
BROOK AV, 183 to 187; Antonio Cirito and others against William Alger, owner and contractor, 8 liens... 101
WILLIS AV, 124 to 130; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Henry A. Gumbleton and Adolph C. Hottenroth, owners; Hansen & Arctander, contractors... 106
3D AV, s e corner of 115th St, 25x100; James S. Roberts against Henry Hollman, owner; Mary and Walter von Erlenbell, lessees and contractors... 193
66TH ST, 162 West; Charles A. Bruhns against Louisa A. Finck, owner; Charles M. Landsberg, contractor... 99
80TH ST, 185 East; John M. Bender against Richard C. Baker, owner; John Slattery, contractor... 27
85TH ST, 340 East; Alberene Stone Company against Arthur G. Muhlker, owner and contractor... 142
86TH ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 102.2x100; John Burke and others against Mark E. Stevens, owner; E. William Wagner, contractor... 195
101ST ST, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 75x100.2; Samuel Ginsberg against Herman Kronenberg and Samuel Kopelausky, owners and contractors... 476
107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; G. Corbetta & Co., against Philip Brunner, owner; Louis Rossi, contractor... 220
117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100; Thomas Elevator Company against Stephens & Green, owners; — Brennan, contractor... 207
138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 139th St; Abraham Slickman against Kopelausky & Kronenberg, owners; Kurlandzik Brothers, contractors... 95

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

UNION AV, 1,057 and 1,059; N. Neumann on Menn & Tremberger, to F. B. Hawkins & Co... $250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

22D ST, 36 East, 26.2x98.9; Mayer S. Auerbach, with William Lyman, 8 payments. $35,000

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 62d St, 25.1x100; Philip H. Abbott and others against Adelaide Knowles, (attachment;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

FREDERICK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 50x87.6; Andrew J. Dalton against Rosanna Murtagh, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

SUFFOLK ST, 143 and 145; Rachel Rubel against Bertha Heller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Schreier.

WILLIAM ST, 215 to 219, and 12 to 16 North William St; William Zinsser against August Zinsser and others, (partition;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

4TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 92.6x123; 35th St, n e corner of 8th Av, 94x98.9x irregular to avenue x179.6; 25th St, n s, 110 ft e of 4th Av, 40x98.9; 4th Av, n e corner of 25th St, 19.9x90; 4th Av, s e corner of 26th St, 19.9x90; Broadway, s e corner of 14th St, 157x—x—x138.10x—; 14th St, s s, 27.9 ft w of 4th Av, 60x113.3x57x95.7; 4th Av, w s, lying part in rear of above and being part of a private lane, ¼ part of all; also, 14th St, s s, 65 ft e of Broadway, 55x128x55x112.10, with alley in rear; 36th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 24x98.9; 8th Av, s w corner of 33d St, 105.8x77.10x irregular; interior parcel, centre line of old Fitz Roy Road at n line of property of Richard E. Mount, 16th Ward; 33d St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 22.2x98.9, ½ part of all; Edward B. Billings and Mary C. Dexter, administrator, &c., against Robert A. and Mary D. Palmer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Harris.

4TH ST, (or Av,) 32, 34, and 36, William's Bridge, three actions; Mary E. Henderson against Ida B. Lamphear, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Hardy & Shellabarger.

10TH AV, e s, 74 ft n of 36th St, 24.8x100; John M. Bowers, trustee, against Maggie E. Newhall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Middlebrook.

104TH ST, s s, 226.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; John H. Ives and others, trustees, &c., against Dora Samuels and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Farnham.

30TH ST, s s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 23x98.9; John Klein against William C. Wieland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Manheimer.

34TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 83.4x197.6 to 35th St x75x irregular; 35th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9; United States Mortgage and Trust Company against Koster, Bial & Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

92D ST, 65 West; Mary A. Henshaw, general guardian, &c., against Henry Arens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Henshaw.

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 33.6x100.11; Rachel Lippman against Thomas K. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.11; Frederick Bachman against Abraham Levy, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wandel & Robeson.

134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; William M. Kingland against John Regan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Elizabeth Mittenzwer and Susan E. Ayres.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Dobbs—Edward H. Fallows. Mandelbaum vs. Chesebro—Joseph McElroy. Schwarz vs. Schwarz—Edward Browne. Handren vs. Cannon—Richard H. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Lilienthal vs. Crossman—William H. Willis. Bliss vs. McKeown—Charles H. Griffen. Matter of Tappen—Messmore Kendall.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Tenth Avenue and others—Theodore H. Friend. Matter of Donnellan—Francis C. Cantine.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Clapham vs. Oakley—William G. Davis.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. John E. Darragh—Moses Barnett.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Wilson & Rogers vs. Myric J. Boyce—Edwin F. Stern.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	6⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅛
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	4 5-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.32½
Butter, Western creamery	18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, July 7.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71⅜@71⅝c; No. 2 red, 72¼@74c; No. 2 corn, 33⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34@34⅛c; No. 2 oats, 24½@25c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 25½@27¼c; No. 2 rye, 60c, to store; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01½; Northwest, $1.03; prime timothy seed, $2.10@$2.25; mess pork, per barrel, $8.30@$8.35; lard, per 100 pounds, $4.95@$4.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.65@$4.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅛@6⅛c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5½@5⅝c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.62; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.64; clover, contract grade, $6.50.

COTTON.—Better conditions prevailed at the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The market made a tolerably steady start, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher, and then ruled very quiet in the absence of news of consequence, although there was any quantity of gossip in circulation, purporting to give authentic information regarding the situation in Texas; but these generally reflected the prejudices of the promulgators and failed to exert any marked influence on the market. It was generally assumed here that the situation in the flooded districts was becoming better rather than worse, and left some basis for hope of recuperation in the higher counties, with the possibility of replanting, to some extent, at least, in other counties, while it was argued by the more optimistic crop enthusiasts that enough season yet remains to overcome, with favorable weather, most of the disadvantages so far recited. Business throughout the forenoon ruled very quiet, but later there was a rally of 3@4 points on covering, with no well defined reason for the movement beyond a natural timidity on the part of shorts, in view of the sensational stories still in circulation. The upward movement was retarded to a degree by the unsatisfactory character of the English cables; notably the indication of small dealings in spot cotton in Liverpool. In view of the recent prognostications favoring the idea that foreign consumption of cotton was bound to be heavy on the strength of orders already in hand, yesterday's sales of but 7,000 bales gave little encouragement. Accounts reaching here from Southern spot markets were also to an extent unsatisfactory. There were reiterations of good conditions with American cotton goods makers and markets, but they were already discounted and cut but little figure as an influence on the market. Traders were generally disposed to hold off for the Government report. The market closed steady, with prices 2@3 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.61@5.63
August	5.62	5.66	5.62	5.64@5.65
September	5.65	5.67	5.64	5.66@5.67
October	5.70	5.73	5.69	5.72@5.73
November	5.73	5.76	5.73	5.76@5.77
December	5.79	5.82	5.78	5.81@5.82
January	5.83	5.86	5.82	5.85@5.86
February	5.86	5.89	5.86	5.88@5.89
March	5.88	5.91	5.88	5.91@5.92
April	..	..	..	5.94@5.95
May	5.97	6.00	5.95	5.98@5.99

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6⅛c for middling uplands and 6⅜c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 3-16c and 6 7-16c, respectively, a year ago. Total sales of 759 bales, including 455 bales for export, 204 bales to spinners, and 100 bales on contracts.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling uplands, 3 11-32d. Futures opened quiet, buyers at last night's prices; closed steady, net unchanged to ½ point higher; December-January, 3.14½s; January-February, 3.14½b; February-March, 3.15b; March-April, 3.16s; April-May, 3.16½b; May-June, 3.17½s; July, 3.18b; July-August, 3.17½b; August-September, 3.17b; September-October, 3.16b; October-November, 3.15b; November-December, 3.14½s. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet.

WOOL.—BOSTON, July 7.—The Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The market is stronger on all fine and medium wools. Foreign markets have advanced so that European buyers are now offering 45c scoured for American Territory. The Boston price is, however, 5c above that figure. In Montana, 55c, landed in Boston, is being paid. Nearly all the old accumulations in the country have been picked up by mills or Eastern dealers. The demand has been good and entirely for consumption, not from speculators. Medium wools are dull. English wools have declined abroad, the market being glutted and the low price at which English and Canadian wools can be imported has prevented a rise in Indiana, Kentucky, and similar American wools, in medium grade, as distinguished from Territory, Texas, and fine fleeces. The sales of the week are 5,552,000 lb domestic and 1,003,000 lb foreign, a total of 6,555,000 lb, against 8,645,000 lb last week, and 2,672,000 lb for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 58,013,100 lb domestic and 14,865,400 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show an increase of 147,713 bales domestic and a decrease of 45,613 bales foreign.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	79	79⅛	78⅞	79⅛
September	78⅝	78¾	78⅜	78¾
December	80 5-16	80½	80⅛	80½
Corn—				
July	38 9-16	38¾	38 9-16	38¾
September	39	39	38⅞	39

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72¼	72¼	71 3-16	72¼
September	73½	73 11-16	73⅛	73⅝
December	75 7-16	75½	75	75½
Corn—				
July	33⅜	33⅝	33 1-16	33¼
September	33 7-16	33⅜	33 5-16	33⅜
December	33	33	32¾	33
Oats—				
July	23¼	23¾	23 3-16	23¾
September	20¾	20⅞	20½	20¾
December	21	21 1-16	20 15-16	21

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Most of the session wheat was weak, declining steadily until after 1 o'clock under scattered liquidation and disappointing cables, to which was added better crop conditions in the Northwest than prevailed Thursday. The last hour, however, witnessed a sharp rally and a partial recovery in prices, occasioned by an active export demand at all seaboard points, taking about 80 loads. Last figures of the day were, therefore, but ⅛@⅜c net lower, against a cent decline at the weakest interval. Foreign houses sold again around the opening, and had cables stating that English heaviness was caused in part by improved weather and prospects of large world's shipments. French markets closed partly 10@15 points higher, and Antwerp unchanged. Local traders were moderately bearish, being timid about too much activity on the short side, with the Government report so near at hand. The Northwest reported clear weather and generally favorable prospects for wheat, but in The Modern Miller's weekly report a gloomy view was taken of wheat's outlook, owing to excessive rains interfering with harvest operations. It also stated that farmers generally show a disposition to market wheat, their offerings being quite generally absorbed by local millers. Snow reported too much rain in the Northwest. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour were fairly large. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 80⅛c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81½c, to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 85⅛c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85⅛c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78⅛c, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 76⅜c; No. 2 red, 78⅜c, elevator.

DULUTH, Minn., July 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75⅝c; July, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 73⅛c; July, 73¼c; September, 72⅞c; December, 72⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 68⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 66⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, July, 70⅝c; September, 70¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74½@75c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 38⅝c, elevator; 39¼c, delivered, and 39⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31@36c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 66c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50@$15, bulk, and $15.50, sacks; oil meal, $23.50@$26.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran—In bulk, $10.75@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5½c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 6c; 10-lb, 5¾c; 12-lb, 5¼c; 14-lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9⅜c; Western green, 9½c, nominal; Western S. P., 9⅜@10c; city green, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4 5-16c; country, 4⅜c. LARD—$5.32½; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South American, $6; Continent, $5.50; Brazil, kegs, $7.10; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅜c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 30 to 35 lb, 29s; short clear, backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; long clear, 35 to 40 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d; American refined, in pails, 26s 6d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s 6d. Australian, in London, 25s 3d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures opened steady, but quiet, at unchanged prices. No business was transacted on the opening call; nor was there any until about 12 M., when quite a movement set in, which resulted in sales of 5,500 bags, extending to seven months, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher than Thursday's closing figures. Subsequently the market ruled steady but quiet, and finally steady and net unchanged. The undertone of local sentiment was more cheerful, but as a rule all hands were inclined to be conservative. The feature of yesterday's cables was the indication of small receipts at Rio and Santos. The bears undertook to explain the deficiency by claiming that weather conditions were against the movement. Nevertheless, the fact that receipts at Rio and Santos were falling off at a time when they should be increasing, made an impression on the minds of the shorts, and covering became a feature. Outside speculation, however, found little encouragement and investment buying was not a factor of consequence in the day's market, although "outsiders" showed rather more interest than heretofore. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled quiet at nominally unchanged figures; closing with sellers rather than buyers, however, on the basis of 6⅛ cents for No. 7, invoice lots, and 6⅝ cents for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.60@4.65
August	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
September	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
October	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
November	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
December	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
January	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
February	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
March	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
May	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6$300; stock, 266,000 bags. Hamburg—Market unchanged; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre—Market quiet at ¼f advance; sales, 6,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 36.50; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. Rio—Rio No. 7, 7$150; exchange, 8 3-16d; stock, 193,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 4c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.35, and in bulk, $4.35; refined, cases, $8.40; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21½c, prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29½c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $28.25; exchange, lead, $4.50; brokers' lead, $4.30; spelter, $6.15.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine, 41¼@42c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.40; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.85; M, $2.15; N, $2.50; W G, $2.70; W W, $2.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 39½c. Resin quoted: A, B, C, D, $1.10; E, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H, $1.35; I, $1.40; K, $1.65; M, $1.95; N, $2.20; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.55.

WILMINGTON, July 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 38¼@38⅜c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2, and $2.10. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—Turpentine, 36c. Resin firm; sales, none.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.90@$5.80; tops, $6.10; fat oxen and stags, $4.25@$5.50; bulls, $2.65@$4.10; cows, $1.75@$4.20. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.50; buttermilks, $2.75@$3; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5; choice wethers, $5.25; lambs, $4.75@$7; 1 car extra, $7.40; culls, $4.25@$4.50. HOGS, $4.25@$4.30.

Two Badly Burned by Alcohol.

Max Weichselbaum, the proprietor of a saloon at 443 East Houston Street, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Gasternfeld, who resides at the same address, received severe burns last evening from alcohol, and were removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where their condition is said to be serious. Weichselbaum was filling a number of small bottles with alcohol from a demijohn and was being assisted by Gasternfeld. Light was furnished by a cigar lighter which stood on the bar of the saloon near by. The men were paying but little attention to the lighter, when all at once the demijohn of alcohol blazed up in their faces and over their clothing. The men rushed to the street, where their burning clothing was torn from them by firemen of Engine Company No. 11, which is situated three doors away.

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518 W. 140th St., 3-story American Basement, Brick and Stone Dwelling; every modern convenience; all hardwood trim; open plumbing; handsomely decorated; gas fixtures. Terms to suit. Mortgage $10,500, at 5%. Make offer.

552 and 554 W. 173d St., near Amsterdam Avenue, 4-story American Basement; new dwellings; every convenience; all hardwood trim; decorated; gas fixtures. Will sell quick for $9,750.00. Terms easy.

522 W. 175th St., 18 ft. 2-story, basement and cellar brick and stone 18-foot new dwelling; only $8,750. Houses are always open. Look at them, then see DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Avenue and 155th St.

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Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

MACHINERY.

A BARGAIN.—400-light electric plant, dynamo, and engine. Can be seen in operation at Plaza Hotel, 59th St., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SOMERSET INN And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. Remains open until October 23d. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL. CLIFFTON HOUSE. Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I. (Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.) FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay. 75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

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LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.—THE BEN MERE Inn is a delightful place to pass the Summer. Write for illustrated circular.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquettte Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:18 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; 3 Park Place, New York.

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Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
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Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department.
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COMPANION.—By lady, for the Summer, as companion for adult or for children at some Summer resort. E. D. M., 4 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

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MAID.—By a Swiss as maid; good packer and sewer; 4½ years' best references. H. A., 341 West 30th St.

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COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent city coachman; single; Protestant; tandem driver; eight years' personal and written references of highest character; age, 27; good appearance; last and former employer can be seen personally. James, 235 5th Av.

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MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young lady as bookkeeper, and to assist as stenographer and typewriter, and in general office work, in an advertising agency's office; must be a competent double-entry bookkeeper; none but those experienced need apply; be particular and state age, reference and salary expected; hours 9 to 5:30; permanent position. Address Competent, Box 140, Times.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST —established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ABRAHAMS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,187.
To the creditors of Max Abrahams of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Max Abrahams was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 1,041.—HUGO BAUMANN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Hugo Baumann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH NORDENSCHILD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Nordenschild, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of SUZANNE DROESHOUT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Suzanne Droeshout of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Suzanne Droeshout was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT DUFFY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Robert Duffy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, July 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 935.—MORRIS FRANK, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Morris Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY B. HARRA, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry B. Harra, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, July 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOSEPH FISHMAN, MORES KATZ, and ABRAHAM KAUFMAN, individually, and the firm known as FISHMAN, KATZ & KAUFMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,171.
To the creditors of Joseph Fishman, Mores Katz, and Abraham Kaufman, individually, and the firm known as Fishman, Katz & Kaufman, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Fishman, Mores Katz, and Abraham Kaufman, individually, and the firm known as Fishman, Katz & Kaufman, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 30th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 907.—HENRY L. HERSHFIELD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry L. Hershfield, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 660.—GEORGE HEYMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George Heyman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS JACOBOWSKY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Morris Jacobowsky of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Jacobowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 7th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 982.—ADOLPH KEMPINSKY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Adolph Kempinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of MAURICE M. KOHNER and JACOB M. SPRINGER, Bankrupts, doing business under firm name of R. SPRINGER & CO.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Maurice M. Kohner and Jacob M. Springer, doing business as R. Springer & Co., of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Maurice H. Kohner and Jacob M. Springer were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH F. McGOVERN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph F. McGovern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
New York, July 7th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN MENDELSOHN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Hyman Mendelsohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, July 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 1,025.—ISAAC MILLER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. SHANNON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George J. Shannon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any the have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, July 6th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 995.—LOUIS STRAUSS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Strauss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD WEIL, individually and as a member of the firm of LEOPOLD WEIL & CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,208.
To the creditors of Leopold Weil, individually and as a member of the firm of Leopold Weil & Co., of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Leopold Weil was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 7, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WALTER E. WOODFORD, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Walter E. Woodford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 7, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-1aw6wSa

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,008, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN, Ancillary Administrator.
ja21-1aw6mS

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.
ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.
Whereas, Horace S. Ely of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy1-1aw6wSa&au12

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.
ap8-1aw6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f25-1aw6mS

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
ja7-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

MOEHRING, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie Hill, Herman G. Moehring, Josephine Stephani, Maria J. Lawrence, Sophie E. M. Leith, Marie Hill, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; Ludwig Dreyfuss, and Samuel Sachs and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE MOEHRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JACOB STEINHARDT, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je3-aw6wSa

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899.—WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty. for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f4-1aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.
ap22-1aw6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor.
m10-1aw6mS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOHN A. DERAISMES, Sarah L. Wilson, John E. Lovett, John L. Brower, John L. Deraismes, Mark T. Lovett, Emma Baltazzi, Ada McFarlane, Marguerite L. Deraismes, Maria S. Wilson, Matilda M. Wilson, Henry A. Wilson, John A. Deraismes as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and Eugene Gibney, as general guardian of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET L. DERAISMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally, to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John A. Deraismes as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, under said will, and also to show cause why the resignation of said John A. Deraismes as such Trustee should not be accepted and a new Trustee appointed in his place; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
jy1-1aw6wS

VAHLBRUCH, CARLOS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Attorney General of the State of New York.—Ernst Vahlbruch, Paul Vahlbruch, Gertrude Vahlbruch, Carlos Rahlfs, Theodore Rahlfs, Otto Rahlfs, Ernst Rahlfs, Bernhardine Vahlbruch, Emma Vahlbruch, Heinrich Vahlbruch, the heirs and next of kin of CARLOS VAHLBRUCH, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Theodore C. Weygandt of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Carlos Vahlbruch, late of Valencia, United States of Venezuela, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York on the 20th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EARLEY, HEATH & STEWART, Attorneys for Petitioner, 35 Nassau St., New York City.
je3-1aw6wS

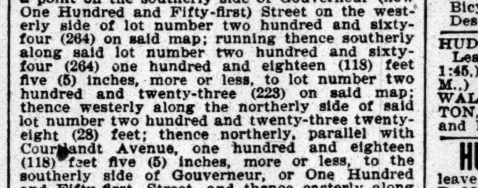
LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.
In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, his attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from said corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims, verified as aforesaid, already presented to the said John de C. Ireland as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.
Dated New York, June 15, 1899.
JOHN de C. IRELAND, Receiver of Merriam Company.
DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je17-1aw6wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the "Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:

151st St. (Gouverneur St.)



150th St. (Denman St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $330.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.
MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.
Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
The 28th day of June, 1899.
The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:
Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.
Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.
Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.
P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.
Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, — COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In the matter of the general assignment of LOUIS J. PONVERT for the benefit of creditors.
Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 19th day of July, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:
Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.
Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee,
169 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 9 to September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor,
VIA
Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Steamer will leave Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.) daily (except Sundays,) at 5:30 P. M. on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. The Saturday boat will arrive at Block Island about 9:00 Sunday morning.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra or Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.
On Saturday's ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo-Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,300 and 10,500 tons, respectively.) S. S. SPAARNDAM, July 8, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. Saloon rates, $40 up. Twin-screw S. S. ROTTERDAM, July 15, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. First Cabin, $50 up, incl. II. class rail to Paris; second cabin, $37.
Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric...July 11, 8 AM | Britannic, Aug. 2, Noon
Teutonic...July 12, Noon | Teutonic...Aug. 9, Noon
Germanic..July 19, Noon | Cymric...Aug. 15, Noon
Majestic, July 26, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 16, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Etruria....July 8, 8 AM | Lucania..July 29, 10 AM
Campania.July 15,10 AM | Etruria....Aug. 5, 8 AM
Umbria..July 22, 8 AM | Campania.Aug. 12, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
COPTIC.........July 14 | PEKING..........Aug. 1
AMER. MARU..July 22 | GAELIC..........Aug. 9
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Lahn............July 11 | Trave..........July 25
*P. R. Luitpold..July 18 | Lahn..........August 8
*Twin-screw Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Bremen..........Thursday, July 13, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa..........Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Ems............July 15 | Aller..........Aug. 12
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, July 11, 8 AM | Palatia, July 29, 10 AM
G. Wal'see, Jy. 15, 9:30 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 5, 5 AM
Penn'lva...July 22, 5 AM | Patria, Aug. 12, 8:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.......July 12 | St. Louis......August 9
St. Paul.........July 19 | St. Paul.......August 16
New York......August 2 | New York......August 23

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland........July 12 | Aragonia..........July 26
Friesland..........July 19 | *Southwark.......August 2
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE..........July 8th
MARQUETTE..........July 22d
MESBA..........July 29th
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE
United States Mail Steamships.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...July 8, noon | Ethiopia...July 29, noon
Furnessia..July 15, noon | Anchoria..Aug. 12, noon
City of Rome........Saturday, Sept. 9, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $26.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

VACATION CRUISES TO NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND UPON
Red Cross Line Steamers.
sailing from New York every Saturday.
St. John's, N. F., and return..........$60.00
Halifax and return..........28.00
Halifax, one way, 2½ days..........16.00
Above rates including meals and berth.
Stopover privileges allowed. Circular tours through Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Canada. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, Gen. Pass. Agents, 25 Union Square, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Sat., at 3 P. M., and Sat., at 4 P. M.; also Sun., July 9, at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	†10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a.m.
†9:40 a.m.	Saratoga Special	†9:30 p.m.
†10:30 a.m.	Day Express	†7:00 p.m.
†11:30 a.m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	N.Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p.m.
‖1:50 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
¶3:30 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
*3:35 p.m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p.m.
†3:35 p.m.	Troy & Saratoga Special	†2:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a.m.
*5:30 p.m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p.m.
*6:00 p.m.	Western Express	*8:15 p.m.
*6:25 p.m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a.m.
*7:30 p.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	*8:20 a.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Pan-American Express	*7:30 a.m.
*8:30 p.m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a.m.
*9:15 p.m.	Pacific Express	*6:00 a.m.
†12:10 a.m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield; Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later from foot of W. 42d St.:
A. 9:45 A. M. Daily, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Catskill Mountain points, via Kingston.
B. 11:15 A. M. (W. 42d St. 11:35 A. M.) Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
C. 1:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Catskill Mountain points, via Kingston.
D. 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Catskill Mountains, Catskill, Albany, and Saratoga.
D. 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
5:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany and Montreal.
5:45 P. M. (W. 42d St. 6:15 P. M.) Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Toronto.
9:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C. D.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. (except Sunday.) B, 10:45 A. M. C, 12:25 P. M. D, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M., (excepting Sunday.) B, 11:20 A. M. C, 1:00 P. M. D, 3:35 P. M.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)
● Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. ¶ Sunday only. Other trains daily. t Sunday leaves 6.45. e Sunday leaves 8.15. x Sunday leaves 6.15.
t*6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.
*7.55, e8.08 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches†.
†*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.
*12.55, 1.00 P. M. / †*3.55, 4.08 P. M. — For WILKES-BARRE, SCRANTON, Coal Branches and intermediate points.
¶*4.55, 5.15 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
†*5.10, 5.20 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
†*6.10, 6.20 P. M. Local Express for EASTON.
*5.55, x6.08 P. M. For Buffalo and points West. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Toronto.
*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Express for BUFFALO and TORONTO. None but Sleeping Car passengers carried.
*10.25, 10.30 P. M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.
SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK locals, daily except Sunday: *10.40, 10.50 A.M. *2.25, 2.30, *4.10, 4.20, *8.25 and 8.30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from [illegible]

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M.. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Daily, except Sundays, to Binghamton, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, and Delaware Valley points. Daily to Port Jervis and Monticello, Pullman Parlor Cars.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 150 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 343 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:45 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 2:55, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 2:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—2:10 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses Street 2:10 P. M., Cortlandt Street 2:15 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 5:10, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses Street,) 5:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M., (from Cortlandt Street,) 5:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:23, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:08, 3:38, 4:23, 5:15, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "3880 Thirty-eighth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks, "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Leaving time from South Ferry (foot Whitehall St.) is five minutes earlier than that given below for Liberty St., except when noted.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, 4:40, (†5:45, 7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, *5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, *4:30, 7:30, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:00 (*9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, *4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:30, *5:30, 6:00 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
For New Jersey Seashore Resorts, *4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, 3:30, *3:53, 4:30, a4:45, †5:38, b6:23 (*8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, 9:00, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, *4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, *9:15 A. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands and seashore points, 4.30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For particulars see time table.
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, *4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., (1:00, Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, *4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, *9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 9:00 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West; 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.
*From Liberty St. only.
†From South Ferry at 5:25 P. M.
aFrom South Ferry at 4:35 P. M.
bFrom South Ferry at 6:10 P. M.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations to Oswego. Connections for Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, and Kiamesha. Parlor cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Ellenville, Liberty, and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Ellenville, Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake Parlor cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Ellenville, Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1899.
FOR THE WEST.
Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal,) and foot of Liberty Street. Time shown is from South Ferry. Leave Liberty Street 5 minutes later.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *1:25 P. M., and *12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *9:55 A. M., *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, *9:55 (Diner,) *11:25 A. M. (Diner,) †12:55 P. M. (Diner,) *1:25 (Diner,) *2:55 ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner,) *4:55 (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. (Diner,) and *12:10 night. NORFOLK, †12:55 P. M.
All train are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., 180 Graham Av., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
Go by the Front Door Route.
Purchase Tickets VIA CATSKILL.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, & OTIS RAILWAY, connecting at Summit with
New Catskill & Tannersville Railway
For Mountain House, Hotel Kaaterskill, Laurel House, Antlers, Haines Corners, and ALL the Mountain Parks.
Secure through and Excursion tickets at offices of Hudson River Day Line, Catskill Evening Line, N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., and West Shore R. R.
THE 4 O'CLOCK LIMITED TRAIN over the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. (with Dining Room Car) stops at Catskill.
Railroad connections make time—Less than 4 hours from N. Y. to SUMMIT of the Catskills.
"On Time Always."

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Binghamton Mail	8:00 am	3:30 pm
Buffalo, Ithaca, Oswego & Utica Express	*10:00 am	8:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Express	*1:00 pm	*8:00 pm
Scranton, Wilkesbarre & Plymouth Express	4:00 pm	12:20 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Lim. Ex.	*7:00 pm	*7:30 am
Buffalo Ex., (arr. Buffalo 7:45 am)	*8:30 pm	*9:30 am
Syracuse, Ithaca, Oswego, Utica Express	*9:30 pm	*7:30 am

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429, and 950 Broadway and 14 Park Place.
Westcott's Express Co. will call for and check baggage to destination. *Daily.

CITY LIGHTING CONTRACTS

Commissioner Kearny Restrained from Awarding Them.

NEXT BIDS MAY BE HIGHER

Justice Maddox Holds that Contracts Must Be Authorized by the Municipal Assembly.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the application of Joseph Blank to continue, pending the trial of the suit, the injunction restraining Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, from making contracts for the lighting of the City of New York, because they had not been authorized by an ordinance of the Municipal Assembly.

Mr. Blank alleges in his complaint that the charter provides that any public work within the cognizance of any city department must be so authorized. Commissioner Kearny advertised that he would open bids on May 22 for lighting the Borough of Brooklyn. The required authorization had not been made. Mr. Blank sues as a taxpayer.

The defendant's claim was that the contracts for lighting are not for "public work" within the meaning of the section, but for the furnishing of supplies. With this view Justice Maddox does not agree. He says that if the performance of such a contract is not a public work, he is at a loss to know what it is. An inspection of the proposed contracts, he says, clearly shows the magnitude of the work.

Theodore Connolly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said the city would undoubtedly appeal from Justice Maddox's decision. Commissioner Kearny is disappointed over his inability to award the contracts on the bids which were opened in May. By a resolution adopted by the Board of Public Improvements in the Fall of 1898, Commissioner Kearny was empowered to advertise for bids for lighting the streets and to award the contracts to the lowest bidder.

This resolution reached the Municipal Assembly in December and was referred to the Council Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Mr. Kearny was summoned three times to appear before the committee and explain the resolution. Each time that he went to the City Hall the committee was unable to meet because of the lack of a quorum. He finally became disgusted, and as the contracts for gas and electric lighting in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and for electric lighting in Brooklyn expired on Jan. 1, he asked for an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to whether or not he could let the contracts without the consent of the Municipal Assembly. In April, Mr. Whalen gave an opinion that the gas and electricity to be purchased were supplies, and that they could be contracted for like coal.

In conformity with this opinion, Mr. Kearny advertised for bids for lighting, and the bids for gas were 50 per cent. lower than those of last year. The Commissioner then prepared to let the contracts, but before he could do so Joseph Blank, the Superintendent of a Brooklyn metal works, brought the action in which Justice Maddox has just rendered a decision.

Commissioner Kearny said yesterday that there is nothing to prevent the companies which have been supplying light to the city on credit from cutting off the supply, as their bills have not been paid since Jan. 1. They would have to sue the city on their claims, which would, of course, be made on the basis of the rates in vogue prior to the beginning of the gas war.

"There is, however, no probability that the gas companies to whom the city owes money will shut off the supply," Mr. Kearny said, "but there is every probability that the next bids we receive will be much less satisfactory to the city than those we received in May. In that way the city is made to suffer for the neglect or refusal of the Municipal Assembly to take action on the resolution authorizing me to award the contracts."

The amounts paid for lighting in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn last year were: Manhattan and the Bronx, $620,308 for electricity in streets, $17,102 for electricity in public buildings, $522,989 for gas in streets, and $45,640 for gas in public buildings; Brooklyn, $457,228 for electricity in streets and $27,035 for electricity in public buildings. The gas lighting in Brooklyn is done on a ten-year contract.

MR. PROBASCO'S INCREASED PAY.

Chief Engineer of Department of Bridges to Receive $10,000 Yearly.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges announced yesterday that he had raised the pay of Samuel R. Probasco, chief engineer of the department, from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. Commissioner Shea has fixed the salary of Edward A. Byrne, assistant engineer in charge of the construction of bridges, at $2,500 a year.

James C. Deering of 785 Ninth Avenue has been appointed a clerk in the Department of Public Improvements at $1,500. The Department of Health has appointed A. T. Tallmadge Chief Inspector of the Sixth Division at a salary of $2,000 a year, to date from June 1.

THE NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE.

Alderman Schneider to Try to Force Action on Appropriation for It.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday, Alderman Schneider (Tam.) will offer a resolution discharging the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels from the further consideration of a resolution appropriating $644,495 for the construction of a high-level bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue. This resolution, Alderman Schneider hopes, will bring to a head a fight which has been going on ever since March 28 of this year, when the resolution in question was sent to the Board of Aldermen by the Board of Estimate.

On the day of its introduction, the resolution was referred to the committee, which has never since held a meeting. The Chairman of the committee is Alderman Keahon, (Tam.,) who represents the Seventh Assembly District of New York County. Three other Tammany Aldermen, Schneider, Neufeld, and Geiger, are members of the committee. The other members are Aldermen Lang, McNeil, and Byrne, all Brooklyn Democrats. Of this committee, only one member, Mr. Schneider, has ever manifested any desire to bring the matter before the committee.

Before drawing up his resolution, Mr. Schneider called on Mayor Van Wyck, who advised him to introduce it.

It is reported that the matter is being held up in the interest of certain contractors, who, it is said, cannot compete under the specifications made by the engineer of the Department of Bridges, and who, through certain Aldermen, are trying to force Bridge Commissioner Shea to have the specifications amended. Another report is to the effect that the obstructionists are working in the interest of property owners in the neighborhood of the bridge.

Extra Pay for Commissioners.

Arthur Berry and Emanuel W. Bloomingdale were yesterday awarded $7,500 each by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, as extra compensation for their services as Commissioners of Estimate in the condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of the land for the erection of the Willis Avenue Bridge. Mrs. Annie Fennel is allowed $2,500 and Edward B. Whitney $5,000. Mrs. Fennel was allowed the extra compensation of her husband, the late John Fennel, who was succeeded by Commissioner Whitney.

New Inspectors of Schools.

Inspectors of Schools have been appointed by Mayor Van Wyck as follows: William Homan, Second District; David Freed, Third District; John H. Little, Thirteenth District; Elsie Clews, Fourteenth District; Thomas F. Munday, Sixteenth District; Marion Houston, Twenty-fourth District; Theodore E. Thomson, Thirty-fourth District, and Moses Valentine, Twenty-seventh District.

Absolute Divorce for Mrs. A. F. Frazer

Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Alice F. Frazer against Dr. Francis M. Frazer, of Manhattan. Mrs. Alice Eastlake was named as co-respondent. Mrs. Frazer testified that she married Dr. Frazer in September, 1896, and that he left her a year ago. Mrs. Eastlake is a widow and when she came from California in 1897 she boarded at the Frazers' cottage at Arverne-by-the-Sea.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESERVE MONEY UNDER STATE CONTRACTS.—McLean & Rockwell, contractors with the State for work done on the Erie and Oswego Canals, under contract which provided for monthly payments, and that the State should reserve 15 per cent. on each monthly estimate until the work was completed, and for full payment on final account and estimate, assigned, in 1888, to the Third National Bank of Syracuse, as security for loans, "all of the reserve money or 15 per cent. held by the State of New York on monthly or all estimates for the completion of the aforementioned contracts now due or to become due to them on said contract." William C. Rodger, a surety for the contractors, advanced them money to pay for work and materials, and paid money to the State on account of an indebtedness of the contractors arising from their abandonment of one of the contracts, and its completion by the State. He received from the contractors an assignment of all moneys due or to become due under the contract, with a provision that such assignment should not be deemed in opposition to the prior assignment to the bank. On completion of the whole work a sum was found due the contractors, and their sureties claimed a right to it superior to that of the bank, on the ground that he was entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the State. The people of the State brought an action, in the nature of an interpleader, against the bank, and Rodger and others, for the purpose of determining the claims of the several defendants to the sum due the contractor. The Court of Appeals, on cross appeals from a decision of the Third Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment below, has directed an affirmance, holding, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that the meaning of the assignment to the bank was that the contractors assigned merely the "reserve money," which should be constituted by the 15 per cent. withheld on estimates for payments made during the progress of the work, and that therefore the bank had no interest in the final estimate of sums due upon the completion of the work, except so far as those final estimates included such reserve money; that the claim of the surety to a right superior to that of the bank was not tenable, and that the assignment to the bank with respect to the reserve money was subject to the prior claim of the State.

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SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.—Adelbert Kullman was guardian in socage of his four infant children and tenant by the courtesy of premises formerly owned by Anna Kullman, their deceased mother, subject to a mortgage for $3,600, payable January, 1889, but which was, by its terms, to become due at the option of the mortgagee on a default of thirty days in the payment of interest. In June, 1885, six months' interest, amounting to $108, became due, and, remaining unpaid, Hupfel, the mortgagee, declared the principal due, and brought a foreclosure action, under which the property was sold, and it was bid in by the mortgagee for $4,000. The referee's deed was recorded on Feb. 23, 1886, and two minutes later a deed from Hupfel to Kullman, expressing a consideration of $4,000, was recorded, together with a mortgage executed by Kullman to Hupfel for $3,800, payable Feb. 1, 1889. In November, 1896, Henry D. Cox contracted to purchase these premises for $8,500, but afterward refused to perform, on the ground that Kullman's title was not marketable. In Kullman's suit to compel Cox to carry out the agreement, the complaint was dismissed on the trial, three years ago. The First Appellate Division, in February, 1898, directed a reversal and a new trial, (16 Ap. Div., 158,) holding that, in the absence of evidence that the father acted in bad faith, or with the intent to deprive the infants of their interest in the property, his title to the premises was a marketable one. Justice O'Brien dissented, saying, in conclusion: "Thus, by the default which he suffered, in failing to pay $108, he has secured to himself not only a long lease of the premises, but a substantial equity in money, all of which would have inured to the benefit of the minors, toward whom the plaintiff held a fiduciary relation, as guardian in socage, if, in the discharge of the obligations imposed upon him by such relationship, he had paid the amount of $108 interest, which was much less than the sums he subsequently paid, in order, for his individual benefit, to acquire the property, of which, as the result, apparently of a friendly action between himself and the mortgagee, he succeeded in depriving his children." Judgment for the plaintiff on the second trial has now been affirmed, Justice O'Brien again dissenting.

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VIGILANCE REQUIRED OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.—George Boyce secured judgment last October for $10,000 in his suit against the town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, for damages for personal injuries he received on April 9, 1898, resulting from the fall of a portion of the abutment of a bridge while he was proceeding along a highway with a load of hay, drawn by a pair of oxen. The judgment was recently affirmed by the Third Appellate Division. The court holds, unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Putnam, that the failure of the Commissioner of Highways of the town to exercise vigilance to discover the unsafe condition of the abutments of the bridge, which would have been apparent to him upon a careful examination, constituted negligence. The fact that the plaintiff had given notice of the unsafe condition of the bridge some months previously did not, the court holds, render him guilty of contributory negligence in attempting to drive over it, as he was justified in assuming that the Highway Commissioner had performed his duty. The fact that the plaintiff did not alight from the wagon which he was driving upon discovering, when near the centre of the bridge, that something was giving way, did not preclude a recovery, the Court said, as a person suddenly placed in a position of peril was not chargeable with his mistakes of judgment. The verdict was held not to be excessive, it appearing that the plaintiff, a young man, who had a wife and child, and who was strong and in good health prior to the accident, sustained permanent injuries to his hip and kidneys, the effect of which was to break down his health and make him permanently lame, and which might eventually result in his death.

Took Challenge and Dived to Death.

Frank Corrigan, ten years old, of 516 West Forty-ninth Street, was drowned in the river off West Forty-ninth Street while bathing yesterday afternoon. The boy was in a party of a score or more of his playmates. They had been swimming for some time and the ordinary sport growing dull, they began to "stump" each other to daring feats. Little Corrigan would not be behind his fellows, and when "stumped" to dive from a pile of lumber, he took the challenge. He came up fifty feet from the shore and got in a strong eddy. He was already much exhausted from his long efforts before, and he was unequal to the battle with the current. His body was recovered.

Woman Charged with Shooting a Man.

Agnes Parks, twenty-four years old, who lived at 54 First Street, is locked up in the Eldridge Street Station charged with shooting Andrew Powers, thirty-seven years old, in the neck in Kelly's saloon at 207 Forsyth Street, yesterday afternoon. Powers was taken to Gouverneur Hospital in an unconscious condition, but the hospital authorities said last night that he will probably recover. The woman denies that she shot Powers. She admits firing off a revolver several times in order to frighten a man named Canavan who was in the saloon at the time. Witnesses, however, say that she deliberately shot Powers.

School for Colored Servants.

A Newark land company has given a tract of fourteen lots near Flemington, N. J., to Henry C. Smith, the head of the Christian National Mutual and Industrial Order of this city, for the purpose of establishing a school for the training of colored domestic servants. The school is to be established by the order, which has for its object the securing of employment for its members. Mr. Smith will turn the property over to the order.

Three Killed in a New Jersey Mine.

DOVER, N. J., July 7.—Superintendent Edwin Mills and two miners, William Murtha and Frederick Shiffner, were killed this morning in the old slope of the Hurd Mine, at Port Oram. The accident was due to an explosion of gas, which wrecked a dam on Level No. 1. This let loose a flood of water which, carrying with it timber and stones of great weight, crushed the men to death. All three men were married. Superintendent Mills leaves a wife and three children.

Providence Boats to Leave Earlier.

The Providence Line steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim will leave for Newport, Providence, and the East at 5 instead of 6 o'clock P. M., commencing Monday, and the fare to Newport will be $3 by water or water and rail.

HEARING IN THE DODGE CASE.

Collector Bidwell Listens to the Evidence—Contention that the Jewels Are Not Dutiable.

A hearing in the case of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, who is accused of having on June 24 made a false declaration as to her property, which came with her on the steamship St. Paul, with intent to defraud the Government, was had at the Custom House yesterday. It was held in the Collector's principal office and lasted from 1:30 to 3:20 o'clock. The session was not public. Those present were Collector Bidwell, Col. Dudley S. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, and Harrison W. Gourley, Naval Officer, and Edward Lauterbach and Ferdinand R. Minrath of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson of counsel for Mrs. Dodge, who was absent.

After the hearing Collector Bidwell said: "The sole question before me is the adoption or the rejection of the seizure of certain jewels on the evidence and the official papers. I have not decided on the matter, and shall have it under consideration until next Monday. If I decide to adopt the seizure, the case will be transferred to the United States District Attorney, and thus placed in the Department of Justice. Mr. Lauterbach's contention is that his client, in making her declaration, acted in entire good faith and without intent to defraud under Section 697 of the Tariff act of 1897, or the Shayne one-hundred-dollar baggage clause. He maintained that the jewelry which has been declared dutiable consisted of gifts to Mrs. Dodge, and was 'necessary and appropriate' for her 'wear and use,' and as such free of duty. Mr. Lauterbach offered no proof of gift and did not establish Mrs. Dodge's social or financial status to fortify his contention that she was in a station of life which would justify her in wearing or using such gems. I have no comment to offer on such contention or of the effect of it, if sustained, on the personal baggage question. In going over the list of jewelry from the lot decided on as dutiable by the appraisers we found two articles that were of American make and that were consequently likely to have been bought in this country, and therefore not dutiable. One was a diamond necklace appraised at $1,500 and the other was a gold watch."

Mr. Lauterbach said that at the proper time he would establish that the jewels are gifts, and are appropriate for Mrs. Dodge's wear and use.

INQUIRY INTO GERRY SOCIETY.

Mr. Nicoll Will Try to Force W. R. Stewart to Answer Questions—Mrs. Heathmere's Fancied Wrongs.

The fifth hearing of the investigation into the affairs of the Gerry society, before Referee Albert Stickney, was held yesterday. At its close the referee adjourned the investigation sine die. He will now prepare his report, which will be submitted to the court.

The only evidence offered yesterday by the society, through its attorney, De Lancey Nicoll, was relative to the proportion of convictions which the society had secured in the courts in proportion to the number of cases moved. In 1898, out of 33,026 cases prosecuted, convictions were secured in 2,959. Mr. Nicoll then made a statement relative to the refusal of William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, to answer certain questions while a witness before the referee in regard to charges made in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the alleged alliance between Mr. Gerry and the "Black Horse Cavalry" of the Legislature to get certain bills in the interest of the society passed.

"Mr. Stewart," said Mr. Nicoll, "refused to answer my questions as to who composed the 'Black Horse Cavalry' and Mr. Gerry's connection therewith. He did so under advice of counsel, for reasons filed with the referee at the time. I propose to find out if he cannot be compelled to answer those questions, and I propose to take the matter to the Supreme Court. Of course, this will not be done until Mr. Stewart returns from Europe."

At this point there entered the room Mrs. Edith Heathmere and her daughter Lily, fourteen years old, of 300 West Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Heathmere stated that she had a complaint against the Gerry society. She brought with her a letter from Dr. Edward F. Quinlan of 308 West Twentieth Street. Mr. Nicoll had just started to read the letter when the woman and her daughter, in answer to a query from the referee, started in on an incoherent recital of fancied wrongs.

The gist of the mother's story was that about a year ago a Mr. Allen, an agent of the Gerry society, had accused her daughter of trying to poison her and with beating her with an umbrella; that he then tried to send her to an insane asylum, and that all efforts to get redress or in any way obtain an audience with the officers of the society had failed. The referee succeeded in calming the woman after a short time and advised her to see a lawyer. She then left the room. The letter which she had shown from Dr. Quinlan stated that no competent court would adjudge her insane.

Dr. Quinlan, when asked for an explanation of the case, said: "Mrs. Heathmere is a highly educated woman, and comes from England. She is in comfortable circumstances, and before moving to her present address resided at the Grand Union Hotel. She has the misfortune to be at times troubled with hallucinations, and this matter relative to the Gerry society is one of them. The letter that I wrote to her was in answer to one I received from her, and was so worded that it would, if possible, calm her and relieve her mind. The daughter is affected to a certain extent mentally, which is quite apparent to the most casual observer."

At the Gerry society it was stated that the society had no one in its employ as an agent by the name of Allen.

EX-ALDERMAN IN TROUBLE.

The Eastmans Company Sues C. B. Waite to Recover $755.

Charles B. Waite, an ex-Alderman, is in trouble with his former employers, the Eastmans Company of New York, wholesale butchers. As a result he was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court, and later released on bail.

Waite was employed as a collector for the Eastmans Company in February, 1896, by Henry Van Holland, the Treasurer. Six months later the Assistant Treasurer of the company, reported to Mr. Van Holland that the ex-Alderman was short over $900 in his accounts. Mr. Van Holland at once investigated, with the result that a few days later he called Waite into his private office and accused him of misappropriating the money to his own use.

According to the affidavit of Mr. Van Holland, Waite admitted his guilt. He was discharged from the employ of the firm, but no proceedings were taken against him on his promise to make good the amount.

Subsequently Waite paid to the company $50 on account. There was also due him on account of salary $175. Since paying the $50 Waite has failed to make further restitution, it is said, and the company brought suit to recover $755 still due.

Ex-Soldier Arrested for Burglary.

Jacob Schaeffer a former member of the Twenty-second Regiment, who served during the late war, was arrested for burglary yesterday morning in Brooklyn. He was caught hiding behind the counter in George Willen's grocery store at Franklin Avenue and Madison Street, after having forced his way in by straining back the iron bars that protected the fan light over the entrance. Patrolman Stayton of the Classon Avenue Station made the arrest. Schaeffer admitted to the police that he had been robbing small stores in the up-town district. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was arrested some months ago for breaking into a clothing store, and was convicted of burglary, but as he had been a soldier he escaped with a sentence of twenty-nine days.

Child Killed by a Horse Car.

Charles Silverman, the three-year-old son of Samuel Silverman of 204 Chrystie Street, was knocked down and run over by a horse car in front of his home yesterday afternoon. The child's skull was fractured and he died a few minutes afterward at his home. Joseph Block, twenty-two years old, the driver, of 139 Avenue C, was arrested. At the time of the accident the child was running across the street toward its home and fell directly in front of the car. Before the driver could stop the car one of the front wheels had passed over the little one's head, crushing the skull.

Concerts in the Parks To-day.

There will be concerts this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the following parks: Mall, Central Park, by the Seventy-first Regiment Band; Van Cortlandt Park, by Sause's Band; Crotona Park, by Friedgen's Band, and Cedar Park, by Miller's Band.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

will aid the cook as no other agent will to make

The dainty cake,
The white and flaky tea biscuit,
The sweet and tender hot griddle cake,
The light and delicate crust,
The finely flavored waffle and muffin,
The crisp and delicious doughnut,
The white, sweet, nutritious bread and roll,—
Delightful to the taste and always wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is made from PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR and is absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

There are many imitation baking powders, mostly made from alum and sold cheap. Avoid them, as their use is at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MAY HAVE PLAYED DOUBLE ROLE

Stylish Volunteer Detective Accused of Being a Chicken Thief.

A young man wearing a rough straw hat with a baby blue ribbon band, a light, stylish suit, a fancy silk negligee shirt, and patent leather shoes, was held in $300 bail by Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday afternoon on the plebeian charge of chicken stealing. He gave the name of Joseph Turmpf, nineteen years of age, of West Farms, near Rosedale Avenue. John H. Wichman, a farmer living in Rosedale Avenue, was the complaining witness.

It appears that the farmers of West Farms, Westchester, and regions thereabout have been missing chickens for the past two months. They have tried all sorts of devices to catch the thief. They have set man-traps, bear-traps, and even placed burglar alarms on their coops, only to wake up the next morning to find their chickens missing. An indignation meeting was held, at which Joseph Turmpf, resplendent in russet shoes, a blue serge suit, gold watch-fob, and blue silk shirt, was present.

He made the chief speech. It began with "Fellow citizens" and wound up with a declaration that he had an independent fortune and all the time he wanted and would look after the chicken thief himself. He said that he had a theory which he thought when worked to a conclusion would result in his capture. In the meantime the farmers regaded every colored man in the locality with suspicion and the thefts continued. As a detective Turmpf did not appear to be doing much.

When Wichman awoke yesterday he found that forty of his best chickens were gone. He was astonished to see twenty-five of them in the lot of Gustave Balz, a baker near his place. He went over to Balz and asked him where he got the chickens. Balz said he had bought them from Turmpf. On comparing notes it was found that Turmpf always seemed to be around when a chicken coop was looted. They went over to Capt. Dean, told their story, and Turmpf was arrested.

Husband Attempts to Kill Wife.

John Newland, a retired furniture dealer, sixty-one years old, who has shown signs of an unbalanced mind for several months, early yesterday morning attempted to kill his wife, Elizabeth, while she lay sleeping in bed at her home, 87 Oakland Avenue, Greenpoint. The weapon he used was a steel ink eraser. Mrs. Newland's screams attracted her two grown-up daughters and they ran to her aid. A policeman was summoned, and Newland was taken to the station house. Examination showed that Mrs. Newland had received several ugly wounds in the neck and chest, and her condition is critical. It is believed Newland's act was prompted by a knowledge of the fact that his family had decided to have him examined as to his mental condition, which might result in his being locked up. He has been held without bail.

Drowned Man Had Weight About Neck

Two deckhands on the lighter Peter McQuaige, lying at the foot of North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, found the body of a drowned man with an iron sash weight fastened to his neck in the East River at that point yesterday. The man was about forty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and had a heavy sandy mustache. His head, with the exception of the base of his skull, was entirely bald. The body was clothed in a blue striped shirt, dark striped trousers, black vest, white cotton underwear dark-blue stockings, and congress gaiters. The only property found on the body was a double-cased silver Waltham watch, numbered 5,676. The body, which had probably been in the water three weeks, was removed to the Morgue.

Dr. McCorn Held for Grand Jury.

Dr. Edward McCorn, who shot Clifton White at the grounds of the Rivercrest Sanitarium, was yesterday held in the Long Island City Police Court to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was not released from custody. A Coroner's jury Thursday night exonerated the physician from blame for the boy's death, but an order issued by Coroner Guy to the Sheriff of Queens County for the release of Dr. McCorn was ignored. The Sheriff intimated yesterday when he brought the prisoner into the courtroom that he would hold the doctor until some Judge ordered his release.

Beer and Sunday Concerts.

The Grand Jury yesterday refused to indict Philip Dietrich, who keeps a concert hall at 532 West One Hundred and Tenth Street. Dietrich was arrested for selling beer in the auditorium on Sunday while there was a concert in progress, which is in violation of the rules of the Police Department. The case was a test, practically, as to the right of the Police Department to make such a rule, there being a number of other cases pending. The Grand Jury took the ground that, as Dietrich had a hotel license, he had a right to sell beer on Sunday in the auditorium.

A New Telephone Exchange.

A new telephone exchange, to be known as the Madison Square Exchange, is to be opened at 30 East Twenty-ninth Street on Monday. The purpose is to relieve the Eighteenth and Thirty-eighth Street Exchanges, and 1,100 subscribers are to be transferred from those exchanges to the new one. Sixty operators will be employed.

When "catching cold" it is safest to get a doctor's prescription. One of the best of these is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MIXES POETRY WITH LAW.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the Poetic Lawyer, Again Drops Into Verse.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the poetic lawyer, has again dropped into verse, mingling it artistically with somewhat dusty legal facts. Mr. Towns's arguments and verse, which may be called his exhortation, appear in his brief in the case of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company against Jennie Samuels, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The suit was begun to foreclose a "so-called mortgage," and Mr. Towns was counsel for the defendant-appellant. He divides his brief into "facts" and "points." The third division, "poetry," is not so entitled because, it is suggested, perhaps, verse is one of Mr. Towns's strongest "points," or because here it is gracefully strewn throughout the brief.

The first poetic outburst comes after the following: "Was ever such a rush made to pay 2,000 times what one has contracted to pay as was made on the part of all of the 573 members of this association?"

This "rush" suggested the Balaklava charge of the 600, and Mr. Towns sings (without apologies to Tennyson:)

Into the cashier's den
Rode the six hundred,
To pay what they owed not, then
Swift to be plundered.
Earth had not known such men,
Free, open-handed;
Paying two thousand times
What was demanded.

Mr. Towns continues thus for a number of verses, in the course of which he refers to the "humbug to the right of them" and the "falsehood to the left of them," and says it was "theirs but to pay the cash, theirs but to go to smash."

Decision in the case was reserved.

New Plea May End Hanging.

A point raised by Counselor Otto Crouse, at the arraignment of Jeremiah Roach for murder, in the Hudson County Court Thursday, if sustained will put an end to hanging in New Jersey. Mr. Crouse said the law of 1898 concerning murder trials makes it optional with the defendant whether he shall plead guilty or non vult, and that the plea of non vult must be accepted. He claims a man who so pleads can be sentenced for nothing more than murder in the second degree. In New Jersey this means a twenty-year sentence. Judge Blair of the Common Pleas Court said that, in the absence of Supreme Court Justice Lippincott, he was not prepared to accept a plea of non vult. It was arranged that a plea of not guilty should be entered without prejudice to the defendant's right to plead non vult should the point be sustained. The case was laid over to the September term.

New Orleans Monument to Dewey.

A committee consisting of prominent Louisianians is engaged in raising a popular fund for the erection in New Orleans of a monument to Admiral Dewey, it being understood that the subscriptions shall be, as a rule, 25 cents each. The Chairman of the committee is ex-Attorney General Walter H. Rogers, and among its members are Associate Justice F. A. Monroe of the Supreme Court of the State and Congressmen Adolph Meyer and R. C. Davey. Admiral Dewey was one of Admiral Farragut's officers in the war for the Union, and the projectors of the proposed monument to the Vermonter justly expect it to be held as an indication of the complete restoration of good-will between the South and the North, and confidently believe that it will stand for many years as a fitting memorial of bravery, valor, and achievement.

Stolen Diamond Found in Liverpool.

The pear-shaped diamond, valued at $4,000, which was stolen from Thomas E. Stillman's house, at 95 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, during the family's absence in Europe in May last, was yesterday returned to Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn detective staff. It was found in Liverpool, where it had been pawned for £25, and was sent back by the Liverpool police. This was the only remaining one of the jewels which, according to the police, were stolen by the Stillmans' butler, George E. Hird. The others had all been recovered.

The Republic's Trips to Long Branch.

A change will be made for to-morrow's time table of the Cape May steamer Republic, running from Pier 10 East River to the Iron Pier at Long Branch. The 3:15 P. M. trip from Long Branch and the 5:30 P. M. trip from New York will be omitted, the boat leaving New York at 8:30 and 1 o'clock and returning from Long Branch at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The week-day service, giving three round trips, remains unchanged.

Report on the Wreck of the Paris.

The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors has received the report of Capt. Watkins of the American Line steamship Paris giving the details of the wreck of that vessel on the Manacles. The report was filed a week ago, but Capt. Peter Petrie, who is in charge of the office, refuses to furnish the slightest information concerning it. "Nothing will be given out for publication," said Capt. Petrie yesterday, "until we have made a thorough examination of the report."

Heirs of the Harlem.

John H. Fonda of 268 West Eleventh Street writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES in reference to an article in the issue of July 1, which quoted Austin Van Gieson as speaking as counsel for the Union Association of Heirs of the Harlem. Mr. Fonda, who signs himself as President, says that Mr. Van Gieson ceased to be counsel for the association more than a year ago.

HUDSON COUNTY VALUATIONS.

Total Increase on Real Estate and Personal Property $1,736,993.

The Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes met in Jersey City yesterday to receive the valuations of property fixed by the local Assessors. They were as follows:

Jersey City—Real estate, $82,719,283; personal, $7,337,841; increase, $677,684.

Hoboken—Real estate, $25,535,300; personal, $1,865,800; increase, $54,780.

West Hoboken—Real estate, $5,274,300; personal, $400,000; increase, $354.

Bayonne—Real estate, $12,356,970; personal, $780,875; increase, $510,000.

Harrison—Real estate, $3,217,000; personal, $370,050; increase, $160,415.

Kearny—Real estate, $3,734,225; personal, $376,300; increase, $120,525.

East Newark—Real estate, $1,271,500; personal, $562,700; increase, $23,300.

Weehawken—Real estate, $2,504,600; personal, $194,400; decrease, $319,312.

Guttenberg—Real estate, $793,000; personal, $47,240; increase, $11,290.

Union Hill—Real estate, $3,647,800; personal, $266,700; increase, $80,300.

North Bergen—Real estate, $3,536,780; personal, $289,900; increase, $37,495.

West New York—Real estate, $2,512,800; personal, $154,800; increase, $60,850.

Total valuations, $159,350,264; total increase, $1,736,993.

THE LETTER TO MRS. SAGE.

Smith Issues Statements Denying Davis Was Referred To.

Artemus J. Smith, who wrote to Mrs. Sage warning her against a man who had threatened her husband's life, issued a couple of typewritten statements yesterday endeavoring to clear Clarence Ladd Davis from the inference that he was that man. The two statements, one made in the morning and another in the afternoon, differ in an important particular. In the former he says: "I wish to exonerate him [Davis] from any complicity in this matter, and wish to state that he is not the individual referred to in my letter." In the second statement the latter part of the sentence denying that Davis was the individual referred to is omitted.

Mr. Smith states that certain newspapers have misrepresented what he said. He has steadfastly refused, he says, to disclose the name of the person referred to in his letter to Mrs. Sage because the publicity of the matter had achieved the object which he had sought to bring about privately. The identification of the individual now, Mr. Smith continues, could do no good except to satisfy the curiosity of the public, while it would blast his friend's life by branding him as an Anarchist and dangerous man, and would probably lead to his arrest.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Insurance Company of the State of Illinois and the Chicago Insurance Company have been merged, under the title of the former, and with a capital stock of $200,000.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has issued a license to the Bohemian-Slavonic Fraternal Beneficiary Society of Cleveland, Ohio.

At the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday the work of issuing permanent licenses to the 3,842 brokers whose names have been published in the list of persons qualified to receive licenses was taken up.

Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department has notified the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee that it must pay into the New York State Treasury the same percentage of taxation charged New York companies under the provisions of the new Wisconsin tax statute.

The policies of insurance upon the plant of the Beacon Lamp Company at New Brunswick, N. J., which was destroyed by fire Tuesday, were taken out of the safe in the ruins yesterday. The insurance, which was placed in the name of C. E. Bigelow, trustee, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $8,000; German-American, $5,500; Royal, $5,000; Aetna, $4,000; Merchants' of Newark, $4,000; Hanover, $4,000; Continental, $4,000; Mechanics and Traders', $3,000; Scottish Union and National, $3,000; Spring Garden, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Baloise, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Helvetia, $2,500; Sun, $2,000; National Standard, $1,500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The Insurance Reference Book.

"The Insurance Reference Book" for 1899 has just been issued by the L. D. Garrett Company, reporting department. It contains information and detailed reports concerning all stock companies, foreign or domestic, licensed or unlicensed, transacting fire or marine insurance in the United States; all mutual companies doing a general business, and all local mutual companies of any prominence. It also presents reports of all Lloyds organizations now in operation and all stock and mutual companies transacting miscellaneous classes of business.

Receiver for an Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—In the Superior Court this afternoon Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, ex-Insurance Commissioner, was appointed receiver of the National Life Insurance Company of Hartford.



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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Many inquiries have been received by THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW relative to the statement in the last number that a Broadway store was selling Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," in five volumes, half leather, for $12.50, the publisher's price being $42 for the same. The store in question is John Wanamaker's, and it has been learned there that upward of 250 sets have been disposed of at that price, exhausting the stock on hand and leaving a number of orders unfilled. A limited number of sets, however, are expected to arrive shortly from Wanamaker's Philadelphia store and from the binder's as soon as they can be put in shape. The quantity will be small as compared with the "International Library of Literature" and Ridpath's "History of the World," which Wanamaker has made features of with his book club during the past two years.

It will be recalled that when Lord Kitchener's forces captured Omdurman they released a certain German named Charles Neufeld, who for more than ten years had been held a captive by the dervishes. The newspapers of a year ago were full of his adventures. Mr. Neufeld has written a book, entitled, "A Prisoner of the Khaleefa: Twelve Years' Captivity at Omdurman." This work will be published in the early Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The writer gives a very vivid account of his life in prison and of the Khalifa's government, together with the state of affairs inside Omdurman while Kitchener's expedition was working up the Nile, and while the decisive battle was being fought. He also presents the true history of his supposed marriage and conversion to Mohammedanism. The book will be illustrated by numerous photographs taken on the spot by the author.

We are authorized to state that the publication business of Copeland & Day of Boston has been taken over by Small, Maynard & Co. of that city. The latter, although a new firm, sprang into sudden prominence through its publication of the Dooley book, the series of Beacon biographies, and other well-known volumes. Copeland & Day had been well known for several years for the presentation of artistically printed literature of a high order. Their catalogue included such authors as William Foster Apthorp, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Herbert Bates, Alice Brown, Louise Imogen Guiney, Richard Burton, Richard Hovey, Bliss Carman, and Joseph Edgar Chamberlin.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation two historical works, which are edited, respectively, by Paul Leicester Ford and Worthington C. Ford. The first is "Weems's Life of Washington"; this is the most widely read biography of the Father of his Country and was written in the last decade of the eighteenth century by Mason L. Weems. This is the little book which is responsible for the cherry tree and hatchet story and other anecdotes of Washington's youth. There have been over seventy editions of the book. Mr. Ford's edition will include a description of these in a bibliography. "Journals of the Continental Congress" will be edited by Worthington C. Ford. They will include thirteen volumes in all, reprinted from the original publication, with introduction, notes, and illustrations.

The American edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's rendering of Sadi's "Rose Garden" will shortly be published by Harper & Brothers in the Odd Number Series. This is not to be confounded with "The Scented Garden," a translation of which was made several years ago by the late Sir Richard Burton, and which after his death was destroyed by his wife, Lady Isabel Burton, in spite of the fact that several thousand pounds had been offered for the manuscript. It is said that Sir Richard gave it to her with permission to do what she liked with it. Personally, he is said to have wished it to remain as a monument to his intellectual endeavor, but his "Arabian Nights" is now destined to occupy that place.

Not a little stir has been created in London literary circles over a most singular coincidence discovered in Hall Caine's novel, "The Christian," where Lord Robert Ure describes the effects of John Storm's dramatic prediction of the destruction of London. No one has been so bold as to accuse Mr. Caine of plagiarism, yet his idea in almost the identical words is to be found in Swift's "True and Faithful Narrative of What Passed in London During the General Consternation." As will be recalled, Mr. Caine makes Lord Robert Ure say: "I counted seventeen people on their knees in the streets—'pon my soul, I did! Eleven old women of eighty, two or three of seventy, and one or two that might be as young as sixty-nine. * * * Several of our millionaires gave sixpence apiece to beggars—were seen to do it, don't you know?" &c. Swift wrote: "I * * * counted at least seventeen who were upon their knees and seemed in actual devotion, eleven of them, indeed, appeared to be old women of about fourscore, and six others were men in advanced age, but (as I could guess) two of them might be under seventy. * * * It was remarkable that several of our very richest tradesmen of the city in common charity gave away shillings and sixpence to the beggars," &c. Mr. Caine has been asked to explain. As yet he has made no reply.

The American friends of the late Gleeson White will be pleased to hear that a yearly pension for life of £25 has been awarded his widow from the Civil List Fund. The award was made in consideration of the late artist-critic's services to the cause of applied and industrial art. Mr. White's extensive library has now been elaborately catalogued in London and is offered for sale.

We are informed that eminent historians in this country will shortly receive invitations from the Société d'Histoire Diplomatique to an international congress of historians which is to be held in Paris next Summer.

The appointment of Prof. William James of Harvard as Gifford Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh is bringing forth considerable praise from the London literary and educational journals. Prof. James will deliver his first course of lectures in January. As may be recalled, he is the brother of Henry James, the novelist, or, in other words, to repeat a particularly pointed phrase of comparison, "he is the psychologist who writes like a novelist, and not the novelist who writes like a psychologist."

KIPLING'S EARLY VERSE.

An Authorized Edition of His "Departmental Ditties" and "Barrack Room Ballads."*

There was some time a piratical edition of the poems of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, an edition, which, like many other craft piratical, sailed the seven seas and was the observed of all marine observers. But the volume before us is an authorized edition, and no doubt the authorization has extended to the emendation of some of the text. With that, however, it is not necessary for us at present to vex our souls. Let the splitters of infinities and other hairs attend to that. As for us, let us consider this poet who has made his impress upon his own time and is like to leave it on the future. Let us look into the heart of his work and study what manner of poet he is. For there be as many kinds of poets as there are fish in the seas. And he who said that he preferred Mr. Yeats, with his sun and his moon and his stars and his mystical women, spoke not without reason. That is poetry for him, and Mr. Kipling's rude soldiers and brown men of the East do not awaken a responsive throb in his heart. As Arnold Guyot said long ago: "All is spirit for him who is spirit; all is matter for him who is only matter." There have been many persons who disliked the novels of Thackeray and Dickens because they dealt so much with common people. There have been professors of English literature who said that there was no poetry in Thackeray. There have also been professors of English literature who could not write the English language. But that is another story.

Mr. Kipling is not a polite poet. He does not produce what could by any stretch of terms be called polite literature. Neither is he a classical poet. He might perchance not know a Grecian urn from a Roman vase, and the chances are that he would not find anything worth writing about either one, unless the image of Diana moved him to doubt or that of Juno to some illuminative generalizations as to her resemblance to the Hon. Mrs. Pomeroy, wife of Pomeroy, the Colonel of the Ninety-ninth. No, Mr. Kipling is nothing if not of the present. He throbs with the life of his own time, and that is what makes his own time throb with the life of him. He has struck a note which vibrates in unison with the human heart in the end of the nineteenth century.

Maybe that is not a very poetical heart. It certainly is not a heart which feels strongly the charm of the materials which lined the benches of the older literary workshops. Few read Wordsworth in these days, save those to whom his name is a vast and imposing tradition, and to whom the literature, which is withdrawn from the vulgar contact of the workaday world, dwells apart, and stately and royally robed, in its own fanciful realm. This is a good, a great literature. It has stood the test of time, and it is as good to read to-day in the seclusion of the library as it was when it was written. Men measure genius by it, and they are not so far out of the way in so doing.

But as Swift and Pope and Addison were the embodiment in letters of the reign of Queen Anne, so are they to be judged. We have learned to value both their thought and their expression, in spite of the quaint conceits of the one and the cut-glass point and polish of the other. The point and the polish are not all that the cut glass has. It has also sparkle and transparency. Those who object to the colloquialism of the Kipling verse would be well advised to remember that this is not the only salient quality of it. It has elemental force and directness of expression, which is at times almost startling. "Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh" might well be written of Mr. Kipling's verse. The man must think intensely to write so intensely as he does in many instances. Bitter, indeed, he is sometimes, but with the bitterness of a man who has sounded the depths of our time and likewise found all the shallows. Yet if he sometimes dips his pen in gall, at other times he dips it in light. It is the not old light of Herrick, nor that of the Lake school; a light as soft, as mild, as gentle as that of the morning star, from which it was borrowed. No, it is the electric light that shines in the Kipling verse, a light that is of the present, a light that never shone on nymph or dryad, on "lisp of leaves or ripple of rain."

But it is a light which beats fiercely on the heads of crowned and uncrowned shams, and which makes black the shadows thrown by those who sit in the seats of the mighty. It is a light which illumines the day and the deed of the common soldier and sailor, of the ink-poisoned bureau slave, and the restless winging "butterflies, wasps, and bats," who flutter or buzz in the vast cages of the civil service of England. In "Departmental Ditties" and "Barrack Room Ballads" you will find some of his choicest and, it must be added, some of his weakest work. The light is at times intensely brilliant, and at others it shines with a feeble

*"DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES" AND "BARRACK ROOM BALLADS." By Rudyard Kipling. New York: Doubleday & Hobart Co.

beam. The author is after all a human being. He is not a divinity, though, like Richard Wagner, he is likely to suffer much in the estimation of some men from the continual outcry of those who seem to think that he is. When Mr. Kipling was very young he wrote a parody on Will Carleton's "Betsey and I Are Out." He did not know any better then, but he ought to have known better in later life than to allow the poem to appear in this volume.

In spite of the presence of this early indiscretion, and of other things which do not redound to the credit of the author, this is a very good collection of his verse, and it will find a place in many libraries. There is nothing in it which has not been seen in print before, and so there is nothing for the reviewer to do at this stage but to try to point out some of the peculiar excellences of the verses in the volume and to endeavor to show why such writing has made people stop and think. The "Departmental Ditties" are the least successful products of the Kipling muse. Many of them can be justified only by an appeal to the dictum of the imposing Dr. Johnson, an authority for whom Mr. Kipling would perhaps have as little respect as his own Stalky for a head master. The Great Bear, in that most delightful of all his works, "Rasselas," said: "To a poet nothing can be useless. Whatever is beautiful and whatever is dreadful must be familiar to his imagination; he must be conversant with all that is awfully vast or elegantly little." One cannot find promising traces of the awfully vast in the departmental life of the Indian Civil Service, as Mr. Kipling sees it, but of the elegantly little there is enough and to spare. Mr. Kipling long ago demonstrated his uncommon power to see beneath the surface of this life and to penetrate to its deepest springs of comedy and tragedy. The comedy is more apparent in these poems than the tragedy. The latter is brought out with finer skill in some of the well-known short stories. In simple truth, the less the self-constituted press agents of Mr. Kipling's genius say about the "Departmental Ditties" the better for his fame. No man ever earned the title of poet by writing such verses as these. In the part of the book called "Other Verses," but which seems to be a continuation of the "Departmental Ditties," the author has once or twice touched the tragedy of life in the civil service and with no faltering hand. The is a poem which begins thus:

Aye, lay him 'neath the Simla pine—
A fortnight fully to be missed;
Behold, we lose our fourth at whist,
A chair is vacant when we dine.

It is called "Possibilities," and it is full of imagination. But there is only one conviction to be gathered from a reading of these verses about the civil service of the Indian Government, and that is that Mr. Kipling has a very bitter contempt for the hollowness of it all and an unceasing hatred for its impotent pretense. His sympathies are with the natives, and it is very plain that he does not think that the Government of England has been an unmixed blessing to them. These things being so, one does not wonder at finding these poems deficient in fine imagery and striking phrases. The poet succeeds even in writing about a Christmas spent in the foreign land without making a single perfect picture of the Christmas at home, for which he mourns. One can only wonder what Dickens would have done in prose with the same opportunity. Here is the best stanza of Mr. Kipling's poem:

Gray dusk behind the tamarisks—the parrots fly together—
As the Sun is slowly sinking over Home;
And his last ray turns to jeer us shackled in a lifelong tether
That drags us back howe'er so far we roam.
Hard her service, poor her payment—she in ancient, tattered raiment—
India, she the grim stepmother of our kind.
If a year of life be lent her, if her temple shrine we enter,
The door is shut, we may not look behind.

But when you pass the flyleaf of that part of the volume entitled "Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads," all is changed. Here one comes upon the nobler fancies of a man who has noble gifts. Here are the poems in which the heart of Mr. Kipling has gone out to the two classes of men for whom he has the warmest sympathy, the Indian native and the British soldier. The first poem in this part of the book is that splendid specimen of the true ballad style, "The Ballad of East and West." That is a poem into which the author was able to put the finest of his appreciation of both the native and the soldier, and the result is that it is one of his best works. He must have a dull mind and a cold heart who can read it unmoved. It strikes the keynote of the stirring music which follows it. The pages from this on throb with life.

They are the pages containing the poems which have made their mark on our time. In these pages there seems to be a new fire in the poet's heart, and there is a new glow in his imagination, a new lilt in his verse. The stanzas swing along with the drum beat of a martial and inspiring rhythm, the lines gleam with brilliant fancies, the words marshal themselves in striking phrases. How the ride of the Colonel's son after Kamal glows!

The dun he leaned against the bit and slugged his head above,
But the red mare played with the snaffle bars as a maiden plays with a glove.
There was rock to the right and rock to the left, and low, lean thorn between,
And thrice he heard breech bolt snick, though never a man was seen.
They have ridden the low moon out of the sky, their hoofs drum up the dawn,
The dun he went like a wounded bull, but the mare like a new-roused fawn.

There are life and strength in such verse as that. And you may turn the pages where you will, you will find more of the same sort. There are some ballads of the sea among the poems in this part of the book, and it would be well for those who object to the author's modern realism to read them over once again thoughtfully. If these are not poems, then the nature of poetry is generally misunderstood. And at the end of the book we come to the barrack room ballads. It is not necessary to review these again. Every one knows "Danny Deever" and "Mandalay." Would you know the secret of the power of these verses? Read it in the little rhyming preface:

I have made for you a song,
And it may be right or wrong,
But only you can tell me if it's true;
I have tried for to explain
Both your pleasure and your pain,
And, Thomas, here's my best respects to you!
Oh, there'll surely come a day
When they'll grunt you all your pay,
And treat you as a Christian ought to do;
So, until that day comes round,
Heaven keep you safe and sound,
And, Thomas, here's my best respects to you!

Mr. Kipling will continue to be read in spite of the continued asking of the question, which he attributed to Matthew Arnold, "Is it art?" He will have his own place in the world's literature because he can say of his verses as Horace said a little long ago:

Carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto.

Songs not heard before are these, indeed, and if some of them are weak, others are so strong that they have set all the other poets thinking whether all their theories of writing might not be incorrect. But there is room for them all, and no one will wish to burn the extant copies of Wordsworth because the heart and the talk of the camp and the barracks have been caught and immortalized.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Mr. Monkshood's Appreciation of Kipling.*

It is of course very difficult to write an appreciation of a living writer in such a way as to strike the middle ground between undue praise and a too coldly critical view. That Mr. Monkshood's attempt will be largely read and widely criticised is a foregone conclusion. Just published, the book has already had the honor of serving as a text for Mr. W. D. Howells. The book has been criticised in London for faulty style and diction. In a preface Mr. Monkshood, whose real name is W. J. Clarke, states that the book was submitted to Mr. Kipling before publication in the hope that he might be willing to contribute a preface. Mr. Kipling's answer is so characteristic that it would seem worth while to quote it in full:

I have read your typewritten book with a good deal of interest, and I confess that I greatly admire your enthusiasm. But does it not seem to you that work of this kind would be best published after the subject were dead? There are so many ways in which a living man can fall from grace that were I you I should be afraid to put so much enthusiasm into the abidingness of print until I was very sure of my man. Please do not think for a moment that I do not value your enthusiasm; but, considering things from the point of view of the public, to whom, after all, your book must go, is there enough to them in anything Mr. Kipling has written to justify one whole book about him?

Mr. Howells rejoices in the "scornful tone taken toward his flatterer by Mr. Kipling himself"; but Mr. Clarke's own view seems more nearly true when he writes, referring to the letter: "And a simple stone-squarer stands wondering at the humility of a 'master builder,' who, having passed through all the mysteries of his craft, has sat for years on the right hand of success." Mr. Clarke seems to be a Kipling collector, is thoroughly familiar with his work, "Echoes" being the only printed book of the latter's he does not possess. In an epilogue Mr. Clarke sums up his book as follows:

I have attempted to sound a fair and full note of appreciation, but no words of mine can thoroughly describe the enduring charm of Mr. Kipling's writings. They hold to the full that desire to experience and to express and that clean, clear joy of creation that should find the truest reception from all who are desirous of widening the life of intellect and effort and achievement. * * * I would not have it thought that the foregoing writing is considered by myself to be the fullest justice that can be rendered to Rudyard Kipling. Far from it. * * * It is so hard to say the last word of those men whose intellects have the facets of a rose diamond, its beauty and light, and offer so many sides to the sun.

What I have thought and wrought here is just what I have believed, according to my angle of vision. There are many things yet to be said of the real genius and fine talents of Rudyard Kipling. He paints from a great palette. The pigments are ground from the heart of exhaustless things. And he has neither worked himself out nor shown any signs of even doing so.

Consider, then, this book of mine as being the praising comments of a playgoer while the play progresses.

Judged, then, in the manner Mr. Clarke suggests, his book will be found exceedingly interesting. A critical memoir it is not, nor is there any attempt at "saying the last word." On the other hand, the book is a sort of review of Mr. Kipling's life, both private and literary, with a passing comment on his books. It is brightly written and contains a good deal of matter either quite new to most of us or stated in such fashion as to attract fresh attention.

The first chapter treats of "The Man Himself." The main facts of Mr. Kipling's life are too well known to need recapitulate here. While at the United Service College in Devonshire Mr. Kipling edited a school paper and contributed to a North Devon journal, the first money he ever received for literary work being payment for a sonnet published in The World. At sixteen Kipling was back in India, employed on the staff of The Civil and Military Gazette, at Lahore, publishing about that time some "Schoolboy Lyrics," and two years later, when he was about eighteen, a tiny volume of parodies entitled "Echoes." Later he became special correspondent of The Allahabad Pioneer, a good-class daily newspaper. In these two papers from day to day appeared certain "Plain Tales" and "Departmental Ditties." A collection of about thirty original copies of The Pioneer in which Kipling matter first appeared was recently priced at $500 in New York.

In 1885 "The Quartette," written in conjunction with other members of his family, appeared. "Departmental Ditties" came out in 1886, and "Plain Tales from the Hills" in 1888. These were followed by the little Indian railway editions, which Mr. Clarke calls "The Rupee" books. After 1890 the man who asked who Rudyard Kipling was would have been thought extremely ignorant. From 1890 to the present time we have known pretty much all there is to know about both the man and his books, so that no further references may be made here.

Mr. Clarke says he has "never met a woman who is a Kiplingite, and should not have believed it if I had." This statement, together with the paragraphs following, in which he gives his reasons for the remark, is the greatest blot upon the book. Readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will remember the recent letters on this subject, many of them from women, in which, on the whole, those women who read and admire Kipling seemed to have rather the best of the argument. We know more than a few women who read Kipling, rank his work very highly and know it thoroughly. In fact, a taste for Kipling, like one for olives, once acquired, is never lost.

Mr. Clarke also writes of "Kipling's Poetry," "The Indian Library," and "The Other Stories," giving extracts from early criticisms, and finishes with an epilogue, in which the later work is considered.

Throughout the book Kipling's work is treated in a manner to make those who know him but little very familiar with what he has done and his peculiar manner of doing it. Mr. Clarke reminds us how much we owe Kipling for discovering India. And, indeed, we seem to know the country and its people, both white and native, very thoroughly. Mr. Clarke adds:

The conclusion of the whole matter is that you must read for yourself those wondrous stories of the hills and plains of India, the lands and seas of the world; must meet Mrs. Hanksbee, that engaging cross between a spiritual life and Lady Hamilton; Lalun and that little Asian Aspasia whose home was upon "The City Wall"; "The Soldiers Three," Strickland, Jellaludin McIntosh, and all the tribe of subtile, swarthy Hindus; must meet Jarvin and Kate, Heldor and Masie, Torpenkond and the red-haired impressionist girl; must meet Findlayson, John Clisson, Mr. Wardrup, McPhee, the Brushwood boy, Harvey Cheyne, and all the loving and lovable children—boys and girls—

must read the things they do and the things they say and the lives they live and the deaths they die, as the case may be.

In fact, as Kipling himself writes in a dedication to "Departmental Ditties":

I have written the tale of our life
For a sheltered people's mirth,
In jestful guise—but ye are wise,
And ye know what the jest is worth.

Mr. Clarke's book may not be the last word on the subject, but let us remember it is, in a way, the first, and from that standpoint alone an interesting estimate of the foremost figures in contemporary English literature. The book contains a short bibliography and a list of the stories grouped under appropriate headings, such as "Soldier Stories," "Native Stories," "English in India," &c. The volume contains 236 pages, is well printed, and has as a frontispiece the Elliot and Fry photograph, which many consider the best picture in existence. Whatever may be its faults, the book is one all Kipling lovers will want to read and add to their Kipling shelf.

*RUDYARD KIPLING: AN ATTEMPT AT AN APPRECIATION. By G. F. Monkshood, (W. J. Clarke.) London: Greening & Co. 1899. 5s. net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. $1.75.

MERMAIDS IN DEMAND.

She certainly went cheap, having been knocked down in London in a public auction room for only 20 guineas, and what is a hundred dollars or so for a mermaid having a conspicuous tail? What a delightful old myth she is, after all. Frequenting the sea, she was sweet and clean, and was always bothering with her hair and combing out her tangled tresses and surveying herself in a looking glass. She never used fard or rouge, because the elements were against any such bedeckments. At least she was natural, despite her ichthyological crossing. But she was not entirely happy. She had a vague longing, and men sometimes took advantage of her. So the legend goes that these mermaids at times left the roaring seas and came to land and married ordinary men, and, save at times their tendency to take long swims in Summer seas, became very good and honest wives and devoted mothers. If only those clever people the Japanese had not been so ingenious! It is depressing to know that mermaids figure among Japanese exports, neatly put up in glass cases and of assorted sizes. To make a mermaid you take a small monkey and a fish tail, join the two, and there you are. You can buy a mermaid any day in a New York shop, and what is more, you can't for the life of you tell where the monkey ends or the fish begins. Poor, dear Melusine!

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

Restorations of the Cologne Cathedral have been continuous ever since 1824. It was the old Kaiser who determined that the "Drama in Stone" should be put in order. Three leading German architects have been giving the cathedral all their skill during the last seventy years, and the total outlay has been some $5,500,000.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Americans of Whom He Writes in His Reminiscences.*

[Second Notice.]

From that mine, Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences," inexhaustible material may be drawn. This historian and journalist, for he most justly lays claim to the first title, during the course of a long life spent both in England and the United States was en rapport with many distinguished men, and he tells in the happiest way his remembrances of them.

In a first notice of the "Reminiscences," to be found in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 27, the general character of the volumes was explained and numerous extracts were introduced having to do with foreign celebrities. In the present case the notices of literary people Mr. Justin McCarthy knew in the United States during his visits here will be used.

Mr. McCarthy says: "The New York which I first knew and which I have known at various intervals for more than twenty years was a very different city in many ways from the New York of the present hour." Among the early acquaintances Mr. McCarthy made was Cullen Bryant, and the author writes:

Cullen Bryant's was the first American country house in which I ever spent any time. I sent him a letter of introduction from my friend Cyrus W. Field, and the result was a prompt invitation for my wife and myself to visit him at his country home. His country place was on Long Island, one of the islands that beautify the Bay of New York, and lest we should possibly lose our way he came to us at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in order to give us his personal escort to his home. I remember well that as we crossed to the island in one of the small steamers he pointed out to me a picturesque creek in the shore to which we were approaching, and told me that that was the spot where Fenimore Cooper's Water Witch was supposed to have been lying in one of the earlier scenes of the novel which once delighted all the youth of England and America. He asked me if I knew the novel, and I assured him that when a boy in a southern Irish seaport I had loved the story, and that all the boys I knew loved it likewise. Then we fell to talking over Fenimore Cooper's "Water Witch" and "Red Rover" and his Indian chiefs, and the delight they once gave to the world and the changes that had come over literature since they gave such delight; and he spoke with a certain melancholy humor of the fame that lights up and spreads abroad and then slowly is dimmed and so vanishes; and we agreed that the existing age, even in America, made but little account of Fenimore Cooper. I asked him some questions about Walt Whitman, whom my friend Moncure Conway had just been introducing to the English public; but Bryant shook his head and professed himself no great believer in Walt Whitman. In truth his innate love for the beauty of form in poetry somewhat dimmed his vision with regard to Whitman's merits.

During his first visit to the United States Mr. McCarthy was often thrown in the company of Horace Greeley.

I saw much of Horace Greeley during my first stay in America; I visited him often at his town residence and at his country home, and came to have many intimate talks with him. He was sometimes very abrupt in manner, and often took narrow views of public questions, and made but scanty allowance for the peculiarities of some public men; but there was a temper of cheery kindliness under all his occasional asperity of criticism and of manner. He was constantly making speeches on platforms, and although he had no gift whatever of genuine eloquence, yet he made himself always interesting to an intelligent audience by the keen shrewdness of his criticisms and the odd humor of his phrases and his illustrations. He often reminded me of Thiers, the great French statesman—though there was little else in the one man to remind anybody of the other—because of the manner in which he could hold a great audience during a long discourse without any charm of imagination, or picturesque style, or musical voice, or effective gesture, or commanding attitude. I can easily imagine some one contending on aesthetic grounds that Thiers was positively a bad speaker, and yet finding himself wholly unable to leave the room so long as Thiers kept on addressing the audience. I can quite imagine the same thing being said of Horace Greeley, and the same admitted impossibility of leaving any public hall while he was speaking from its platform.

Many famous public men have written a bad hand; but Horace Greeley's was the worst writing I ever saw from the hand of any famous public man.

This is a pleasant glimpse of an evening spent with Alice and Phœbe Cary:

I must not fail to mention the Sunday evening receptions of the two poet sisters, Alice and Phoebe Cary, who always brought to their modest home in the Madison Square neighborhood a gathering of intellectual men and women whom it was a pleasure to meet. I recall to memory with peculiar gratification those quiet gatherings in the home of these two poetical and intellectual women, where everything was so quiet, so unostentatious, so lighted by a peculiar and a gracious charm—a sort of refined and purified Bohemia which "shoddy" would not care to enter, and the seeker after social rank would utterly fail to appreciate. I do not know whether there are many or any literary and artistic circles now in New York, such as there were when I first made the acquaintance of the great city. More than ten years have passed since I last saw New York, and even at the time of that visit I fancied that the literary circles there, as in London, were getting to be swallowed up in "the blind wave" of society "feeling round its long sea hall." I do not think I have ever known a brighter, wholesomer, more cultured, more unaffected Bohemia than that which I found in the New York of my early residence.

Visiting Cambridge, he meets Lowell.

Lowell, it is hardly necessary to say, was intimately acquainted with English literature, and, indeed, with the literature of most European countries; and I am satisfied that it would not have been easy to find in the Cambridge at home any one who had a more complete knowledge of the great English classics. If we happened to talk of some book, English or Continental, Lowell was sure to go to one of the shelves of his library and take down the volume and turn to some passage which bore upon the subject of our talk, and expatiate on it with all the fresh delight of one who loved it so well that he could find something new to charm him in its most familiar lines. He had a wonderful gift of conversation, and his discourse was all conversation and not talk; at least he did not talk at his listeners or stream away as if he were pouring out words for the sake of talking. I have heard men more brilliant in conversation than Lowell, but I have heard no man who seemed more gifted by nature with the happy faculty which can respond to the thoughts of his hearers and bring out their best thoughts in answer to his own. I remember that he once began to tell me by chance of some rare and precious gift of wine that had been sent to him—wine the value of which it would be hardly possible to estimate by any extravagance set out in a price list; and then he wandered on to descant upon the impossibility of such a treasure being adequately appreciated by a quiet literary worker like himself, and on this thread of idea he hung so many curious conceits, such gems of phrase, such chaplets of fancy, that we seemed to have iridescent bubbles of fantasy sent floating before our eyes and before our minds by every chance breath from the worker of the magic. At Lowell's house I met for the first time a young man—he was then a very young man—of whom Lowell thought highly and for whom he predicted a brilliant future. The prediction has been well fulfilled, for the young man of those days is Mr. W. D. Howells, whose writings are as popular on our side of the Atlantic as on the other, and who has indeed created a new school of fiction for the delight of all novel readers and for the imitation of some novel writers.

At a meeting of the famous Boston Saturday Club one of Mr. McCarthy's hosts was Emerson.

I had heard of the Boston Saturday Club when at home in London, and I knew that it gathered together at its entertainments all that was best and brightest among the men who made Boston a literary centre. I was actually staying in the Parker House where the dinner was to take place, and on the morning of the particular day I had the honor of receiving a visit from Emerson. He came, in his kindly, friendly way, to show me some of the literary and artistic institutions of Boston, which, as a mere stranger, I might have failed to discover so soon. We went through picture galleries and sculpture galleries and libraries, and into old book shops, and we talked of all manner of subjects by the way. What first struck me and charmed me in Emerson's conversation was the absence of any of that sort of air which we are apt to associate with the professor of a certain school of thought who always seems to be discoursing to his disciples. Emerson talked in the bright, easy way of a man of the world, and discoursed of men and things as well as of books and transcendental theories. He had not long before been visiting Europe, and he had a strong friendship for many English writers, especially for Carlyle. He spoke with great regret of the course Carlyle had taken as regarded the American civil war; but he spoke kindly, tenderly, and lovingly, in the manner of one who could not bring himself to judge harshly the intellectual error of a friend. I spoke to him of Walt Whitman, the talk I had had with Bryant on the same subject recurring to my mind. I knew that Emerson had been the first great patron of Whitman, if one could use the word patron in describing the influence exercised by a man of Emerson's simple, exalted nature. Emerson told me that he had and still retained a strong faith in Whitman as possibly the first poet to spring straight from the American soil without foreign graft or culture of any kind. But he explained that Whitman had an artistic creed of his own which it was difficult for any one else to accept—a creed which denied the right of artistic exclusiveness, and even of artistic selection—a creed which held that everything that was found in nature was entitled to a place in art. I believe that Whitman carried this theory so far as to startle and shock in ordinary conversation those who were not quite prepared to admit that art may frankly and undisguisedly deal with everything that it finds existing in life. Emerson spoke with gentle, amused deprecation of Whitman's theory, but frankly owned that it made Whitman almost an impossibility for ordinary social life.

The talk with Longfellow is thus delightfully told:

The poet was then in the very prime, if I may use such an expression, of a hale old age. He carried his years well; there was nothing of the aging man in his looks or his manner or his talk, or seemingly in his nature. His was, indeed, the very youth of old age. He showed me all sorts of drawings and paintings and curiosities which he had gathered around him during his travels in Europe, and on which he expatiated with a genuine artistic zest. He had but lately been in England, and he had been entertained at a sort of semi-public dinner in London, where, I believe, he was actually compelled to make a speech. Longfellow's Boston friends used to say that he was the only American citizen born since the Declaration of Independence who positively could not make a speech on any subject. I am not, therefore, rash enough to affirm that he did make a speech at the London dinner; I can only say it was believed at the time that his admirers had actually prevailed upon him to deliver an after-dinner oration. But as a talker in the ordinary intercourse of private life, Longfellow was a fitting companion for Emerson, and even for Wendell Holmes. At the time when I first visited him in his Cambridge home he told me that he had lately had the good fortune to meet George Eliot, and that he was charmed with the friendly ease of her conversation. Like many another stranger, he had expected to find in the great English novelist a woman of cold, rigid, and self-assertive manner, and he was most agreeably disappointed. I told him in the course of our talk how much I and many of my friends owed to him for the art with which he had brought us into sympathy and intellectual companionship with some of the minor German poets. I told him that in my boyish days and in my Irish home the translations which he had given in "Hyperion" first taught us to appreciate Uhland and Salis and Chamisso, and many another German poet whom we might never have thought out for ourselves. I went a good deal further than that, however, for I boldly challenged some of the opinions which he had expressed in "Hyperion" about certain of Goethe's "Roman Elegies." Longfellow at first declared it utterly out of the question that he could have disparaged the "Roman Elegies"; he confessed that he had not read his own book for many years, but he still could not understand how or why he could then have found fault with poems for which at the time of our talk he had the highest admiration.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, invariably courteous, with an inborn politeness, conspicuous in his older life, the author draws in a charming way:

I can well remember when and how it was first borne in upon me that Oliver Wendell Holmes was really growing to be an old man. It was during the last visit that I ever paid to Boston, some ten or eleven years ago. Up to that time I had always regarded Holmes as a sort of walking, moving immortality; a being endowed with eternal youth; a being, at all events, who could never grow old. I had come to regard him much as we all of late years had come to regard Mr. Gladstone. One day, however, I was walking near the Boston Post Office when I heard a rapid footfall behind me. There was something in the sound of that footfall which filled me with an inexplicable and a melancholy interest. It was the sound of an uncertain tread; it might have been the tread of a child only beginning to walk, or it might have been the tread of some very old person. Then I heard a voice call my name, and I turned round, and there was Wendell Holmes, and the truth was forced upon me that the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" had grown very old. Yet the moment I began to talk with him my feelings all changed; he ceased to be old in a moment, and he was the same Wendell Holmes—the Wendell Holmes of former days, hale and brisk and full of high spirits, and radiant with the glow of an eternal youth. I went with my daughter to pay him a visit, and he took us about Boston to show us some curious old book shops and print shops which he loved to haunt. We had to go in various omnibuses and tram cars, and I was much amused and touched by the gallantry and the alertness of the ever-polite old cavalier. He would persist in handing my daughter in and out of every omnibus or tram car made use of by us in our journeyings; he used to leap in and out with the agility of a young man, and give his courtly hand to my daughter as though he were some stalwart cavalier coming to the aid of weak girlhood. My daughter was a healthy and robust girl, who, one might have thought, was better fitted to help the old man than needful of his help; but Oliver Wendell Holmes never failed to lead the way for her and to hold out to her his gallant, protecting hand. After that visit to Boston I never saw Wendell Holmes again.

Some of us may remember the effect "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" and "Jim" made on us many a long year ago. Mr. Justin McCarthy tells of the impression of Bret Harte's "Jim" when he first read it:

My acquaintance with Bret Harte did not begin in England; it began in San Francisco. At that time Bret Harte was editing The Overland Monthly, the dear old magazine which had an emblematic picture of the grizzly bear on its cover. I had never heard of the author who has since become so famous when I read one day his marvelously little poem "Jim." As well as I remember, the poem was not even signed with his name, or, if it was, the name did not convey to my mind any manner of idea. But when I read the little poem—that wonderfully dramatic story inspired by all the soul of feeling, full of humor, of fire, of pathos—I felt certain that a new poetic force had arisen in the English language. I met Bret Harte in San Francisco, and I met him afterward in New York. He was then a very young man—it was years ago, "I must not say how many, but a great many," to alter slightly a line in Edgar Allan Poe's poem. When I went back to resume my life in England I found that the literary world had already discovered Bret Harte, and that he was welcomed into a secure fame. I well remember that my old friend Tom Hood, who is long since dead, wrote to tell me that he was preparing an article on the new American poet, and to ask me whether I knew if Bret Harte was really the young poet's name or was only what French people never do call a "nom de plume."

The reminiscence of Charlotte Cushman is a vivid one.

The chief success of the actress, however, was achieved in the performance of purely masculine parts, and most of all, perhaps, in the character of Romeo. The London public was at first almost shocked at the idea of a woman undertaking the part of Romeo, and any one might have said in advance that any such undertaking must have needs proved a failure. Yet after Charlotte Cushman's first appearance in this character the question was settled. The success was beyond dispute; it was simply a matter of fact, which criticism could not ignore and could hardly even minimize. One might have entered the theatre with a mind fully prepossessed against the idea of any woman attempting to give us Shakespeare's Romeo, and yet before he had followed the actress for ten minutes he found himself taken captive by her extraordinary dramatic power. He forgot that she was an actress, forgot that she was not merely a woman, but a woman with an American accent, forget everything but that she set before him the Romeo of his imagination and of Shakespeare. James Sheridan Knowles, the popular dramatic author, declared that her acting of the passage in which Romeo flings himself upon the ground, "taking the measure of an unmade grave," was equal to the finest outburst of passion and grief in Edmund Kean's Othello. For myself I can say I have never heard greater expression given to the very soul of human feeling than was conveyed by Charlotte Cushman in a few words spoken in the churchyard scene where Paris breaks in upon Romeo as he is about to force open the door of the Capulet monument. "Obey and go with me," says Paris, "for thou must die." And Romeo, looking round upon him, makes answer: "I must indeed; and therefore came I hither."

The impressive characteristics of Nathaniel Hawthorne's features have been often commented on, and Mr. Justin McCarthy writes of Hawthorne's and Gladstone's looks:

Nobody could come into a crowded room where Nathaniel Hawthorne was one of the company without instantly finding himself attracted by Hawthorne's face, and especially by his eyes, and without instantly asking who he was. But then Nathaniel Hawthorne did not live to anything like the age at which Mr. Gladstone's presence began to be most impressive, striking, and captivating. I have often when looking at him been reminded of a description given by the late Henry Crabb Robinson of Goethe, whom he had frequently seen in Weimar. Crabb Robinson said that Goethe seemed to him an almost oppressively handsome man. The same thought has occurred to me many times when looking on Mr. Gladstone, that he was almost oppressively handsome in the sense that you could not get his face out of your mind while he was present. Crabb Robinson also remarked that while you were in the same room with Goethe his eyes appeared to rest upon you all the time. I have again and again observed the same peculiarity in Gladstone. Even in a crowded House of Commons, and when one was sitting on a distant bench, one could not escape from the fascination of those wonderful eyes. The effect seemed to grow more and more with his growing years. I felt the impressiveness of those eyes more when I saw them for the last time than I did when I saw them for the first time forty years before.

For a conclusion we give Gladstone's appreciation of Thackeray and Dickens:

"Thackeray, I think I heard him say, he put on a higher level than Dickens, but he rated Dickens very high, too, and could always find delight in his pages."

The "tablet of memory" Mr. Justin McCarthy uses is clear and bright. The hand which traces the characters is still strong and supple. But back of all that there is the man's honesty of purpose, and unmarred by an ill-natured thought.

*REMINISCENCES. BY JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P. Two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

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> Quaint old town of toil and traffic,
> Quaint old town of art and song,

will ever begrudge the time so employed. We venture the opinion that every such visit will make new lovers for the old White City.

The inspiration of the subject has evidently had its effect on the author, and we read, with interest bordering on enthusiasm, his charming story of the origin, growth, and development of the city; of its stately castles, its marvelous churches, its superb mediaeval houses, its ancient bridges; of its crafts, arts, artists, poets, and in fact all the things which have made the city glorious in the past, and which make it to-day exercise such an indefinable fascination over our hearts no less than over our intellects. As the author aptly says:

> For, apart from the beauty which Nuremberg owes to the wonderful grouping of her red roofs and ancient castle, her coronet of antique towers, her Gothic churches and Renaissance buildings or brown riverside houses dipping into the mud-colored Pegnitz, she rejoices in treasures of art and architecture and in the possession of a splendid history. To those who know something of her story Nuremberg brings the subtle charm of association. While appealing to our memories by the grandeur of her historic past and our imaginations by the work and tradition of her mighty dead, she appeals also to our senses with the rare magic of her personal beauty, if one may so call it.

The facts as to the origin of Nuremberg are lost in the mystic realm of tradition, and it is equally difficult to satisfactorily explain the origin of her name. The early chroniclers show that in 1050 a castle and town, known as Nourinberc, occupied the site of the present city. During the numerous wars that filled the interval to the time of the Reformation, Nuremberg was generally fortunate enough to take sides with the successful contestants. As a reward for her assistance and fidelity, the victorious Kaisers increased, from time to time, her privileges, extended her authority and independent rights, and did many other things to aid her commercial growth and enhance her domestic wealth. The Jews were among the richest of her inhabitants. Medicine was originally their chief profession; for money lending, at first without interest, was the business of the monasteries. When the Christians were no longer allowed to take interest for money, the Jews stepped in, being under their own laws, as money lenders. From this they became inordinately rich, and to their neighbors such objects of loathing that upon numerous occasions they were terribly persecuted, their houses destroyed, and hundreds of thousands of the race were burned at the stake or suffered similar ignominious deaths. In 1499 they were driven from the city and never permitted to dwell there again until 1850. A curious result of this expulsion was the creation of a Leihaus, or State pawnshop, to supply the place of the banished money lenders, where money was supplied at a moderate rate of interest to people in difficulties. This was in imitation of the Italian system, monte de pietà, a system now in vogue in France and other countries of Europe, and which has many points which recommend it to the consideration of our social economists. About this time Nuremberg attained the pinnacle of her greatness and secured a reputation as the "capital of German art, the most precious jewel of the empire, the meeting place of art and industry." The new art of printing was fostered, Albert Dürer, Hans Sachs, and their contemporaries flourished, and the workers in glass, metal, clay, and the other branches of skilled handicraft executed work which was renowned throughout Europe and made a name for Nuremberg which has lasted until the present day.

During the Thirty Years' War Nuremberg endured her full share of suffering. For a long time she endeavored to pursue her old policy of neutrality, keeping pace with both parties, and remaining subject to the Emperor. But in 1631 she was forced to renounce her allegiance to the Emperor and give at least a lukewarm support to the Protestants under the King of Sweden. As a result, Wallenstein besieged the city when occupied by Gustavus Adolphus, and a fearful pestilence, causing death by the thousands, ensued. Other misfortunes came thick and fast, her old-time trade decreased, and the city sank into comparative insignificance. During the successive wars, including the early French wars, the War of the Austrian Succession, the Seven Years' War, and the Napoleonic wars, Nuremberg was overrun by the contending armies, which were often quartered in the city and devoured her very substance. In 1806 Napoleon united the town to Bavaria, giving the latter full sovereignty and power, and since that time the history of the city has been swallowed up in the history of United Germany. In recent years her manufactures have increased, the city's limits have been extended, and the population has grown to 170,000.

No sketch of the city would be complete that did not mention the early German poets. The Minnesingers, including Walter von der Vogelweide, Tannhäuser, and Wolfram, visited Nuremberg in their minstrel wanderings, singing their delightful love songs, and incidentally furnishing romantic themes for Wagner, Longfellow, and other great poets and musicians of modern times. They were succeeded by the Meistersingers, whose membership was recruited from the ranks of the burghers and artisans, greatest of whom was Hans Sachs, who has been immortalized by Wagner in his opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

The chief glory of the city at the present time, aside from its romantic history, lies in its superb churches, its graceful monuments, its ancient walls, its historic towers, its famous museum, its picturesque bridges, and its splendid mediaeval houses. To these the author devotes considerable space, describing them in detail, and as a result we have not only a fascinating history of the old town, but a concise and interesting guide to the principal features of the present-day city. A map, a brief itinerary, a list of hotels and principal points of interest, form the concluding features of what is certainly an unusually attractive and valuable work.

*THE STORY OF NUREMBERG. By Cecil Headlam. With illustrations by Miss H. M. James. 12mo, 303 pages. With Map and Index. J. M. Dent Company. Price, $1.50.

"What Women Can Earn."

The above is the title of an extremely useful book which it would be well for every woman who wishes either to earn a livelihood or supplement an income to read carefully. The volume would seem to cover every possible field for woman's work, and in a thoroughly practical way. How wide is the ground covered will be seen by a glance at a few of the subjects taken at random. Architecture and decoration, writing and journalism, boarding houses, clerks, stenographers and typewriters, the stage, music in all its branches, bookbinding, industrial arts, the learned professions, teaching, society women in business, librarians, the lecture field, household science, and the industrial arts. Most of the articles are signed—a few being by men—but most generally they are by women prominent and successful in the profession or business of which they write.

The chance of successful self-support by women is the main purpose of the book, which carefully explains the nature of the work in each profession or trade, the time and cost of the preparation required, the places where instruction may be obtained, what is necessary in each case for successful work, and finally the compensation, both average and maximum. The book shows clearly what women individually have done, at what cost of time, strength, and money, and the new avenues for self-support that are constantly opening to the sex. The different subjects are so clearly treated that any woman who reads the book carefully will be able to form an intelligent idea as to which field she is best fitted to enter, and in most cases will find directions where to make the proper applications for the necessary instruction.

One of the points clearly brought out and emphasized in the book is that women, to attain success in any field, must do the best work of which they are capable, and not go about fulfilling their duties in the slipshod way which is still so common among young women who only wish to tide over the few years before their probable marriage.

President Hunter of the Normal College writes of teaching, urging that equal salaries for equal work be paid, regardless of sex. He also advances the theory that the principal reason why men teachers receive larger salaries for the same grade of work lies in the fact that the supply of women teachers greatly exceeds the demand, while in the case of men it is quite the reverse.

Miss Margaret E. Sangster writes of women in literature. She says: "The woman who would succeed in authorship or editorship must remember that literature, like art, is a jealous mistress and permits of few rivals. She must be willing to consecrate her time, thought, and strength to the work she has in hand. Qualities of accuracy, promptness, method, and fidelity are as important here as elsewhere. • • • The woman who would successfully fill her place in the literary field must rise above mere mercenary considerations. The need of money and the desire to earn it are perfectly legitimate incentives, but no one who does the best work ever does it merely for money. It is everlastingly true that 'man shall not live by bread alone.'" Martha McCulloch Williams writes of the secrets of pencraft—the little things that writers ought to know—while Mary E. Wilkins treats of the writing of fiction and the short story. Mrs. Alden writes particularly of journalism—its privations and privileges—mentioning women who have become prominent in this field.

Major Pond writes, "as one having authority," of the lecture field, and begins by quoting an announcement made from the pulpit of a church in Malden, Mass., years ago: "I am requested by Mr. Mowey to say that a hen will undertake to crow like a cock at the Town Hall this afternoon at 5. Anybody who wishes to hear that kind of music will of course attend." Every one's curiosity was excited, and it was finally discovered that a woman was to address a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, of which William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Theodore Parker were the leading spirits. After speaking of the women lecturers of the past—Lucy Stone, the heroine of the above and many other stories; Mary Livermore, Anna Dickinson, Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, and others, giving many interesting stories of their early experiences—Major Pond adds: "Where are the women to take their places? • • • I have been looking for their successors, but to date have failed to find the quality of material of which those remarkable women were made." Which might seem to show that here, if successfully filled, was a very profitable and open field for women. A side issue in the chapters devoted to the piano is that of tuning. This art is easily learned by any one with a good ear. It is said that many a pianist has learned the art simply for pleasure, and tuned the family piano successfully for years. The few tools required can be bought at any piano shop, as well as manuals explaining the matter. Tuning is also taught in several music schools in America. Abroad, and especially in England, there are many women tuners, although Americans are much slower in entering this field.

"Consulting Fashion Expert" is a new occupation for women, in which there are many engaged in London and Paris, although only gradually coming into practice in our own country. All mail orders sent to the large shops fall into this department; especially the ordering of costumes, selection of material, &c. Indeed, professional shopping in all its branches is becoming more and more common, and many women make comfortable incomes in this manner.

But space forbids further details, and it can only be added that the book is a well-printed volume of 354 pages, and may be recommended to all women who desire to become wage earners in any of the fields open to them. In fact, it would seem that the woman who desires to do something, but cannot decide just what, might be led in the right direction by a study of its pages. The book is thoroughly practical, and ought to fill its own field very acceptably.

*WHAT WOMEN CAN EARN. Occupations of Women and Their Compensations. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Thrift and Character.*

We Americans as a nation have often been accused of extravagance, wastefulness, and a lofty contempt of the homely habit of saving. If this arraignment be even in part true, we had best turn at once to Miss Mary Wilcox Brown's little volume, "The Development of Thrift," for, while her judgment of us as a whole people is not as severe as this, she shows conclusively that the poor are usually wasteful from ignorance and lack of opportunity to save, and the rich extravagant from thoughtlessness. It is a book which will prove of interest and use to a large number of persons engaged in philanthropic work, and the subject should receive attention from all who have the good of the people at heart. It will give encouragement to those who are endeavoring to promote habits of thrift in the poor or in children, and inspiration to others who will learn from it the value of savings institutions, and the help they can afford their neighbors by the establishment on business principles of such agencies.

Miss Brown takes up in detail all the forms of savings institutions, and describes them carefully but briefly. Her accounts of the building loan associations, provident loan associations, English friendly societies, as well as individualistic savings agencies, are all admirable, but the most interesting chapters in the book, because they deal so clearly with subjects on which many people need explanation and enlightenment, are undoubtedly those on insurance and people's banks. In the chapter treating of insurance the author discusses carefully the question of voluntary and compulsory State insurance, and gives the results of Mr. John Graham Brooks's special report on compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, and old age in Germany.

The description of the people's banks of Germany and Italy is excellent, and will be read with especial interest by many who have heretofore known none of the details of these admirable establishments. The author lays stress on the work they have done in "making their members not only the holders of their own savings, but their own bankers and financiers," and that in consequence "they are teaching the poor to look on savings not as a mere possession, but as an 'implement of work,' and on money as an article that is well worth having at a price." In referring to Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeissen, the pioneers of the people's bank movement in Germany, Miss Brown uses these words: "They knew that co-operation is something higher than mere working together; that real co-operation means a willingness to subordinate personal advantage to the general good, and that if co-operation is to become an economic force it must have some higher ideal than mere economic gain—it must be inspired by an ethical motive." An ethical motive—that is what is needed by all who are to enter on any such work, a motive that is strong enough to insist on strict business principle always, and yet holds fast to the thought that it is primarily striving for character. Because the author never loses sight of this vision her book has a value that no mere account of the management of savings institutions could possibly possess; she gives such an account, clear, concise, careful, but she does more, as one may see at the outset, by the title, "The Development of Thrift," and the hope expressed in the preface that the book may contain useful suggestions for "workers in charitable societies and social settlement, who are trying to build up the character of the poor by teaching them how to be independent." That a man's character is built up by the development of thrift is patent to all, yet, lest it should be forgotten, one more quotation from this helpful little book: "To forecast the needs of to-morrow, denying one's self to-day, so as to be prepared to meet the future demand, is no easy matter, and requires both knowledge and foresight, but he that has learned to discipline himself is the freedman."

*THE DEVELOPMENT OF THRIFT. By Mary Wilcox Brown. New York: Macmillan Company.

Shakespeare in France.*

Presumably, the furor caused by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's portrayal of Hamlet has given some sort of new interest to the subject of Shakespeare in France. One may not forget that the French have generally not understood Shakespeare and have not tried to understand him. The difficulty besetting a correct and thorough appreciation of French dramatic poetry by one born to the English language and educated in it, helps us, in a measure, to comprehend how foreign the untrammeled freedom of Shakespeare must be to the Gallic mind. It is needless to go into particulars.

"Mademoiselle Frailty is the name of the lady" for "Frailty, thy name is Woman" may not have been a genuine translation. But Alfred de Vigny's omission of the handkerchief as a thing too trivial for mention in tragedy in his version of "Othello" is not to be disputed, while Ducis, in his translations, changed "bread" not to "pain," but to "the aliments granted merely to sustain existence," and "clock" to "quivering bronze." The "strange, irregular rhythm of life," as M. Jusserand himself says, does not appeal strongly to a people "enamored of straight lines." Arthur B. Walkley, one of the cleverest of contemporary English critics, thus smartly expresses the French attitude toward Shakespeare:

> He is to them what Yvette Guilbert is to a London audience. Watch the crowd at the Empire when Yvette holds the stage. There is a sudden hush, for they understand vaguely that she is a Parisian celebrity, and the knowledge that she is paid a fantastically high salary compels respect. She sings a ballad of Béranger. What do they know or care about Béranger? What have they to do with the French sentiment of Louis Philippe's time? They fidget and yawn, and before Yvette has left the stage her voice is almost drowned by the resumed buzz of the promenade and the popping of corks in the bars. The genius of Yvette is not more alien from our national character than the genius of Shakespeare from the French spirit.

M. Jusserand gives this illustration:

> Those who might be inclined to doubt this have only to go and see Shakespeare played at the Théâtre Français or at the Odéon, particularly on a Sunday, for they will then see an average audience which does not form its opinions on formulas learned in books. They will observe that the public applauds a scene, a tirade, a line, a striking phrase, a tragic episode, but not Shakespeare in his entirety, nor in what is most personal to him. This public listens attentively, admires sometimes, but without being carried away; it is in the presence of a genius too different from its own; the differences arouse a feeling of uneasiness as much as the beauties arouse admiration; the audience is moved and remains in doubt. It will, on the other hand, be passionately interested in Racine's "Iphigénie," or even in a translation of Sophocles's "Oedipus Tyrannus"; there it admires everything, it no longer cares to discuss it, knows no uncertainty, it is under the spell.

Nevertheless, there has been, from the great revival of learning and letters in the

*SHAKESPEARE IN FRANCE, UNDER THE ANCIEN REGIME. By J. J. Jusserand. 8vo, pp. xxviii-490. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

era of Louis XIV., some influential Shakespearean scholarship in France, and of this M. Jusserand now gives us a comprehensive summary, incidentally treating of the influence of French literature and drama upon the English. His book may not be exactly profound, and we fear it will not be regarded very seriously, here, but it is vivacious and makes agreeable reading. The translation is good.

The matter is not all new. Much of it appeared in "Cosmopolis" in 1896-7, and some of it in The Nineteenth Century. Joseph Texte in the new edition of his recent work on "Rousseau and French Literature," which we have lately noticed, makes liberal use of M. Jusserand's opinions. Jusserand begins with Deschamp's praise of Chaucer, 500 years ago, and carries one, without wearying him, through the history of French dramatic poetry until the era of the classical decline in his first and second chapters. Few English plays or books were known in France in all these years. There was an imitation of Shakespeare, perhaps, in "Pandoste," ("The Winter's Tale,") and free adaptations of Otway and Vanbrugh are recorded. The first spell of "Anglomania" in France came with Matthew Prior; the second was due to Voltaire. By the middle of the eighteenth century Shakespeare was, at least, known; and the curious may learn from this volume all that is to be known of attempts to adapt his plays to classical form, and to translate them reverently; of performances of Shakespeare in Paris, and his supposed influence, direct and indirect, upon various French writers. The sum of it all seems to be: "Attila-Shakespeare has enslaved no one, but has helped the romantic movement and the emancipation of 1830."

The illustrations, by themselves, give the book a unique character and interest. The first French actor of King Lear, (in the Ducis adaptation,) from a rare print of an old painting represents a hideous, smooth-faced gentleman in a very moderate frenzy. The pictures of old theatres and performances are particularly interesting. There are fifty-seven plates, and not one of them could be spared.

An American Humorist.*

Mr. Bangs's newest contribution to the published volume of American humor relates to a club whose members pledged themselves to meet and eat indigestible food, and then, after sleeping, recount their dreams. These dreams take the form of parodies. Mr. Bangs's gifted contemporary, Richard Harding Davis, is travestied politely in "Van Squibber's Failure," James Whitcomb Riley's picturesque verse is caricatured in "Retribution," the most vividly dramatic manner of Mr. Howells is faithfully imitated in a farce called "The Overcoat," while there is some really clever parody of Kipling in "The Salvation of Finlayson," which makes Chapter V. the best division of the book. Hall Caine, magazine poetry, Conan Doyle, the war correspondence of "sensational" papers, and the literary styles of George Meredith and Henry James also fall under the gentle lash of Mr. Bangs's playful irony.

Much that Mr. Bangs writes seems to be very easily written. It seems, also, to be very easy for him to find a publisher. One of his new jokes is to make one of his creations, Snobbe, say: "If Charles Dickens's works had been written by me, no one would ever have published them." But, undoubtedly, Charles Dickens's works would have been published, in a very neat and attractive manner, if Mr. John Kendrick Bangs had written them.

As a popular humorist, Mr. Bangs has long been conspicuous, and there is no reason why everybody who has found his previous works amusing should not laugh long and heartily over the jokes of "The Dreamers."

Two Great Scandinavians.*

William Archer has revived Jessie Muir's translations of three several critical essays by Dr. Brandes on Ibsen and his plays, and has also written an introduction to them which will doubtless make the book all the more acceptable to the small body of English and American Ibsenists who cordially acknowledge Mr. Archer as a leader. As the distinguished Danish critic took up the Norwegian dramatist in sections, so to speak, recording his first impressions of the man and his work in 1867, reviewing his output again in 1882, and returning to the subject as recently as 1898, it occurs to Mr. Archer that the first half of this new volume of criticism "might have for its title, not, perhaps, 'Ibsen Day by Day,' but certainly 'Ibsen Phase by Phase'; and this, of course, implies 'Brandes Phase by Phase' as well."

Dr. Brandes has made no changes in the two earlier Ibsen essays. Of course, in the interval between 1867 and 1882 Ibsen had become "another and greater man," but, Dr. Brandes declares, "neither was his critic quite the same." He had "acquired a larger outlook upon life and a more flexible emotional nature. He had dropped all the doctrines that were due to education and tradition. He understood the poet better now." These essays, it appears, were combined with the third in commemoration of Ibsen's seventieth birthday.

Ibsen had written eight notable works, including both "Brand" and "Peer Gynt," in the period embraced in the first essay; he had begun his famous series of social dramas with "The Pillars of Society," "A Doll's House," and the awful "Ghosts," when the second was written. In his "First Impression" Brandes found that the moralist, the pessimist in Ibsen's nature conquered the poet. He had continued so long "to stare at falsehood, self-deception, and fantasy" that he had "come to blindly run amuck against it, and had become, from the poetic point of view, only a moralist." In 1882, however, Dr. Brandes was not impressed, it seems, as strongly by the Norwegian's cynicism and intolerance as by his remarkable technical skill, his gift of construction and expression, and his infinite capacity for taking pains. The third essay has the tone of a panegyric. Its closing words are: "There can be scarcely a doubt that Scandinavian literature has produced its best in Ibsen's dramas; by them the outside world can measure the height it has attained where it has built highest."

Dr. Brandes thinks much of Ibsen's later plays. He fancies that the dramatist's whole view of human nature is contained in these words in "Little Eyolf":

Rita—We are creatures of earth, after all.

Allmers—But something akin to the sea and the heavens, too, Rita.

"Little Eyolf," he declares, is Ibsen's poem on "Metamorphosis." In "John Gabriel Borkman" he finds "monumental strength." In fact, Dr. Brandes's "appreciation" of the Norwegian will satisfy the most advanced Ibsenist. It may safely be commended, however, as a scholarly and readable introduction to the works of a remarkable writer, to all who desire to know Ibsen well; and not to know him, in this particular hour, is to be not well educated.

The essay on Björnson, here translated by Mary Morison, was first published in 1883. It embodies the view of the other great Scandinavian of this era, which is briefly stated in the second Ibsen essay: "It seems to me that Björnson and Ibsen may be compared to the two old Norwegian Kings, Sigurd and Eystein, who in the famous legendary conversation appropriated by Björnson in 'Sigurd Jorsalfar," boast to each other of their merits. The one has staid at home and civilized his country, the other has left it, wandered far and wide, and gained honor for it on his wild and arduous journeyings. Each has his admirers, each his contentious band of followers, who exalt the one at the expense of the other. But they are brothers, although they have for a time been at variance; and the only right thing to happen—and it does happen at the end of the play—is the peaceable division of the kingdom between them. That was written in 1882. The "play" has not yet ended, but the differences of Ibsen and Björnson were long since settled.

Boulger's China.*

The Chinese are a most interesting people. They claim to be able to trace back their national existence to a period long before the flood that we have been taught to believe destroyed all but Noah and his immediate family. Possibly Noah was a Chinaman. At any rate, however this may be, certain it is that remarkable events find a place in Chinese history and are described with an appearance of exactitude that almost compels credence. In comparison with Chinese institutions those of ancient Egypt and Assyria have only moderate claims to antiquity, and the States of Greece and Rome were but the creation of yesterday or the day before. The First Emperor of the Chinese belongs to the mythical period. He is described as having the body of a dragon and the head of an ox. His name was Fohi, and his reign, as accepted by Confucius, extended from B. C. 2953 to 2838. He is credited with having instituted the rite of marriage and many other social moral reforms.

The Great Wall of China was erected through the instrumentality of a succeeding ruler, the celebrated Tsin Chi Hwangti. Fragments still exist which stand as notable monuments to his memory and greatness, notwithstanding the two thousand years that have fled silently away since he died. He proscribed all books and caused them to be burned, except those pertaining to medicine, agriculture, &c., hoping thus to root out from the memory of his people the names of the early Emperors. In view of the recent oft-repeated suggestions in regard to the partition of China, the history that Mr. Boulger has given us is most timely. China could, indeed, be separated with ease into several great sections. The conformation of her territory is not without resemblance to that of the United States. The present peculiar conditions existing in China, the extent to which Russian control has been pushed, the interests of England, France, Germany, and other nations there and the uncertainty of the preservation of Chinese territorial integrity, the disastrous results of her late war with Japan, all conspire together to lend a special present interest to China and her history. Intrigues, wars, battles, slaughters, and destructions crowd the pages of Chinese history. In some directions the achievements of the Chinese were great, and two thousand years before suspension bridges were included in the category of European engineers the Mongolians constructed what they called "flying bridges," supported on pillars, that were thrown across otherwise impassable valleys.

Dynasties succeeded dynasties, Princes, Emperors, Empresses, and those who stood in the way of unscrupulous ambition fell before the assassin. Spasms of virtue followed carnivals of vice. Superstitions abounded, and yet, amid all the vice that found place, all the plotting and counterplotting, there were those in China who from time to time could, and did, turn aside for the promotion of science, the encouragement of learning, and, incidentally, to invent printing, anticipating and preceding by more than five centuries Caxton and the German printing presses. China has a striking individuality surely, and well merits a careful study. In the last thousand years that go to make up China's imperial history, the nation, great at least in bulk, has been governed by only four dynasties—the Sung, the Yuen, the Ming, and the Manchu, which is still reigning—a fact unparalleled in the history of any other people or empire. The custom of immolation passed during the Ming dynasty. In military affairs, also, the Chinese were at this time not without achievements, and tactics introduced by Noorhachu, when opposed to Yangkao, were long afterward emulated by the two great European Captains of modern times, Frederick the Great and Napoleon, who, in the crises of their careers, similarly supplied the want of numbers by the rapid movement and concentration of their troops. The Chinese again were the first to devise and use the now universal firearms.

The Taeping rebellion, the Chinese Gordon campaign, and the war between France and China deserve more attention and notice than can here be given them, and into the details of which the present book naturally enters. The recent war with Japan is still fresh in the minds of history students. It demonstrated most clearly the childlike character of China among the nations and her decadence rather than her progression. Her former defeats at the hands of the "outer barbarians" seem to have taught the occupants of the Dragon Throne nothing. It is unfortunate that the lessons so dearly learned were so transient and fleeting. Given a different Government in China, inspired, it may be, by foreign influence and example, and China, with all her resources and wealth, might easily be a great power. The present Empress Dowager is lacking in every essential to place China in such a position, and, in spite of the ability of Li Hung Chang, at the present moment China lies upon the sea of time a rudderless and mastless vessel, awaiting the decree of Fate or the advent of a deliverer, but drifting away from integrity and upon the rocks of partition and dismemberment. As previously stated, China is a most interesting country. From her we have many things now and have had others in the past that we could not well spare, but her fate seems sealed. The present book is well worth careful attention and reading, in the light of the present aspects of the Eastern question.

Tales of Chivalry and Craft.*

Robert Barr, it seems, does not always choose his subjects from the social life of the present hour. In this volume, containing one comparatively long tale and ten short ones, he treats vigorously, with good imaginative power and skill of expression, of mediaeval Germany when the fortified castles on the banks of the Rhine each sheltered a warlike noble, who might have been a Crusader or the son of one, and a host of stalwart men-at-arms, to say nothing of the fair ladies. In the story of "The Strong Arm" many strong arms are involved, and short as it is, it comprises no fewer than three distinct tales of adventure, valor, and mischief. A too pious Emperor, a crafty and malignant Archbishop of Treves, a beautiful and purposeful Empress, a returned Crusader, an audacious outlaw, and two charming ladies are among the numerous dramatis personae. The scene shifts from the land of the Saracen to the haunt of the Lorelei, thence to the dim recesses of the forest, and again to mediaeval Frankfort, with its monks and merchants, its narrow streets, and secret passageway, and vast caverns under the flowing Main.

There are hints in this brave and stirring narrative of plots and situations for two or three plays of that romantic, semi-historical quality which lately has been in favor on our stage. As likely as not a part of it, dealing with the attempted deposition of one of the holy Roman Emperors whose identity puzzles us, will be dramatized. Wilhelm of Schonburg would be a taking hero. In fact, in real life, if Mr. Barr is a veracious historian, he took all he could lay his hands on.

The short tales generally deal, in the same spirited fashion, with the same scene and epoch, and another Archbishop of Treves, the famous Baldwin of history, figures in some of them. There are three clever stories, however, not so closely akin to "The Strong Arm," and of these, one relating to the young manhood of Horatio Nelson, is particularly good.

Mr. Barr's style, of course, is essentially modern, but all these stories are well told, and the reader who knows their author's sketches of contemporary life will probably feel that his skill is best exerted in this larger field.

Studies of Spanish Character.*

"Vengeance of the Female" is the strange title with which Mr. Marrion Wilcox has seen fit to burden a volume of smart and novel odds and ends, which collectively have as little to do with the vengeance of any female as they have with the fourth dimension. One of the chapters, which is queerer and less interesting than most of the other chapters, claims that title for its very own, and comprises a grave but grotesque parable of mechanical toys and their maker. This was published separately in a magazine some years ago. So, also, were some of the other chapters.

The author, in one of his least enigmatical moods, describes the work as a "little book of travel," and in his preface states a purpose which is sensible. There is a common and often expressed belief among "Anglo-Saxons" that the Latin peoples are old and "played out" and "going to the dogs." Mr. Wilcox, who knows Spain and Italy and likes the Spaniards and Italians, protests:

These people are children. The reason why they do not know how to govern themselves; why they care so much for love; why they are so cruel and blindly passionate when they hate? They are children.

Incidentally, this opinion is expressed by one of his lightly drawn personages, a Yale man sojourning in Seville. He speaks, as an American, of a threatened war between Spain and the United States:

There is a social barrier between the two races, and this must be broken down by war, of course. It is sure to come to war between us some day, and then the stupid and vulgar element of the population of each country will revile the hostile nation. We who have taken the forces of nature into partnership will overwhelm the Spaniard easily in battle; but when we have battered down the walls which divide nation from nation, when we have received a large number of people of Spanish blood into our Union, we shall be almost defenseless against a certain peaceful conquest which they will undertake. The reaction from violent abuse will lead to overpraise of both sides. Friends of the Latin race will begin to say among us that Spaniards are as superior to us in social talent as they are inferior to us in mechanical skill and invention, industry, commerce, and all that.

Mr. Wilcox's "vignettes" of Spanish life and character are charming. He pictures the men and women of Andalusian society, their intimate life, their foibles, their prejudices, with graphic skill, with abundant sympathy, with wit and humor. One marvels a little that a writer so facile and with so much to tell should now and then debase his skill and waste his time on unfit topics. He seems to have a touch of the morbid in his make-up. But Vincent and his Gloria, Anita and Dolores, Señora Mendez, and the Diaz del Castillos are friends worth making, and we can overlook Mr. Wilcox's needless interludes, because of the genuine pleasure he gives us. Some day, perhaps, a clear and healthy major key will possess his soul, and he will write a noble book about what he has seen and thought and felt.

The illustrations are good photogravures of places mentioned in the text.

Miss Leeds's New Story.*

Macaulay once amused himself by computing the number of fainting fits in the quaint old five-volume novel of "Santo Sebastiano." He found in all twenty-seven—pretty well even for an age of sensibility expressing itself in swoons. "The Honor of a Gentleman" comes to an age of gorgeous array, with thirty-three distinct descriptions of toilettes, to say nothing of almost numberless allusions to the attire of its characters.

The story is a tale of New York society, and is replete with the usual astonishing revelations in regard to that much enduring body. Chaperons should be warned that it is the custom in "the smart set" for a man to plead for a kiss with any young woman, even the most high-bred, who chances to be intrusted for a few moments to his guardianship on a moonlit beach. We had supposed that method of expressing admiration to be limited to the frankly demonstrative "other half" of the Sunday excursion boat.

Although we are early told that the hero of the tale was "thrillingly satisfactory," and although there is frequent insistence upon the fact that he was invariably dressed and groomed after a fashion implying a no less thrillingly satisfactory tailor and valet, to say nothing of a thrillingly satisfactory bank account, nevertheless of honor he had a mighty queer notion, and he cuts but a sorry figure beside that true and modest gentleman, Dobbin of Ours. The ladies in like manner shine with the reflected lustre of their very competent dressmakers. Beauty unadorned is simply "not in it" here; even the possibilities of cheesecloth are scouted! Costly fabrics and artistic modistes are de rigueur. The leading ladies possess as rich and varied a wardrobe as a modern actress.

The story is well written, vivacious, and readable; but the characters are caricatures, and the situations sometimes quite incredible. As a social study it is amusing in the very naïveté of its representations. As a contribution to the clothes philosophy, it is certainly unique, but as a contribution to literature it refuses to be taken seriously, while it fails signally in its attempt to illustrate by a modern instance "the grand old name of gentleman."

Rare Books.

The Messrs. Hodgson of London recently sold a collection of rare books. Among the principal objects of interest were: "Froissart's Cronycles of Englande, Fraunce, Spayne," &c., translated into Englyshe by Johan Bourchier, two vols., black leather, 1523-5, Vol. I., wanting title, and slightly wormed, £16; Molière's "Georges Dandin," first edition, 1668, 24mo, red morocco, £10 10s.; J. de Voragine's "Legenda Aurea, that is to say in Englyshe, The Golden Legende," wood cuts, black letter, double columns, small folio, "Fynysshed it at Westmestre the XX day of May, The yere of our Lord 1493, by me Wyllam Caxton," £90; a manuscript on vellum: English, fifteenth century, "Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis cum Calendario," 142 leaves, with fifteen full-page and ten smaller miniatures, finished in gold and colors, inlaid morocco extra in case, £42.

*THE DREAMERS: A Club. By John Kendrick Bangs. With illustrations by Edward Penfield. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

*HENRIK IBSEN: Biornstjerne Biornson. Critical Studies by George Brandes. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

*THE HISTORY OF CHINA. By Demetrius Charles Boulger, author of "The Life of Gordon," &c. New and revised edition, with portraits and maps. Buckram. Crown 8vo. 2 vols. London: W. Thacker & Co. Calcutta and Simla: Thacker, Spinks & Co. Price, $9.

*THE STRONG ARM. By Robert Barr. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

*VENGEANCE OF THE FEMALE. Edited by Marrion Wilcox. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

*THE HONOR OF A GENTLEMAN. By Virginia Miller Leeds. New York and London: G. P. Teagrson Neely.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, June 20.—The prices paid at the recent Dickens sale show how firm is the hold which Dickens still has on the reading public. Four hundred pounds was paid for the original manuscript of the "Battle of Life." No such sum has ever before been paid for an original manuscript of a Victorian author. It is nearly thirty years since Dickens died, and by this time if ever his popularity should show signs of waning, but it is evidently as great as it ever was.

Until recently it was rather the fashion to sneer at Dickens. We were told that he was a caricaturist, that he had no conception of style, and that his pathos was essentially false and vulgar. It was supposed to be a mark of culture to assert that Dickens had had his day and that the public had outgrown him. We are gradually coming to a saner view, and, after trying the humor and pathos of Dickens's successors, we are returning to our allegiance to the great master.

Doubtless much of the humor of the "Pickwick Papers" has lost its charm—at least in a measure. But the finer humor of Dickens's middle period is still unrivaled and as delightful as ever. We are beginning, too, to think better of his pathos. Unquestionably he sometimes fell into mannerisms when trying to be pathetic. He even "slopped over," as Artemus Ward would have said; but in his most successful moments his pathos was in its way as great as his humor. It was in the blending of the two that Dickens was at his best. The humor that is closely allied to sadness, the smile that suggests the nearness of tears! No one else could show us these things as perfectly as could Dickens. It is too late now to ask if his writings will survive. A generation has grown up since his death, but he is still the most popular of British authors. If he were ever to lose his place in English literature, the process would have begun before now. Most certainly his place is among the immortals. Even Scott himself is not more sure of a fame that shall never fade.

Mark Twain has been undergoing a succession of dinners. The Authors' Club and three or four dinner clubs have invited him to dinner, and he has accepted all the invitations. So far the dinner given to him by the Whitefriars Club has been the most expensive, and the chances are that the dinner of the New Vagabond Club, which is to take place on the 29th, will be the most interesting. Not much can be said of the speeches at the Whitefriars dinner, with the exception, of course, of Mark's own speech, but judging from the names of the men who are to be present at the Vagabond dinner we may hope for better things. The London dinner clubs are really clubs only in name. They consist of a number of men who pay a few shillings yearly as subscription and who dine together at a restaurant once a month, each man paying for his own dinner. These clubs are usually rather shortlived, but when one perishes another soon takes its place. Just at present the New Vagabond Club, so called to distinguish it from its predecessor, the Vagabond Club, now defunct, is probably the largest and most successful of its kind. Its success is mainly owing to the indefatigable labors of its two Secretaries, Messrs. Douglas Sladen and G. B. Burgin. The New Vagabonds always find some notable person to be the guest at their monthly dinners, and once or twice in the year they entertain ladies. Of course ladies are to be present at the Mark Twain dinner, and it is probable that the number of diners present will not be less than 600.

It is generally believed that Mark Twain is really writing a book which is not to be published until a hundred years after his death. I don't believe a word of it. However, he has already had an immense amount of advertising in consequence of the rumor of such a book, and that is probably all that he meant to achieve in connection with the matter.

"On the Edge of the Empire" has furnished a curious illustration of the differences of opinion which exist among capable and honest critics. By many the book has been roundly abused as a poor imitation of Kipling. By others it has been lavishly praised as a strong and original book. Both of these opinions cannot be right. Which shall the puzzled public accept? The probability is that the public pays very little attention to critical opinions. If Mrs. Smith, who has read a book and likes it, recommends it to Mrs. Robinson, the latter will read it and like it, no matter what Dr. Nicoll in all his varied forms may say of it. Few authors have fared worse at the hands of the critics than has Mr. Hall Caine, but his sales are surpassed only by those of Miss Corelli. Criticism may have its use in showing an author his faults and in pointing out to him the path he should follow, but that it has any considerable effect on the sale of books I very much doubt.

Something should be done to put an end to the conflict between titles. It has been said that every possible story has been told. This is probably an exaggeration, but there is good reason to believe that every possible title which can be given to a book has been used. It constantly happens that when a new book is advertised as about to appear, the publisher or author receives a letter asserting that the title is the property of some writer who had previously used it. The title of the new book must then be changed at a very considerable expense to the publisher and author or a compromise must be arranged. Then, again, new books are constantly making their appearance with titles which have been used so long ago that nearly every one has forgotten the fact. I happen to have an extremely tenacious memory in matters of no consequence, and I therefore frequently recognize titles of new books as being identical with titles of books that have failed and been forgotten. All trouble would be avoided if there were any trustworthy register of titles which could be examined. There is supposed to be a sort of register of copyrighted titles at the Stationer's Hall, but it takes half a lifetime to examine it, and when it is examined no one can feel sure that the examination has been thorough. No matter how original a title may seem, the chances are that it has already been used. When Kipling hit on the title "City of Dreadful Night" he probably never dreamed that another man had forestalled him in the invention of the same title. It is strange that the sort of newspaper which provides its readers with "competitions" does not offer a reward for the discovery of an unused title. To find this missing title would be an interesting game.

Among the newest of the new sixpenny novels is one by Mr. Robert Barr, setting forth the adventures of an American female journalist. Jennie Baxter, Mr. Barr's heroine, who gives her name to the book, was originally introduced to the public in a previous novel by Mr. Barr. It is needless to say that the book is bright and readable, inasmuch as Mr. Barr is the author of it. I mention it merely to show that the sixpenny novel is nowadays written by men of reputation and not as formerly by young women or young men making their first attempts at authorship. Probably it is yet too early to decide if the sixpenny novel is to be a permanent financial success, but the indications are that it is. In that case, why should publishers stop at sixpence? Why should we not have penny novels? Or why should not novels be given away with a pound of tea? Whether we shall ever see the day in which the public will be bribed to accept gratuitous novels with a solemn pledge to read them remains to be seen. When Mr. Wells's dream is realized, and novels are recited to us by gigantic phonographs, printed novels will either be given away or they will cease to exist.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne wrote an amusing criticism on Mr. Max Beerbohm's book of essays the other day. Mr. Le Gallienne thinks that no man ever really thought so much of himself as Mr. Beerbohm professes to think. Also Mr. Le Gallienne finds fault with the title of Mr. Beerbohm's book. Mr. Le Gallienne's views of vanity and titles ought to be interesting. They are certainly subjects of which he is particularly well qualified to write. But Mr. Beerbohm's opinions of Mr. Le Gallienne would be still more interesting, and it is rather a pity that these two gentlemen do not devote themselves to the congenial task of writing about one another.

The lady who prefers to be known as "George Egerton" has just translated from the Norwegian a book, which, unless I am very greatly mistaken, will be the literary sensation of the year. The book in its English form is entitled "Hunger," and it is the work of Knut Hamsun. It is a wonderfully powerful book. In some respects it is as powerful as anything that Zola has ever done. It is also an extremely unpleasant book, but it is from first to last artistic. The reader wonders why it is that he never heard of Hamsun before; that is to say, if the reader is ignorant of Norwegian, as most of us are. Hamsun is certainly a man of genius, and the probability is that we shall now have a Hamsun cult, which will put the Ibsen cult out of sight and perhaps out of mind.

I met a newly landed American the other day, who, noticing a copy of The Outlook on the newsstand, remarked: "I see you have an Outlook here, too." This rather reminded me of the venerable story of a cockney who wrote to his mother from Rome: "You will be surprised to hear that there is also a Coliseum in Rome as well as at home." The Outlook has passed its first birthday, and is an extremely healthy infant. It has made sad inroads into the circulation of all the other literary weeklies except of course The Spectator, which has become a sacred British tradition. The Outlook is admirably edited, and there is not the slightest doubt that it has come to stay. I trust it has not been victimized in regard to the alleged discovery of a new manuscript novel by Dumas, of which it last week published a page in fac simile. The fact that this manuscript is owned by a Greek, bearing the name of Apostolides, calls to mind certain other original manuscripts that have from time to time been discovered by Greeks. Mr. Apostolides may be an irreproachable gentleman, but most people would feel rather more confidence in the genuineness of the Dumas manuscript if it had been discovered by some one who does not belong to the ingenious Greek nation. W. L. ALDEN.

EVERY MEMBER OF A COLLEGE CLASS MUST TAKE IT.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have never found a literary review so completely satisfactory as THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. I proved my allegiance by requiring every member of my sophomore class to become a subscriber. The students of this class had completed a study of Pancoast's "Representative English Literature," and the same author's "Introduction to American Literature." They had also pursued a prescribed course of reading in the masterpieces of both literatures.

But something was needed to bring them in touch with the literary activity of to-day, to enlist their interest in the literature a-making, as well as in that already made. Formal histories of literature are necessarily about ten years behind the times, and, besides, cannot furnish to the student that peculiar interest that comes from observing at first hand the slow or sudden emergence of an author or book into assured public recognition.

This need has been adequately met by THE SATURDAY REVIEW. The students have found it interesting and have shown by their examination on certain assigned portions that their interest is an intelligent interest. I shall have next year's sophomore class subscribe at the beginning of the session.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, June 29, 1899.

TWO NEW ROYCROFT BOOKS.*

One of the most attractive of recent books is "The Ballads of a Bookworm," by the late Irving Browne, which has just been issued by the Roycroft Press. It is beautifully printed on hand-made paper, and appears in an edition of 850 signed and numbered copies. Each ballad has a well-designed initial, drawn by hand, and illuminated in gold and colors, many of which are extremely good, and the colors are very artistically chosen. Besides the illuminated initials, the words "Bookworm Ballads" are printed in red on the upper outside margin of each page, producing in that way a very unique effect.

Every one who knows Mr. Irving Browne's bookish verse will welcome this dainty volume. Many of the ballads have already appeared in print in Duprat's "Book Lovers' Almanac," in the pages of The Philistine, and in various other magazines and newspapers, but others seem to be entirely new. In a "foreword" Mr. Browne says:

Unless you love books aside from their contents, do not read this book at all. It is not meant for mere readers.

Do not read it through religiously, by course, nor put in a mark to tell where you left off.

Do not censure the punning unless you yourself can make a good pun, for no one who could do that ever denounced the habit. Punning may be "the lowest form of wit," but it is a form, and was recognized and approved by Shakespeare, Lamb, Holmes, Hood, Saxe, while Dr. Johnson could not have made a pun to save his life.

Do not suppose that the writer is always literal. * * * Use a little imagination, if you have it handy, and read between the lines. * * * Finally, to the women—some of whom the author loves, and many of whom he admires—when you read "A Woman's Library" or "Cleaning the Library," do not pronounce him "sarcastic" and "horrid," but understand that in those verses he merely let his imagination run riot in conjecture as to what would happen if women collected books or habitually put them back after cleaning the shelves.

It will be remembered that Mr. Browne died in February of the current year, while the book was in preparation. So there has been added by way of epilogue a very appreciative tribute to Irving Browne from the pen of Elbert Hubbard:

Irving Browne possessed the heart of a true collector, tender, sympathetic, kind. * * * He was the incarnation of Charles Lamb in instinct, wit, and disposition, and down to the day of his death carried with him the buoyant, lavish heart of youth.

Earth is the poorer for the passing of Irving Browne.

These ballads are all so interesting, and make such a direct appeal to people of bookish tastes, that one is tempted to make many quotations. Most of these poems, however, need to be read as a whole, while far too long to be given in full. A few of the titles may be chosen to show the range of the book: "The Course of True Book Buying," "How I Go a-Fishing," "Reading Out of Doors," "A Woman's Library," "My Favorite Book," "Cleaning the Library," "My Friends the Books," and "Book Catalogues by Mail." One or two of the shorter ballads may be given to show the quality and charm of the verse:

THE BOOK THIEF.

Ah! gentle thief!
I marked the absent-minded air
With which you tucked away my rare
Book in your pocket.
'Twas past belief,
I saw you near the open case,
But yours was such an honest face
I did not lock it.

I knew you lacked
That one to make your set complete,
And when the book you chanced to meet,
You recognized it.
And when attacked
By rage of bibliophilic greed,
You prigged that small Quantin Ovide,
Although I prized it.

I will not sue
Nor bring your family to shame
By giving up your honored name
To heartless prattle.
I'll visit you
And under your unweary eyes,
Secrete and carry off the prize,
My vanished chattel.

And the following, which contains one of the puns Mr. Browne is so fond of perpetrating:

THE GUIDE BOOK.

Murray and Baedeker share equal fame
As guide books over this terrestrial ball;
But if you'd know the worst one of this name,
Tupper's Philosophy's the worst-guyed book of all.

The book contains 120 pages, is thoroughly attractive in its make-up, and should make a strong appeal "to those who love books aside from the contents."

From the same press comes a second book, a reprint of the "Ancient Mariner." This appears in three editions—an ordinary one; one at $5, in an edition of 400 copies, illuminated by hand, and an edition of 40 copies on Japan vellum, also hand illuminated, at $10 a copy. The illuminations consist of vignettes and head and tail pieces, as well as initials. But in some way this book is not half so successfully decorated as is "The Ballads," nor is the volume in any way so nearly per-

*BALLADS OF A BOOKWORM. By Irving Browne. East Aurora, N. Y. 1899. $2.

*YE RIME OF YE ANCIENT MARINER. East Aurora, N. Y. Roycroft Shop. 1899. $2.

fect a specimen of bookmaking. The green chamois cover of the book bears a charming design of a ship under full sail, while the satin cover lining in some way suggests the sea. But as a whole the volume is disappointing, and will reflect less credit on the Roycroft work.

MARKHAM, THE POET OF THE POPPIES.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The Newark Advertiser, discussing the poems of Edwin Markham, speaks of the vigor and intensity of "The Man With the Hoe," which it says is now chiseled into the memory of the American people. After discussing the elegiac character of the poems celebrating man and his work, it takes up the nature poems. One of its remarks here shows such naïve ignorance of California conditions that it is delicious reading. It happily, or unhappily, did not note the fierce fight in the California Legislature this last Winter as to whether or not the poppy should by law be made the State flower, and the Governor's vetoing of the bill. It comments: "Mr. Markham has much to say about brotherhood in the closest lyrics, and much to say about poppies in the open-air lyrics. It is surprising that, living in a land of flowers, the poet should select as his favorite that of the San Francisco Chinese quarter."

The Flower Mission people could find a field here to scatter poppy seeds for remembrance. For be it known there is no school child in California from Shasta's pines to San Diego's palms, from Tallac's cedars to Monterey's cypresses, but can tell of poppies flaming along hill and ravine, gleaming on mountain and mesa—poppies of all the gamut of shades from cream to vivid orange.

Even the early Spanish voyagers knew this poppy wealth. On one of the earliest excursions along the coast the Spanish navigators saw from their caravels in the waters the red gold burning on the mountains above Los Angeles, for then as now there was acreage of poppies, and they charted the spot as the Land of Fire.

Every tourist has observed the orange velvet of this swaying bloom all along his route. Helen Hunt Jackson has felicitously caught the impression given in passing the traveler's way of the San Joaquin and Sacramento ranches:

Along Ancona's hills the shimmering heat
  Bathes all the fields of wheat until they glow.
The poppies, lithe and fleet,
  Seem running, fiery torchmen, to and fro.
  The farmer does not know
That they are there. He walks with heavy feet
  Counting the heads of Autumn's gain.
  But I—I smile to think that days remain
In which I shall be glad, remembering how the fleet,
Lithe poppies ran like torchmen with the wheat.

John Vance Cheney has celebrated the feud of sun gold and earth gold in making the rich poppy hue. Grace Ellery Channing, homesick abroad, tells of her vision of the poppied slopes of Pasadena and remembers how the light slants goldenly up each shining cup.

But it is Edwin Markham only who puts the glowing, teeming poppy life into his poetry as nature has put the poppy into every out-of-door California nook.

"The Joy of the Hills" gives a mountain sketch:

The tall oats brush my horse's flanks;
Wild poppies crowd on the sunny banks;
A bee booms out of the scented grass;
A jay laughs with me as I pass.

"An Old Road" has the light and motion of September:

A host of poppies, a flight of swallows;
A flurry of rain, and a wind that follows
Shepherds the leaves in the sheltered hollows,
  For the forest is shaken and thinned.

In "Griefs" the poppies make the symbolism of the allegory:

The rains of Winter scourged the weald,
For days they darkened on the field;
Now, where the wings of Winter beat,
The poppies ripple in the wheat.

And pitiless griefs came thick and fast—
Life's bough was naked in the blast—
Till silently amid the gloom
They blew the wintry heart to bloom.

"From the Hand of a Child" gives a vignette of,

* * * a wreath of girls
Fading to air in far-off poppy fields.

Those poppies must be, however, the scarlet Sicilian blossoms that Ceres loved.

"Two Taverns" tells how the poet

Watched a poppy all one hour
Till he saw a wild bee dart
Out of the cold to the poppy's heart;
Saw the petals gently spin
And shut the little lodger in.

"A Prayer" makes place for the poppy in its sweet supplication:

Let the dry heart fill its cup,
Like a poppy looking up;
Let life lightly wear her crown,
Like a poppy looking down.

"In Poppy Fields" is devoted entirely to the poet's beloved flowers, and who has better celebrated their tremulous beauty, and their golden values!

Here the poppy hosts assemble;
How they startle, how they tremble!
All their royal hoods unpinned
Blow out lightly in the wind.
Here is gold to labor for;
Here is pillage worth a war.
Men that in the cities grind,
Come! before the heart is blind.

J. H. HEDDINGTON.

Oakland, Cal., June 28, 1899.

FORTUNE AS A WHEEL AND AS A BALL.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to a statement in the article "Art at Home and Abroad" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW for July 1, I would say that though Fluellen in Henry V. tells Pistol that "fortune is painted with a wheel to signify to you, which is the moral of it, that she is turning, and inconstant, and mutability and variation"—yet it was not in Albert Dürer's etching of "Fortune"—either "The Great" or "The Little"—that he saw the wheel, since in both plates she stands upon a ball, and there is no wheel to be seen. Fluellen gives us both wheel and ball, "and the foot, mark you, is fixed upon a spherical stone, which rolls and rolls, and rolls." There is, indeed, a drawing without a name attributed to Michelangelo, in which a woman, supposed to be Fortune, is fairly represented as bowling along on a wheel in the impossible way possible only to art. Perhaps it is this drawing that you had in mind.

C. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, July 3, 1899.

"ON CUTTING NEW BOOKS."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having read your editorial article "On Cutting New Books," I was much interested in the criticisms made last Saturday by a writer signing the name "Studiosus," who contends that the editorial was written from the point of view of one whose ideal is "a life of luxurious ease." Of course, I cannot assume anything as to the circumstances of your editorial writer, but, considering the quality of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I very much doubt if your staff is composed of writers who indulge very largely in luxurious ease. That is not an attribute of the literary or of the professional life in general.

It seems to me that "Studiosus" has not only mistaken the spirit and point of the article "On Cutting New Books," but has indulged in what I can only call foolish clap-trap. That true book lovers gain pleasure from using the paper knife is beyond question. The term book lover properly should not include the class of readers to whom "Studiosus" belongs. "Studiosus" is a reader—a great reader, no doubt—and perhaps he is a scholarly man; but he is not, I am sure, a book lover in the strict sense of the word. He should rather be called a lover of knowledge, which is quite another thing. Perhaps it is a greater and a nobler thing, but it is distinctly another thing. What I mean is that if he loves books, it is because they give him knowledge, and not because they are objects of beauty, objects to awaken sentiment, objects to inspire personal affection, objects hallowed with precious associations, objects which have awakened the purest passion of his life. Books are to him articles of utility—the tools of trade, so to say.

I can understand how the cutting of leaves may annoy a busy professional man—a lawyer, a clergyman, a doctor, a reviewer—whose interest in books is entirely a practical one. Time is valuable to him. He seeks eagerly to know the contents of a book, and is impatient of restraint and impediments. Not so the true book lover—the man or woman who is fond of bindings; to whom editions have such deep meanings; those who fondly adorn their books with portraits and autograph letters; those to whom a book has a new and separate value if it bear the name or the bookplate of some famous person. Such as these have literary affections that are quite foreign to the bookish understanding of the working professional man. As expressing the pleasures most collectors know, I presume your article was written, and I, as one of them, would offer up thanks to the writer of it.

"Studiosus" makes what seems to me an unwarranted allusion to what he obviously regards as an inconsistency between your article and the admiring attention you have bestowed upon "The Man With the Hoe." He apparently would maintain that all men must either wield the hoe or toil otherwise in stolid neglect of the refining and ennobling pleasures of life. But is "Studiosus" quite sincere? Choosing his narrow point of view, may I not ask if it seems quite right that he, in a small New England town, should be able to keep a secretary, as he informs us he does? I can well imagine the comment his "Man With the Hoe" might make on that sign of luxury—something like this: "'Ere's a writin' man an' he keeps a securtary ter do his writin' fer him. Some day, mebbe, I'll keep a man ter do me hoin' fer me." OMAR.

New York, July 3, 1899.

"COLLECTORS AND DEPARTMENT STORE BOOKS."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

On reading the article under the caption of "Collectors and Department Store Books" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, it appears to me that the author of it has misrepresented the real conditions of the bookselling marts of to-day.

Your correspondent—who it may be stated here is the manager of the bookroom in a department store—resents many statements made by you in your otherwise interesting article, (for the regular bookshops and the "saving remnant.") What you state could be said of the stores that dump old books—pardon the expression—only at Christmastide. Had you confined yourself to this riff-raff horde of periodical book handlers, the present writer would not have bored you with this protest. We all know that some fifteen or twenty years ago, when department stores began opening book departments in their establishments, their ways of selling books were very crude and their clerk service very exasperating, but can that be said now in general of the permanent book departments in the big stores? I venture to say, and many of your readers will agree with me, that they will receive as intelligent a service, may "browse at their own sweet will," will not find a lack of "bookish atmosphere"—if the latter is not a paradox—and be "charmed"—if the victim permits it and survives it—by clerks' gossip of authors, and be regaled with a clerk's estimate of a book, from a "Richard Carvel" to a W. Riggs Babcock's "Longings on the Sublime," in many a well-ordered book corner of the department houses.

A customer and even a "browser" will be shown all the little courtesies in any department store's book store that they will enjoy in what you are pleased to call the regular bookships, and, what is most important of all, they will find as varied a stock of books, and in most instances a better collection even of the more expensive books, than can be found in the average so-called bookshops.

I think it is needless to analyze your little story of the gracious bookseller's exchanging the duplicate copies of the popular book. Let me say that just at present I would take great pleasure and derive much profit in exchanging, even at list prices, copies of "David Harum" for old "plugs"—as we term books like "Trilby"—which seemingly have had their day.

Some of your suggestions on the profession—I believe many followers of the publishing interests wish their craft raised to this plane—of bookselling, however, are very good, and I shall direct the attention of my clerks to them. Now, the real booksellers, or, more truthfully speaking, the sellers of real books, are the better class of the daily press and literary periodicals, with their book notices and reviews. The writer has made a rather novel use in his book department of many of these criticisms. He has culled clippings from original sources and placed them conspicuously where they would be "a delightful line for the eye to meet." In looking over the current lot of clippings in my bookroom, I find that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, among other of the literary papers, is well represented.

Permit me to say that, while the book stores of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia in former days were the only schools in which a young man could hope to prepare himself and acquire a general knowledge of books and editions—not merely a superficial knowledge—he can do it now just as thoroughly in any of the department stores' bookroom.

All of the heads, with hardly an exception, and many of the subordinates in these department store bookrooms, have received their training in the leading book houses of our metropolitan cities, and they have carried with them into their new field all the traditions and the culture and the genial manners which they of necessity must have acquired in the old book stores.

I sincerely hope, kind editor, in justice to the bookmen, as we love to call ourselves, connected with the department stores' book stalls—and I am not far amiss when I say we comprise a goodly number of the bookmen of the country—you will find space for this letter of mine, if no one else "of ours" more able than your humble writer has sprung to the defense of the department store books and their bookmen.

There are more counts in your indictment of us and our ways which I would like to refute, but I am afraid I have exhausted your patience ere this; however, let me say in conclusion I think the book lovers are few who have ever regretted the time spent in the modern book departments of the big stores.

THOMAS E. NOLAN.

Reading, Penn., July 4, 1899.

It affords THE SATURDAY REVIEW particular pleasure to read that Mr. Nolan has found suggestions that may be useful to him in the article which he criticises. No doubt the department stores now conduct their bookrooms with better taste and consideration than was formerly the case. It seems unlikely for one thing that buyers will much longer be annoyed by finding the red-ink stamp, "This book was bought of ——," on their title pages. But it must remain true for some time, if not always, that those book buyers who are known technically as collectors will prefer to patronize the regular bookshops. Certain it is, apart from other considerations, that in those places alone can they find books of the scarce, choice, or curious kinds. These the department stores, we believe, have not yet aspired to keep. Anything which may improve department store methods in dealing with books must render a distinct service to literature. That Mr. Nolan manages with enlightened zeal the rooms over which he presides is shown clearly in the spirit in which he finds something of good in a criticism that was mainly unwelcome to him. THE SATURDAY REVIEW desires cordially to accept Mr. Nolan as an ally in its work of increasing the influence of good literature and improving the methods by which that influence is widened.

"HAMMOCKUITY."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Concerning your article in the last SATURDAY REVIEW on "The Delights of Reading in Summer," I notice you mention therein Ashby-Sterry's "Happy Hammockuity." As I have been looking for this poem for some time, I would esteem it a very great favor if you would print the same in full in THE REVIEW.

New York, June 20, 1899. T. R. E.

"Hammockuity," by J. Ashby-Sterry, is to be found in "The Lazy Minstrel," by J. Ashby-Sterry, New York, Scribner & Welford, 1886. As requested, the poem is here given:

If you swing in a hammock the Summer day through,
  And you dream with profound assiduity,
A new phase of content it will give unto you,
  Which philosophers call "hammockuity."

All through the lazy afternoon
  Beneath the sycamore,
I listen to the distant Lune,
  Or slumber to its roar;
'Tis sweet to muse, to sleep or sing
  When talk is superfluity;
'Tis sweet beneath the trees to swing,
  And practice hammockuity.

Forgotten here, I would forget
  The destiny fate weaves,
The while I smoke a cigarette,
  To music of the leaves;
I wish my present lazy life
  A lengthy continuity—
Away from trouble, care, and strife,
  In happy hammockuity.

While others work, while others play,
  Or love, or laugh, or weep,
I watch the smoke rings curl away,
  And almost fall asleep;
I'd give up thoughts of future fame—
  Despite such incongruity—
I'd forfeit riches, power, name,
  For blissful hammockuity.

I hate the booming busy bee,
  Who dares to wake me up—
I wonder if it's time for tea,
  Or grateful cider-cup?
I would, I could beneath the trees,
  Replete in perpetuity,
And swing, and swing, and take mine ease,
  In lazing hammockuity.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.

ENGLISH AUTHORS AND AMERICAN READERS.

Against Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences" a reviewer in The Manchester Guardian has made a complaint which is not likely to be indorsed by American readers of reminiscences, biographies, and historical studies written by English authors. The Guardian's grievance against Mr. McCarthy is that he "evidently does not overrate his reader's intelligence." "Thus," it continues, "on more than one occasion we have such explanations as 'Lord John Russell, who afterward became Earl Russell,' and 'Lord Iddesleigh * * * was known throughout the greater and brighter part of his career as Sir Stafford Northcote.' This of course avoids the remotest chance of misconception; but still one does like to be accredited with the advantage of a common education."

The complete self-containedness of which The Manchester Guardian complains accounts in a large measure for Mr. Justin McCarthy's long and successful hold on American readers. He was in this country for a couple of years as a journalist, and while here he learned the secret of presenting English subjects in a manner that has proved attractive to American readers. He has succeeded in this both as regards his newspaper and magazine work, and in respect to his longer and more ambitious historical studies, and he has in consequence held his American reading constituency longer and more closely than any contemporary British author engaged in the same lines of work.

There is good ground for the complaint that American readers have a grievance against English authors for the lack of just that self-containedness to which The Manchester Guardian objects. Every publishing season witnesses the issue in this country of numerous English books in regard to which American readers have good right to complain of the irritating allusiveness of English authors. The chief, perhaps the only, offenders are the writers of historical studies and reminiscences, and the editors of biographies and letters. Two or three instances of books issued during the last few months will serve to illustrate the nature of this grievance of American readers against English authors. Good examples are to be found in the recently published historical studies of the two Trevelyans—Sir George Otto Trevelyan's "The American Revolution" and Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan's "England in the Age of Wycliffe."

Everybody knows that Sir George Trevelyan is steeped in the knowledge of the antecedents and characteristics of the great governing families of England, especially of those whose members were prominent in the Cabinet and in Parliament; in the naval or military service, or in the Church, during the last sixty years of the eighteenth century. He knows their territorial position and is familiar with their parks and mansions. But why should Sir George Trevelyan compel an American reader who is familiar with the general trend of English political history in the eighteenth century and who is seeking to add to his stock of information by a study of "The American Revolution" to get down a gazetteer or a handbook to the peerage to discover what the author means when he writes of the friends of Fox, "in whose eyes Ranelegh surpassed all the gardens of Chatsworth, and the trees in the Mall were more excellent than the elms at Althorp or the oaks at Welbeck." An American reader may have a good working knowledge of eighteenth century political history without knowing that Chatsworth is the seat of the Dukes of Devonshire; that Althorp is the territorial seat of the Earls Spencer and Welbeck that of the Dukes of Portland. American tourists may know these places; but a study like that of Sir George Trevelyan goes into the hands of thousands of persons who have never been in England. The self-containedness of Mr. Justin McCarthy may hurt the vanity of a few English people; but irritation due to wounded vanity is small in comparison with the irritation and inconvenience due to an allusiveness of style which sends even ordinarily well-read people on the hunt for dictionaries of biography and handbooks to English county history.

An undue proneness to this irritating allusiveness characterizes the first published work of Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, Sir George Trevelyan's son. What could be worse in this way than the allusiveness which marks his statement of the trouble between the Bishop Ministers of Edward III., in 1371, and the House of Commons over the conduct of the war in France, rounded off as it is with the jerky and baldly allusive remark that the Bishops "were, in fact, regarded much as Lord Aberdeen's Ministry was regarded in 1855"? Mr. Trevelyan refers to Lord Aberdeen's connection with the Crimean war; but nine out of ten American readers of the present generation would be sent afield for reference books to make themselves quite sure of this allusion, which at best is an anachronism, and only in the very slightest degree helpful to an understanding of the position of affairs in 1371.

Another recent book against which this complaint of allusiveness has already been publicly made in this country is Dr. George R. Parkin's "Life, Diary, and Letters of Edward Thring." One of the New York newspapers, which has long prided itself on the fact that all its book reviews are done by specialists, describes this biography of the Master of Uppingham as "largely made up of letters and diary, and, as is apt to be the case in such compilations, many things are spoken of by allusion which are perfectly clear to the writer, but for us need interpretation." Dr. Parkin has even less excuse than the Trevelyans for allusiveness, for as a Canadian author and publicist he ought to have a better understanding of the American reading public than English authors who have never spent more than six weeks on this side of the Atlantic.

Every English author who sets himself seriously to a historical study; every prominent Englishman in politics, letters, or science, who writes his reminiscences, and every biographer or editor of letters and diaries, when he approaches his task, does so with the knowledge that if his book is of any value, it will have a circulation in the United States. Books of these kinds are in the bookshops of this country and on the shelves of American public libraries as soon as they are on the counters of English booksellers and in public libraries in England. Even if these books are not reprinted here, they are usually imported in large numbers, and in view of this fact English authors ought to keep their American reading constituencies in mind, even at the risk of being told in England, as Mr. Justin McCarthy was by The Manchester Guardian, that English readers "like to be accredited with the advantage of a common education."

MORE PATHETIC THAN BOOKS.

The world of letters contains many pathetic figures, the lesson of whose lives equals, if in fact it does not surpass, the interest and the influence of their books. The Wizard of the North, at the height of his brilliant literary career, mortgaging his mighty intellect to cancel a debt from which he might have escaped without actual personal dishonor; George William Curtis doing the same thing under almost similar circumstances right here in our own dear old money-grubbing New York; Gen. Grant's persistent and successful efforts to complete his memoirs and provide a competence for his wife, even after he had entered the valley of the shadow of death, an achievement which is not eclipsed by any of the many thrilling episodes with which his name is imperishably linked in the annals of war—familiar, yet marked examples these of a keen sense of honor and a personal heroism in circumstances under which failure to meet the test might well have been excused.

And Robert Louis Stevenson, always a wanderer on the face of the earth, not for personal pleasure or entertainment, but actually fighting for a bare physical existence—what an inspiring picture he presents of patience and sweetness of spirit, even when faced by apparently insurmountable difficulties.

All these, however, had their public already won, and past achievements furnished a firm foundation for the faith which they had in the product of their pen. Not so Edward Noyes Westcott, who has nevertheless leaped to fame at a single bound, and whose book is the most successful publication of the day. The painful circumstances under which the story was written are so well known that they need not be repeated here. But they should not be forgotten, nor should the brave and confident spirit with which he met the rebuffs of the publishers' readers. The unfortunate author's serene confidence in the success of his work has now been amply justified by the verdict of the public. His literary executor, Mr. Forbes Heermans, says that after "David Harum" was accepted by the publishers Westcott longed for its publication so earnestly that to those who witnessed it "it was fairly tragic." And, surely, for pure pathos, it would be hard to match the following extract from a letter to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., written but a few weeks before his decease:

If "David Harum" were to be published even without much delay, it would, in all probability, be posthumous. I have had the fun of writing it anyway, and nobody will ever laugh over it more than I have. I never could tell what David was going to do next.

The story of David Harum's life as a country banker is a highly entertaining one; the story of its author's life, particularly the closing months, will furnish a fresh inspiration to all to whom David, the rustic wit and every day philosopher, has endeared himself.

THE PASSING OF THE POSTER CRAZE.

It is often claimed that the poster, as well as poster collecting, is extremely modern. On the contrary, the origin of the poster can be traced back to the beginnings of history; although poster collecting has been a fad for less than thirty years. That posters were in common use by the Romans is a well-known fact. Mural inscriptions, the germ of the poster, were very familiar in Egypt under the Pharaohs. An early example, a papyrus, that may well be called a poster, is to be found in a collection in the Louvre. It is dated 146 B. C., and offers a reward for the discovery of two slaves escaped from Alexandria. In the time of Francis I. it is certain the poster was the most familiar form of advertisement in France. But it was only at the beginning of the present century that celebrated men deliberately set to work to make pictorial posters works of art. The few good posters produced earlier than this seem to have been the result of a happy chance. In 1836 a French artist, Lalance, produced the first really artistic poster—that for a book, "Comment Meurent Les Femmes." Nanteuil followed with a poster for "Robert Macaire," dated 1837. In 1838 Raffet did a signed and dated poster, "Napoleon de Norvins," as well as other Napoleon designs. "Le Prado," by Gauché, soon followed, and from that time on the artistic poster has been thoroughly established in France. A quarter of a century ago Gavarni was the most popular French poster artist. It is only possible to name a few of the French artists who produced good posters: Johannot, Manet, Cherét, (who is usually called the "father of the modern poster";) Grasset, Toulouse-Lautrec, Willette, Boutet de Monvel, Steinlew, and Murcha.

While pictorial posters undoubtedly existed in England before Fred Walker's beautiful "Woman in White" made its appearance, they were entirely lacking in artistic qualities. It was not until quite recently that good English posters were produced to any extent. In 1880 Walter Crane made a design in blue and yellow to advertise the Covent Garden concerts, which was very successful. Like the Walker poster, this is now very rare, since then Mr. Crane has designed many more, most of which were very successful. Hubert Herkomer's, however, are much less attractive. In the last few years there has sprung up in England a large number of artists who have won much fame through their poster work, in particular, Dudley Hardy, Aubrey Beardsley, Maurice Greiffenhagen, the Beggorstaff brothers, and Roren Hill.

America was not far behind, either in point of time or in the quality of the work done. For do we not number among our poster artists such names as Edward Penfield, Louis Rherd, Will Bradley, Carqueville, Gould, E. A. Abbey, Francis Day, George Wharton Edwards, Kenyon Cox, and Ethel Reed, to name a few only.

There is little doubt that poster collecting originated in Paris, some twenty-five years ago. About this time Frenchmen realized that advertising might be made artistic, and thereby become all the more valuable as an advertisement. So the artist made his design. It was reproduced by lithography and hung so as to attract the attention of the passer-by, who soon grew so much interested that it suddenly occurred to some one it would be well to collect what posters could be easily obtained. So gradually the poster collector came into existence. In Paris, affiches, as they are called, are regularly published, increase in price, and go out of print. The buying and selling of posters is a regular and well-established business, Sayor being the oldest and best-known dealer. Catalogues and price lists are regularly issued, and, indeed, the value of the poster is so thoroughly recognized that stories are written in which the typical boy—poor, hungry, and cold—steals a still damp Cherét from a wall to sell for the benefit of his suffering family.

In April, 1893, Penfield made his first Harper poster, and for nearly a year we admired his designs and watched for their appearance from month to month, with no thought of collecting, until it suddenly dawned upon some one how valuable a complete set would be, and the fad grew with surprising rapidity.

The earliest poster exhibition in America, so far as the present writer knows, was given by the Grolier Club about ten years ago, the posters shown being mainly of French origin; but, beginning in 1894, such exhibitions became very common for the next two or three years.

The influence of the poster craze was almost entirely for good. Our walls and fences became things of beauty, and many of our shop windows a delight. There were, as is natural, all sorts and conditions of poster collectors. There were those who took everything, good, bad, or indifferent. Then there were collectors who were keenly alive to the artistic value of the design and its execution. Others desired only the rarest and scarcest of them all; while, in addition, was the man who devoted himself to the work of a single artist, or would have only the best French work. One French collector, for instance, has a full set of Cherét, which runs well up into the hundreds. The man of the hour, however, is Murcha, who has so far done about seventy-five designs, including those for decorative panels, book covers, and menus.

Two or three years ago, when the poster craze was at its height in America, the competition was fierce—many of the large book shops, as, for instance, Brentano's, opened poster departments; magazines were published, collectors compiled descriptive catalogues of posters in their possession, and many books were written on the subject, such as "The Reign of the Poster," by Charles Knowles Bolton; "Picture Posters," by Hiatt, and "The Modern Poster," a beautifully illustrated book, published by the Scribners. The craze became the fashion, but, like everything taken up in that spirit, has died a natural death. There are still many bona-fide collections, who value their posters as highly as ever for their artistic merit, gladly adding a new specimen whenever they find it.

But the influence of the craze, passing though it was, is apparent in many directions. Book and magazine covers, lettering, theatrical bills, advertisements, in fact, everything with which the poster could have the slightest affiliation, profited materially. Indeed, we are at this time so accustomed to good, strong decorative work in advertising of all sorts that we have almost forgotten the short time in which it has all been brought about.

While the craze in America is already a thing of the past, in England it is hardly yet at its height. And the little poster magazines and price lists are just coming into general circulation there. Up to the present time, while England can show very fine work, her ordinary book and magazine posters compare most unfavorably with the average American work.

It is quite possible that if people fully recognized what the craze and its devotees have accomplished, even if unwittingly, in raising the standard of artistic advertising in all its branches, less ridicule would attach to the pursuit.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 7.—Crockett's story, "Kit Kennedy, Country Boy," will appear in the Autumn, as will also John Oliver Hobbes's "Robert Orange," which is a sequel to her "The School for Saints."

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Ibsen, who is thinking of writing his memoirs, is engaged on a new drama, which will be completed in the Autumn.

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Punch will be made a sixpence paper next year, and will include serious criticism of life.

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Samuel Gordon, the author of "Lesser Destinies," is the joint author of a drama in which Dreyfus is the central figure. The piece will be produced at the Standard Theatre in August.

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Some Kelmscott Press books originally published at about $1,000 realized to-day $2,840.

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Spencer, the bookseller, offers a complete set of William Morris's works in first editions for $900.

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Mr. Kipling writes in this month's Author a long statement of his action against G. P. Putnam's Sons. He traverses the Putnams' allegation that he refused specifications, adding that at any time between March 13 and April 22 a settlement could have been made if such had been desired by the Putnams. Mr. Kipling concludes as follows: "They have, under cover of following the routine of trade, produced an incomplete set of books, which they wish the public to accept as a complete edition of my books. They have attempted, both by the title they selected for their edition and by placing on every volume my autograph in fac simile and an imitation of an elephant's head, which is the distinguishing mark of my Outward Bound Edition, to make the public believe that their venture had my sanction.

"They have used, in part, matter written and authorized by me, in part matter written but not authorized, in part matter neither written nor authorized by me.

"They have appropriated copyright material for their own uses in their specially prepared index.

"They have tampered with a copyrighted book three years after publication.

"They have made me responsible before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe the best and most honest work that I can turn out for an egregious, padded fake.

"And all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death.

"I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge. It establishes too many precedents which will do evil to the honor and integrity of the profession that so far has given me countenance and profit."

H. N.

OUTDOOR BOOKS.

Flowers, Grasses, and Ferns.*

There is nothing dry and nothing sentimental in this book of popular botany. It is a straightforward, interesting, well-written account of the life of plants studied in the light of modern science. The subject is divested as far as possible of technicalities, and the "professional stateliness" which Agassiz so much deprecated in books on natural history is entirely lacking. The author has found her way very adroitly between the Scylla and Charybdis of text books intended for general reading—between foolishness, that is, and pedantry. She has combined the statement of the general principles evolved by the scientific imagination from chaotic masses of facts, with details that readers may observe for themselves, and with records of her own observations.

Her choice of the incidental bits of information likely to catch the attention is admirably made—how admirably can only be realized by comparison with the nine and ninety books on the same subject in which not a trace of such faculty of selection is shown. One who has no special predilection for botanical study, for example, may nevertheless be interested in learning the value from a geographical point of view of the marram grass—that it binds the mud of the Mississippi banks and gives permanence to the coast lines of the Gulf States; that certain species of it have converted marshes and half-submerged shores into firm land; that its importance as a public servant has been publicly acknowledged, the English Parliament (under William III.) having passed laws to preserve it on account of its usefulness as a sand-binder along the storm-beaten Scottish coast; Holland having done the same to hold together lands laboriously wrested from the North Sea, and our own Cape Cod having legally compelled inhabitants to turn out every April to plant marram grass for the preservation of town and harbor.

The descriptions of the habits of plants are not only given clearly and accurately, but in a way to stimulate the observation, and there is certainly no better method of arousing the interest of young students than by setting them to watch some process for the purpose of verifying a textbook statement such as that concerning the "popping" of the garden evening primrose, which opens as if it were drawing a little cork from a miniature bottle of ginger ale. An excellent example of the author's style in description is the account of the wild primrose, which has a more hesitant manner than its domesticated cousin.

"A stalk from three to six feet tall bears a profusion of long, narrow, rather coarse leaves, and above them a spire of faded flowers and buds. In the afternoon the primrose has nothing to show but fading flowers and buds, and one is reminded of 'jam yesterday and jam to-morrow—but never jam to-day.' in 'Alice in Wonderland.' The faded blossoms bloomed the night before last, the wilting ones were beautiful last night, the large buds above them will expand this evening. About sunset, or a little sooner, if the plant is in the shade, they begin to swell. The green calyx splits in four places, disclosing four lines of gold, which widen under our eyes. Then, with a start and a jerk, one narrow sepal draws backward, and the yellow corolla is revealed. Little thrills go through the bud, like the slight movement of an awakening child. A second sepal draws backward, and then a third, and with an impulse of fully aroused life the flower bursts its last bond and opens wide, showing its heart of gold. A delicate perfume is shed abroad, and by this as well as by the gleam of yellow petals the moth is lured to the flower."

The chapters of the book are arranged "to follow the waxing and waning of plant life during an average season in the northeastern United States." The plates are careful reproductions, most of them very effective, and, fortunately, not colored. The volume as a whole is one that is unusually well adapted to its purpose and absolutely free from irritating affectations of style.

Gardening and Home Decoration.*

The literature of landscape gardening has steadily increased, until an amateur householder with grounds to arrange and ornament would have very little excuse for making serious mistakes. The present book is practical and comprehensive, and the suggestions made are particularly useful for the landowner who is abundantly supplied with taste but lacks knowledge of gardening. Prof. Maynard is explicit in his directions for tree-planting, road-making, fruit-growing, the development of lawns, the destruction of insects, and so on, while he largely leaves to the individual discretion such matters as the shaping of rose beds, and massing of colors.

Among the points touched upon that are commonly neglected in books of this sort are the renovation and improvement of old homes in which trees and shrubs have been planted too closely together, unsightly fences have been erected, and walks and drives have been improperly located. A strong plea is made in favor of no fences at all, and the arguments might be applied with effect to the "back yards" of city homes. The natural desire for seclusion and the pride of possession interfere with anything like extensive co-operation in making back yards serve the purpose of city parks; but experiment has proved that where the dividing fence is removed and adjoining yards are neatly and attractively kept up, there is great compensation for the few drawbacks, even in a neighborhood where children abound.

Another public benefit upon which Prof. Maynard lays proper stress is the bordering of streets and roads by trees. "There is nothing which adds so much to the comfort of the traveling public as well-shaded streets," he says, "and a comparatively short time is required for our most rapid-growing trees to reach the size to afford considerable shade; but, whether we live to enjoy or see others enjoy their beauty and shade or not, we are certain that if properly planted in suitable soil more than one generation will be benefited by them. If every landowner would trim up and care for a few trees found growing by his roadside, or plant a few each year where none are now growing, it would be but a short time before our country would be noted for the beauty of its roadways, as well as for the general comfort and beauty of the homes of its common people."

Where economy is necessary the excellent suggestion is made of setting out fruit trees along the roadsides, as they are apt to yield well and require little care. They give less shade than elms, maples, or oaks, but a broad-spreading apple tree is not to be despised as shelter from the sun. The one shown in the frontispiece of the present book has lived, Prof. Maynard says, a quarter of a century, affording delightful shade, and fruiting every alternate year, several times yielding ten barrels of choice fruit in a single season.

The chapter on fruits is perhaps the most attractive of any to those who know the great superiority of home-grown fruit eaten when it is in most perfect condition, over the best that can be obtained in ordinary markets. Prof. Maynard's assumption that the fruit and vegetable garden deserves mention as an ornamental feature of home grounds is certainly justified, and the products of even a small area of ground have often been made, as he says, to supplement meagre incomes and provide the most healthful and appetizing food possible to obtain.

Another Bird Book.*

The book that Mr. Howe has produced breathes of the woods, the fields, the sea, the ponds, and streams, that together constitute the birds' highway. He has reveled in his contact with nature in the Winter and in the Summer. The birds have been to him a solace that is not found in the more conventional world that is known to every one doomed to dwell in cities, but out of the comparatively unknown world that he has contrived to make his own and which he has put into the pages of his book, he has gotten a charming world of pleasure that more than repays the seemingly cheerless ventures into the Winter woods, among the Summer beeches, and along the August sand dunes of Ipswich. If there is nothing of inspiration in nature to lure and allure, the parting of the virgin snow in order to penetrate into nature's sanctum is wearying. The sweet notes of a flock of goldfinches gleaning a morning meal in truly boreal style will fall on dull ears. A flock of crows that flap slowly by, their dark shadows on the snow betraying them, will seem commonplace. The song sparrow will sing softly to himself of the Spring that is to be without heed. The bluejay, the red-shouldered hawk, the nuthatch, and downy, and a number of chickadees, a flock of Winter robins feeding on the vermilion berries of the black alder by the brook; all these and others similar, will be without pleasing significance unless one is tuned in harmony with such things. Unhappy is that man who ignorantly thinks that urban life holds everything and all.

It only needs such a book as "On the Birds' Highway" to establish the fallacy of such a point of view. There is surely something among the foothills, as well as upon the higher altitudes of the towering mountains, to color life, and to give to it a zest unknown to those circumscribed by streets and walks that are cobbled and flagged. Bird songs encountered in the pasture, the orchard, or the wild wood are musical essays that are not even suggested by the opera or by the human voice otherwise. There is no such personality as a singing teacher among birds to make the bird voices harsh and mechanical; to conventionalize and make them more finished or as peas in a pod. Bird songs cannot be written on music paper. They are too wholly free and unfettered to be made to conform to our artificial scale. But even were it possible to write down these bird songs in a book, we do not want to do it. There would, in such a case, be altogether wanting the environment, which is half the charm. We all know too little of real pleasure. The woodcock is a favorite game bird, but how many, even of the sportsmen of Eastern United States, who have bagged many a brace, know of, or have listened to, their love song? Not many, surely.

How many voices of bird song are forever silenced each year by sportsmen! Many of our birds are becoming rare because of slaughter, and in a quarter of a century will hear the last love song of the woodcock, if not of some other members of the bird family. It is a sad contemplation, because such songs as these seem to call out the good there is in a man, and outside of sportsmen make him humble himself even before a bird, for of a certain he is without a soul who would not pause to listen and to enjoy such divine melody. The present volume does not seek competition with the more serious bird books wherein the families are scientifically noted and the species of the avi-fauna are set down and described, but is rather a pleasing record of the delights to be found in bird company "On the Birds' Highway," as experienced by the author, and as may also be experienced by those walking in his footsteps. Mr. Howe has had, so it would appear from his appendix, nearly 300 birds upon his calling list. The book is a dainty and pleasing example of bookmaking.

Nature in the Berkshires.*

Our Berkshire country is not, like the Berkshire Downs of England, distinguished by races in which shepherds roll a wheel over the slopes for the prize of a fifty-pound cheese, nor by villages which keep green the memory of men like Thomas Hughes, but it certainly has a particular charm for people who know it at all seasons from Spring to Spring. Like Dr. Holmes's triune "John," Berkshire has three personalities which Dr. Adams distinguishes as follows:

"There is the commercial Berkshire, the Berkshire of the farmer, and the manufacturer, and the merchant, and, perhaps one ought to add, the hotel keeper. And this is a country important and impressive. These smooth meadows, these uplands and vales, are not mere lawns, kept trim and neat for the benefit of visitors and idlers by the way. They bear real harvests. They yield a revenue to the purses of their owners." There is a social Berkshire—"which migrates from the cities in the Spring, and flies southward when the leaves fall and the frosts bite, just as the birds do in the forests round about Lenox and Stockbridge and Pittsfield." This has "a life of its own, brilliant, charming, intoxicating, a round of interchanges of courtesy, of fêtes and festivities, of golfing and coaching and dining." The real Berkshire, however, is the Berkshire of Nature, of woods and wild flowers, hills and brooks, and the subject of Dr. Adams's enthusiastic text and of Mr. Scott's attractive photographs.

Readers who have visited Bash Bish Falls in August, when the delicious shade of the brook valley offers refuge from a broiling sun, can hardly realize Dr. Adams's description of a sleigh ride through the same region in January, when the woods were bare of leaves and the road past Sky Farm was followed in a whirling snowstorm. "We found the lovely cascade all cased in ice," he says, "a solid rampart at its base, a thin glaze of frosted windows around its falling stream, with canopies and columns, buttresses, and abutments, for a hundred feet up the cliffs. The snowstorm whistled a lively obbligato to our comment of wonder and delight, the gale roared a deeper bass to the clear soprano of the brook. It was worth a score of languid Summer visits to stand here in the driving snow, deep in the heart of the hills, defying storm and temperature for this glimpse of the architecture of the ice." Confirmed campers-out will find little to surprise them in the chapter recording a night in the open air on the open ledges of the Dome of the Taconics, but the amateur gypsy may get practical hints as well as stimulating descriptions of starlight and sunrise from it. The book as a whole is in fact rather better adapted to the uses of the beginner in the pleasant study of nature than to those of the professional, who is apt to put into his knapsack a lazy book about men and women when he starts on his vacation. Dr. Adams's volume is one to turn over at home in a mood of reminiscence, and the pictures are an excellent aid to the memory in bringing back the impression of lovely hills and intervales, wide meadows, and deep, luxuriant woods.

Book Reviewing in This Country.

From The Washington Post.

In this country book reviewing has been carried on in a rather haphazard style. From a purely business standpoint many newspaper editors can see nothing in it. Therefore book reviewing has been neglected, except in the case of possibly a dozen leading dailies, which really devote some space and brains to original literary criticism and news. THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of these, and its SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, issued in supplement form, has rapidly taken rank among the few really critical literary reviews of the country. THE TIMES recently took occasion to compile a list of "One Hundred Books for Summer Reading," compiled from the publications of the past twelve months, and including history, biography, outdoor books, fiction, poetry, and essays. The list is interesting.

Wagner Story Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Replying further to the request of E. F. W., (SATURDAY REVIEW, June 24, 1899, Page 431, second column, foot,) for Wagner study books, let me add the following to what you have said: Viewed as literature, (not as music,) the following are among the best available sources of information concerning the Nibelungen Lied: Carlyle's essay in Westminster Review, Vol. XV., Page 1; same article in Carlyle's Essays, Vol. II., Page 296; Harper's Magazine, Vol. LV., Page 38, illustrated; Hedge's "Hours with German Classics," Page 25; Bayard Taylor's "Studies in German Literature," Page 101. Foristler's "Echoes from Mist-Land." If available, your correspondent should examine the wood-cut illustrations in "Das Nibelungenlied übersetzt von Carl Simrock. Illustr. von B. von Cornelius, Stuttgart, Verlag von der J. G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung. In the SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17, 1899, Page 393, fourth column, you call attention to Baldwin's book) to Baldwin's "Story of Siegfried." I have not seen it.

F. LOOMIS.

Lewisburg, Penn., June 27, 1899.

THE BROWNINGS.

Mrs. Browning's Brother Writes of the Love Letters and of the Father's Opposition to the Marriage.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To judge by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW and other newspapers, the general impression appears to be that I am the only member of the family objecting to the publication of the Browning letters. My brothers strongly objected, and earnestly entreated Mr. Browning in the event of his obstinacy to expunge the passages likely to give pain. That he paid no attention to their request is evident from the scurrilous attacks on my father. Mr. Browning's intention appears to have been to clear his father's extraordinary conduct at the expense of mine.

Clever men are not exempt from the rules that govern society. Far from taking the usual and correct course, Mr. Robert Browning, although engaged to his daughter, studiously avoided not only her father, but her six brothers, not one of them having the slightest suspicion of the engagement. I am in my eighty-fifth year, and cannot be far from my grave, and I solemnly affirm that the idea of an engagement never once occurred to me.

From the confinement to her bed for many years, owing to an injury to her spine, to the long illness in London, my father had ever been most tender and affectionate to her. Seldom without anxiety on her account, he has been described as a tyrant? The blow came when he was over seventy. How many of us at that age would calmly turn the other cheek to the smiter, who, by a shameful deception, had forfeited all claim on our generosity? The statement of a nameless "cousin" that my father objected to the sacrament of marriage, however contemptible, may yet be greedily swallowed. Like many others, he regarded marriage seriously, and he refused his consent when he conceived the marriage would prove unhappy. Parents constantly exercise the right, which, indeed is their duty, without being deemed tyrants and bitter opponents to marriage.

As regards myself, it matters little. The extract relating to The Examiner proves indeed Mr. Browning's possession of the "extreme delicacy" his friends claim for him. A private letter, no matter the subject or the means by which he obtains it, he publishes without the shadow of an excuse. A little vexation, however, not intended as prey to Mr. Browning, and the sneers of strangers will not change in the slightest degree the conviction that my sister loved me with all my imperfections. My sole object has been the defense of my father, one who reverenced religion, and who throughout a long life never committed one act unworthy of a man of honor. It was my imperative duty, and it has given me inexpressible pain. On the present Mr. Browning rests the scandal, and I hope it pleases him.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. MOULTON-BARRETT.

Jackson Town, Island of Jamaica, June 27, 1899.

International Geography.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"A Good Lady" failed to draw me from my hole, but a "Wiseman" did. Kipling needs no defenders, but I would like to second an idea that runs parallel with one of my own.

Why cannot our children study geography in a cosmopolitan way and learn to spell and pronounce the names of foreign cities as their inhabitants do? We have heard of the party of Americans who refused to get out at Padova because they were bound for Padua. Genf, Nürnberg, and Müunchen are equally perplexing to the unenlightened. As for Venice, it is amusing to read in a short stroll the signs Venise, Venezia, and Venedig, and to be obliged to explain to the small boy that they are all one and the same place. It is useless to retort that people should study languages before going to Europe. There is a large class of very intelligent but half-educated people who can derive great pleasure and profit from a foreign trip. Indeed, Americans as a race, with their quick perceptions and powers of keen observation, are remarkably adapted for traveling. Mr. Wiseman's suggestion would save them much needless ridicule.

Why should we not pay the same respect to cities and nations that we do to individuals?

I crave the editor's indulgence for encroaching on the space of a newspaper that can print such articles as the "Joyousness of Stevenson" "Book Collecting for Small Incomes," "Joubert," and the letter about Rodin. If it is necessary to make any change in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, raise the price, but keep the form. A. Z. S.

New York, May 8, 1899.

H. B. Stimpson's new novel, "The Tory Maid," will be presented in book form in the early Autumn from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. In it the author has blended a love story with a background of the American Revolution. The theme is made up of a veteran of the American side of the great war telling the story of his adventures as a gallant young soldier and of his efforts to win the hand of a charming Tory maid, whose allegiance to King George brings her at times into serious difficulties.

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*FIELD, FOREST, AND WAYSIDE FLOWERS: With Chapters on Grasses, Sedges, and Ferns. Unitechnical Studies for Unlearned Lovers of Nature. By Maud Going, (E. M. Harding.) Illustrated in part with drawings from life. By S. G. Porter, and Photographs by Edwin H. Lincoln. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company, 5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street. Price, $1.50.

*LANDSCAPE GARDENING AS APPLIED TO HOME DECORATION. By Samuel T. Maynard. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1899. Price, $1.50.

*ON THE BIRDS' HIGHWAY. By Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. With Photographic Illustrations by the Author and a Frontispiece in Color from a Painting by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Cloth. Decorated cover. Small 12mo. Full gilt. Pages 175. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Price, $2.

*NATURE STUDIES IN BERKSHIRE. By John Coleman Adams. With illustrations in photogravure from original photographs by Arthur Scott. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899. Price, $4.00.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood sends this communication: "First let me congratulate you on your delightful paper of June 24, and say that I think it exhaustive as to Summer reading, and ask you at what date Hamerton issued the 'Intellectual Life.' He seems to me to be rather 'behind the age' in his remarks about women and marriage." The first edition of Hamerton's "Intellectual Life" bears date of 1873

We agree with Guy Pelton of Washington, D. C., that it is difficult to decide who is the authority to follow in the matter of a correct quotation, but we should prefer the first edition of an author's works. The quotations given by our correspondent should be as follows:

'A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
"But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."
"None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."
"Night drew her sable curtain down,
And pinned it with a star."

"A. T. R." of Meriden, Conn., would like to know who wrote the poem from which the following verse is taken:

Have you heard the tale of the aloe plant
Away in the sunny clime?
By humble growth of a hundred years
It reaches its blooming time;
And then a wondrous bud at its crown
Breaks out into thousand flowers;
This floral queen in its beauty seen
Is the pride of tropical bowers.
But the plant to the flower is a sacrifice,
For it blooms but once, and in blooming dies.

Henry C. Bush asks whether the Australian flowers painted in water color by Mrs. Rowan, which he has seen at the Museum of Natural History, have ever been reproduced in book form.

"B. B." of New Orleans is searching for a poem called "The Pearl of the Philippines." Does any of our readers know it?

From Boston E. E. W. sends these inquiries: "1. Who wrote and where can be found the line, 'When I left thy shores, O Naxos'? 2. Who wrote and where can be found the line, 'Pale Glory walks by Valor's bier'?"

"A. W. K." sends THE SATURDAY REVIEW the verses beginning "There was a little girl," &c., about which two of our friends recently wrote asking if the verses were by Longfellow. "A. W. K." first saw them in Ayer's Almanac for 1872.

The four books in the possession of "A. R. M." have, we regret to say, very little value.

Edward Jay Allen of Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, writes that E. L. Warner will find the "Invocation to Sleep" in Aldrich's "Poems," page 190, Boston, 1865. Mr. Allen has noted in his copy: "This collection shows how ill-advised it may be to 'paint the lily.' A number of these poems were published under the title of 'Babie Bell and Other Poems.' In this publication great changes have been made, and almost always for the worse, making the flowing rhyme seem labored and complicating the delicate thought."

Paul Temperly of Cleveland kindly informs us that Kipling's "Fleet in Being" serially appeared in England as follows: London Morning Post, Nov. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1898. He also sends a transcript of the title page of his copy of the first American edition of Tennyson's poems: "Poems, by Alfred Tennyson. In two volumes. Boston: William D. Tichenor. MDCCCXLII."

The once familiar song of "The Field of Monterey" is sought for by Samuel Conkey of 430 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

The names of the authors of the following quotations are desired by E. M. Low of 79 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. The second is by Pope:

The Pilgrim Fathers—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er
Still roll in the bay,
As they rolled that day
When they landed on this shore.

Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind.

The lines that follow, which A. S. Sands of Buffalo sends, are Thackeray's and are from his "The Pen and the Album":

I am my master's faithful old Gold Pen;
I've served him three long years, and drawn since then
Thousands of funny women and droll men.

From Port Jervis, N. Y., "I. R." writes: "Who is the author of this answer to Francis W. Bourdillon's "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes'?" I have heard it was written by 'one of the sweetest American poets':

"The sun has set,
Yet on the land still blooms the wondrous glow,
Still shine the topmost peaks, and down below
The vale is full of light,
And gloomy night
Cometh not yet.

"And, Dear, we part,
Yet, while thine image holds its constant sway,
Kindling my inmost soul, still shines love's ray,
Stronger than death is love,
From heaven above,
Heart answers heart."

Nellie E. Stanley writes from Philadelphia: "What was Tennyson's exact title?" Burke's "Peerage," 1892, gives it as "Baron Tennyson of Aldworth, Surrey, and Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight."

"L. v. E." of New York writes that the poem called "Beautiful Hands," which was sent by "L. H. W." of Pittsburg, is by Mrs. Ellen M. H. Yates and was written for The Examiner and Chronicle many years ago. "The first line of the last verse," our correspondent notes, "should read, 'But oh, beyond this shadow land,' not 'shadowy damp.'" Col. Richard J. Hinton sends an interesting communication, in which he says that this poem contains echoes at least of Richard Realf's youthful style. "Furthermore," he states, "I have a little manuscript in Realf's writing, partially illegible, which contains a part of two stanzas that are almost word for word similar to those of the poem THE SATURDAY REVIEW printed."

We are obliged to Mrs. Lyman Hall of Goshen, Conn.; "M. B. T." of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Mary Louise Bishop, who have reference to the song entitled "Shells of Ocean," which Albert E. Medway asked for. The following version, which "M. B. T." sent, is credited to J. W. Cherry:

SHELLS OF OCEAN.

One Summer eve, with pensive thought,
I wandered on the sea-beat shore,
Where oft in heedless infant sport
I gathered shells in days before.
The plashing waves like music fell,
Responsive to my fancy wild;
A dream came o'er me like a spell;
I thought I was again a child.

I stood upon the pebbly strand
To cull the toys that round me lay,
But as I took them in my hand,
I threw them one by one away.
Oh, thus, I said, in every stage
By toys our fancy is beguiled;
We gather shells from youth to age,
And then we leave them like a child.

"M. B. T." would have liked to see in the list of books for young readers the name of Jane Taylor, whose "Original Poems for Infant Minds" were long admired and dear to the hearts of several generations. Mary Louise Bishop asks for a translation of the following anagram on the name of the author of the "Rubaiyat," the name Omar being used in seven different combinations:

Sit mora, sub ramo, canit Omar, foutis ad aram;
Cui sit amor, quantum dat tibi, Roma, Maro.

"J. M." writes from Syracuse in reference to a recent query: "Edward Simes Van Zile was born in Troy, N. Y., May 2, 1863, and is the eldest son of the late Oscar E. Van Zile. He was educated at the Troy Academy and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June, 1884. He was connected with the editorial staff of The Troy Times and later on the staff of The New York World for eight years. In addition to the list of his books given in THE TIMES REVIEW July 1, "The Dreamers," a collection of poems, was published in 1897. A serial, "Teufel Pict," is now running in The German-American Review, and "With Sword and Crucifix," a story of La Salle on the Mississippi, will begin in the September issue of Harper's Weekly. Mr. Van Zile married Mary Morgan Bulkeley, daughter of William H. Bulkeley of Hartford. For several years Mr. Van Zile has lived in Hartford.

"M. A. R." of Orange, N. J., asks: "Is there not a poem by a Canadian author, entitled "The House of the Trees"? We are pleased to give, in answer, Miss Ethelwyn Wetherold's charming poem of that title:

THE HOUSE OF THE TREES.

Ope your doors and take me in,
Spirit of the wood;
Wash me clean of dust and din,
Clothe me in your mood.

Take me from the noisy light
To the sunless peace,
Where at midday standeth night,
Signing Toil's release.

All your dusky twilight stores
To my senses give;
Take me in and lock the doors,
Show me how to live.

Lift your leaky roof for me,
Part your clinging walls;
Let me wander lingeringly
Through your scented halls.

Ope your doors and take me in,
Spirit of the wood;
Take me—make me next of kin
To your leafy brood.

"'Christ on Calvary.' 'Constant Reader's' inquiry may be partly solved by stating that Steuben the painter was born in Bauerbach, Baden, 1788, died 1856. His art studies were in St. Petersburg; later in Paris under Gerard and Lefevre. Historic subjects were his themes. 'The Battle of Troy' he painted on the ceiling of the second salon of the Ecole Français at the Louvre. Late in life he returned to Russia, where he painted the Cathedral of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg, part of a series on the subject of the life of Chirst. His style is dramatic and vigorous, generally somewhat overcharged and heavy. He was made a Baron and a member of the Legion of Honor. The engraver of the subject was Jean Pierre Marié Jaret; born Paris 1788, died there 1845. He was pupil of Debecourt. He worked voluminously and on very varied subjects in aqua tint, mostly for foreign markets. In the ground the forms are etched in line, and the effect is obtained by use of resin either in powder or solution; then by acid the plate is bitten, the 'pits' holding the ink in printing. Impressions of that date were colored by hand, the colors being applied with brush, sometimes with very pleasing results."

S. C. O. of Owego, N. Y., writes: "Will you kindly tell me what kind of a paper The Pathfinder is and its address? We have learned that this paper has published the diary and letters of Sepheniah Halsey, written while he was in the Revolutionary war. From letters written by Sepheniah Halsey we know this is his diary, but the original letters have gone out of the hands of the family."

From "S. C. B." comes the following comment: "I am very busy getting ready to leave for Europe, but as you ought to know what those parchments referred to in a recent number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW contained, and as I happen to know, I thought I might help you. Why, they were fashion plates, of course! How could Paul, living in out-of-the-way places, keep up his tirade against feminine adornment without fashion books Now, Paul was a very good man in many ways, but he was "way off"—even with the aid of his fashion plates—on the woman question."

The value of the book owned by W. J. K. of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is slight. Possibly it may be worth a few dollars. It could be disposed of at auction or through a dealer in books. The engravings our correspondent asks about have little value. Old engravings have sometimes much value, but the fame of the engraver or of the subject must be considered. W. J. K. also asks: "1. Are old books more valuable if bound again in better bindings, or are they better left in the covers originally on them? 2. How can we know if an old book is of value or not? 3. Is there a list of valuable books published anywhere?" Most old books are always more valuable when finely bound, but old books of the class collected by owners of fine libraries should be left in the original vellum, sheep, calf, boards, cloth, or paper wrappers as first issued. This is the original state, and good collectors, when they are fortunate enough to secure really valuable books in such condition, generally preserve them as they are and have cases made for them. To give two examples: The first edition of Walton's "Complete Angler" would be worth several hundred dollars more in the original binding than if rebound, even by a great artist, and a copy of Poe's "Tamerlane," 1827, his first book, sold for $1,850 in its original covers, and when beautifully rebound was resold for but $1,450. Our correspondent is apparently a book lover, a reading man, not a collector of books, and it would therefore be difficult to show him why some old books have value and why others are worthless. Roughly speaking, the books printed by the world's first printers, the books of famous authors, or books relating to the history or geography of various countries, are always of great value. There are no "lists of valuable books," but Livingston's "American Book Prices Current," New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., and Slater's "English Book Prices Current," London, Stock, give each year the records of all books of value that have been sold at auction, and are invaluable.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's first book was "Passion Flowers," which appeared without her name in Boston in 1854. This is in answer to W. A. L. of Albany, N. Y.

A New York "Octogenarian" wishes to trace a poem, which he read many years ago, of which he remembers only the following fragment:

Clad in the gorgeous trappings of the East,
Not e'en Shah Abbas at his richest feast
Felt so elate as Regee Pak.
But of these trappings shorn
None so forlorn.

"What are the lines," "G. A. H." asks, "which Robert Burns wrote in a certain lord's folio Shakespeare?" We do not know that that copy of Shakespeare's works was one of the folio editions, but an old story has it that the poet saw in a Scottish nobleman's library "a splendidly bound, but sadly neglected, copy of Shakespeare," and on the margin of one of its pages wrote these lines:

Through and through the inspired leaves
Ye maggots make your windings;
But oh! respect his lordship's taste
And spare the golden bindings.

"In the article on an original Mayflower Bible," says Charles Warner, "a reader of THE TIMES ever since its commencement," "I notice that Mr. Green states that he does not know where Bridgenorth is. It is on the River Severn, in Shropshire, and about twelve miles from Wolverhampton, from which place it is a delightful drive. The country people sometimes call it 'Drop Off' on account of its being situated on a high bank, representing a miniature of the Palisades on the Hudson."

"H." of this city writes that if our correspondent who asked about the Countess Potocka will consult "any standard life of Chopin, fairly satisfactory particulars may be found of this stanch friend of the poet of the piano."

"David Harum" asks: "Does Ticknor, Reed & Fields's edition of Longfellow's collected works, published in two volumes in 1853, possess any value?" THE REVIEW is unable to trace any such edition of Longfellow. There was a two-volume edition of his "Poems" in 1850 and another in 1857.

"I have Locke's 'Nasby Papers,' 1864," says "T. A. H." of Brooklyn, "and understand it is his first book. Kindly give a full list of his writings." According to Foley's "American Authors," the published writings of David Ross Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) are as follows: "The Nasby Papers; Letters and Sermons Containing Views on the Topics of the Day," Indianapolis, 1864; "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophesies," Cincinnati, 1866; "Swingin' Round the Cirkle, Ideas of Men, Politics, and Things," Boston, 1867. "Echoes from Kentucky," Boston, 1868; "Struggles, Social, Political, and Financial," Boston, 1873; "The Moral History of America's Life Struggle," Boston, 1874; "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem: Eastern Fruit on Western Dishes," Boston, 1875; "Inflation at the Cross Roads," New York, 1875; "A Paper City," Boston, 1879; "Hannah Jane," Boston, 1881; "Nasby in Exile; or, Six Months of Travel," Boston, 1882, and "The Demagogue: A Political Novel," Boston, 1891. Locke died three years before "The Demagogue" was published. He was born in 1833. We should think that his early works are difficult to secure, though their value in money is small, their auction price being about $1 or $1.50 each. But rarity is not everything in the auction room.

"What was Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's first book?" inquires David V. Hall of Cleveland. He is credited with an anonymous production, entitled "The Wonderful Story of Fuz-Bug, the Fly, and Mother Grabem, the Spider," Philadelphia, 1867. He may, however, have published previously something of a medical nature.

Forbes & Co. of Chicago, in reply to "La Rochelle," write to say: "In the current issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW we note your inquiry concerning the authorship of two poems. We would say that these are "Jane Jones" and "God Only Knows," and are by Ben King. Both are found in his volume of poems entitled "Ben King's Verse," published by us, ($1.25.) The volume contains 119 poems, all of the published work of the author. The book is now in its fifth thousand and third printing. We wish to take this occasion to say that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is the most interesting periodical on literary matters that is published. We hope that the many appeals that it remain in its present form will be granted." J. E. Clancy of Trenton, N. J.; Anna Olcott Carmelin of Beach House, Quogue, L. I., and J. Harlin of 140 West Eighty-sixth Street, also write in answer to "La Rochelle," that the author of "Jane Jones" and "God Only Knows" is Ben King, and that the poems may be found in a collection of his verses published within the last few years.

T. S. Benson of Brooklyn inquires: "When was the first edition of Herman Melville's 'Typee' published? I have an edition of 1847." "Typee" first appeared in New York in 1847, in two volumes.

From 704 Forsyth Place, Savannah, Ga., Miss Ruth Kayton sends this communication: "What is the significance of the Corycian Cave on Mount Parnassus? Is Theodore Roosevelt a descendant of Theodore Winthrop? Where can I find Sydney Lanier's description of the Alamo?"

"A. S. G." asks: "Can any of your readers explain the meaning of the line, 'Fair Science frowned not at his humble birth,' in Gray's 'Elegy'?"

"H. F." wishes to find a story which appeared within the last year or two in one of the magazines entitled "The Story of the Opal," and desires especially to have published the quatrain that ran through the story.

A copy of Whistler's "Gentle Art of Making Enemies" is sought for by D. M. Curtin of 53 Monroe Street, who also asks what the nature of the book is. Our correspondent should have no difficulty in obtaining Whistler's book at any large book store. The book is a witty, satirical account of Whistler's art career, and abounds in personalities. Though a clever and even brilliant production, its most important portion is that devoted to the famous Ruskin-Whistler case, when Whistler sued John Ruskin for libel, the great critic having unfavorably criticised one of his pictures.

The quotation on the plaque which J. H. James desires to place is from the old ballad of "The Children in the Wood," and is to be found in Percy's "Reliques," Vol. III. The exact quotation is:

Thus wandered these poor innocents,
Till death did end their grief.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW thanks "E. H. H." of Brooklyn, H. Anderson, Mrs. J. Colman Logie of 358 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, "A. C. T." of Connecticut, and "M. L. C." of this city, who have written to this effect.

We would suggest that James Warren of 198 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, ask of any prominent bookseller for William Howard Russell's works on the Crimea campaign. Though widely read at one time, these books should not be out of print now; but, if so, are not to be considered rare, and copies should be easily secured.

A. H. Ross of 456 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., has failed to find in the New York bookstores "Six Years Aboard a Man of War," which contains a description of life on the British frigate Macedonian during the War of 1812. It was published about thirty years ago. Does any of THE SATURDAY REVIEW's readers know where a copy can be secured?

From Flat Rock, N. C., "T. C." writes: "Can you inform me who was the author of a little poem entitled, "It is July," and where the poem can be found? I am under the impression it was written by a D. J. Tilden.

Is a poem somewhat similar to "Beautiful Hands" entitled "My Mother's Hands" known to any of our readers? Helen Mae Pierce Gallagher of the New Amsterdam, 331 Amsterdam Avenue, is in search of it.

Nellie A. Hiers of 295 Dean Street, Brooklyn, writes in answer to "F. E. H.": "The line 'Men are all mosaics of other men' is from Dr. Henry Drummond's 'Greatest Thing in the World,' first part of 'The Alchemy of Influence.'"

Who wrote and published about thirty years ago a series of juvenile books dealing with the adventures of some children called Carleton? One book of the series was entitled "Dick Duncan." Mrs. H. W. Cane of 62 East Eightieth Street is the inquirer.

"Sirdir" writes that the lines asked for by Albert E. Midway are from an old song called "Shells of the Ocean."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW some time ago published an account of the writing of the lines beginning "I know a little girl," &c. A New York "Reader" and "L. M. S." of Atlanta, Ga., may be interested in the account:

I am not sure whether this poem and others like it can be found in any of Longfellow's collected works, but he wrote it. Miss Blanche Roosevelt, while preparing "The Masque of Pandora" for the operatic stage was invited to make a long visit at Longfellow's home in Cambridge. One Summer evening while sitting on the piazza with the good, kindly poet Miss Roosevelt, having mentioned some of the nonsense verses then current in the newspapers, ventured the opinion that the very silliest of these were the lines beginning "I know a little girl," &c. While she was repeating the objectionable verses a member of the family who had not heard the previous conversation, came upon the scene, and said, as the lady concluded, "Why, those are Mabel's verses." And then it came out that Longfellow the author of "The Building of the Ship," had written the lines for the amusement of one of his grandchildren.

BOWDOIN.

New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

G. A. Mowbray of 254 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, asks: "Can you tell me the probable value of a book entitled 'Remains of Sir Walter Raleigh,' London, 1681, and in good condition?" Editions of this book appeared in 1657, 1661, 1664, 1669, and 1675. The correspondent has, therefore, the sixth edition. Its rarity doubtless is great, but its value is comparatively small. A copy, in calf extra, sold in London in 1890

at the Gaisford sale for £1 11s. There do not seem to be any other quotations.

The first English version of the beautiful story of "Aucassiss and Nicholete" was made by E. J. W. Gibb and privately printed in Glasgow in 1887. Mr. Gibb gave the original French text. F. W. Bourdillon's version, it is true, was published before Mr. Gibb's, but the latter's translation was made first. Andrew Lang's version came later. This is in answer to E. L. Waring of Philadelphia, who asks which was the first English version.

Katherine Kautz writes from Albany: "Probably your correspondent, 'Ignoramus,' in inquiring after the 'Countess Potocki,' has in mind the distinguished Polish amateur songstress Countess Delphine Potocka, whose singing at the bedside of the dying Chopin at the composer's own request forms one of the most pathetic incidents in the history of genius. If so, he may find some references regarding her in Frederick Niecks's authoritative 'Life of Chopin, Vol. II.' The Countess was one of Chopin's most sympathetic and dearest friends, to whom he dedicated a number of his most beautiful works. In a note, quoting from Sowinski's 'Musiciens Polonais,' Niecks has the following: 'She had a beautiful soprano voice, and occupied the first place among the amateur ladies of Paris. A great friend of the illustrious Chopin, she gave formerly splendid concerts at her house with the old company of the Italians which one shall see no more in Paris. To cite the names of Rubini, Lablache, Tamburini, Malibran, Grisi, Persiani, is to give the highest idea of Italian singing. The Countess Potocka sang herself according to the method of the Italian masters.'"

Hardy, Pratt & Co of Boston, writing on the same subject, says: "If this refers to the Countess Potocki who was Hélène Massalska, afterward Princess de Ligne, we would inform 'Ignoramus' that 'The Memoirs of Prince Charles de Ligne' published by us, has considerable about her. Mme. Vigu-Le Brun painted her portrait. The original or a copy of it is in the Berlin Gallery, and our book contains a photogravure of it. We hope before long to send THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a copy of the book for review."

Writing from Boston on the same subject, N. G. says: "In the case of the Countess Potocki, 'there never was no sich a pusson.' The Countess Potocka, wife, after much tribulation, of Count Potocki, was the wife of Prince Charles de Ligne, whom she married May 25, 1779. She fell in love with Count Vincent Potocki, who rejoiced in the possession of two wives, one divorced and remarried, and another still his legal proprietor, but the Prince Charles de Ligne was killed by an Austrian cannonball in 1792, and the Countess Potocka, actually in possession, was bereaved of a son, and, broken with grief, consented to a divorce and Count and Princess were married—after a fashion. They neglected some essential formalities, and the power of the Empress Catharine had to be invoked in their favor. She legalized the marriage and pronounced its three children legitimate, but all of them died, and the Count and Countess led a rather stormy life until 1815, when she died. Also the chief event of this period was the marriage of Sidonie de Ligne, the Countess's daughter, to the Count's son. Her husband once more wooed his second wife, but died before his wedding day, which seems sad.

Our correspondent G. N. sends from Boston the following note: "Is not E. W. Winthrop's statement that a very interesting account of St. Ives in Cornwall may be found in 'Christie Johnstone' a heterophemy? Christie lived three miles from Edinburgh, and Mr. or Miss Winthrop must have been thinking of some other story of the herring fishery.

"The 'department store' which gave away a picture of 'The Princess [sic] in the Tower,' with the motto, 'Thus wandered these poor innocents,' did not greatly reduce its annual profits. Possibly 'Princess' for 'Princes,' is an error in the Review composing room, but the combination of a Shakespearean picture and a motto from the mournful ballad of 'The Babes in the Wood' is the consequence of a blunder by the potter. Nobody would buy such plates, and so the 'department store' keeper paid a trifle for a ton or so of them and gave them away."

"Myths of the Old Testament."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A letter appeared in your last issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW entitled "Myths of the Old Testament." It is the first of the kind I have seen for some time, and I trust it will be the last. There is no originality in the views expressed, any more than there was in Dr. Abbott's side show of Jonah and the whale. I am sure your readers have no desire to be regaled with "chestnuts."

Let us read the Bible carefully for ourselves, if we so desire, and form our own conclusions. Why cram other people's "myths" down our throats?—myths sometimes more difficult to swallow than Jonah and the whale, both at once. This individual freedom of thought is what we call "liberal." Let those who are everlastingly canting upon "broad views" and "narrow views" practice more frequently what they so loudly preach.

We have all heard something of gravitation, geology, and astronomy at school, and some of us afterward at college, but it is not necessary to obtrude a few crude ideas on these subjects upon your readers. Let gravitation "bury the hatchet" at the bottom of the stream and so please some sensitive students of science; and let Balaam and his long-eared friend wander away into the wilderness and be lost forever, so as no longer to disturb the sleep of those who are void of understanding. What care we, who believe in the "spirit" of the Book and not in the "letter" only. Most of us have crossed the "pons asinorum" and do not worry our friends with every problem we meet, but rather, student-like, enjoy quietly our investigations into those knotty subjects which meet us in our journey through life.

In the matter of the serpent, your correspondent is faulty in his logic. I would like to see him place his remarks, as they now stand, in the form of a syllogism.

We "ask for bread" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and generally get it. Please do not "give us a stone."

J. F. A.

Montreal, June 7, 1899.

GREAT LETTERS.

Some Recent "Saturday Review" Papers—George Eliot's Material for "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In looking through my library of TIMES SATURDAY REVIEWS I recently enjoyed an evening of unmitigated pleasure—an evening devoted to the delights of desultory reading, a thought here, a paragraph there, and now a whole essay that had given pleasure on its first reading and upon re-reading only intensified that feeling. This pleasant pastime, serving as it did to revivify the literary instinct and to produce a hunger for a wider and deeper knowledge of all that is great and good, tended also to "make assurance doubly sure" that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is "a liberal education in itself."

The pleasure inherent in this re-reading of old magazines is akin to that experienced in re-reading a bundle of old letters, though the tender personal memories evoked by the letters may often produce in the reader a feeling

> That is not akin to pain,
> And resembles sadness only
> As the mist resembles the rain.

Yet underlying this pensive feeling is a chastening influence to which one yields to the betterment of his soul. Speaking of letters, is there in the whole realm of literature a charm greater than that which attaches to letter writing? Herbert Paul's delightful article on "Great Letter Writers," printed in the REVIEW about a year ago, does ample justice to this interesting topic. His facile pen ranges from Cicero, "the father of letter-writing," to the men and women of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Of Byron he says "No one ever felt after reading one of Byron's letters that he could by any possibility improve it." He calls Cowper's "Letters" "the glory of the English language." Gray's scholarly epistles, too, are given their due meed of praise. Mrs. Carlyle's brilliant letters and Lady Mary Wortley's pen pictures of scenery and of persons as portrayed in her correspondence are noted, as well as the letters of the historians Gibbons and Macaulay, in both of which there are a spontaneity and a simplicity that belong to "great minds at ease." Speaking of Gibbon, the author says: "He had too much courtesy and too much self-respect to become slovenly when he had not to think of posterity or the printer. All the resources of his imperial intellect were for the time at the disposal of his correspondent, man or woman, relative or friend." To those interested in this subject the field is a wide one, with an ever-increasing area. Thackeray says Southey's private letters are worth piles of epics.

Joel Benton, in his most interesting review of Fitzgerald's "Letters and Literary Remains," tells us that "these letters furnish a mine of minute information not to be found in cyclopedias," and adds, "The letters are, in fact, literature and biography in matchless wedlock." In connection with this another quotation from Herbert Paul is in order: "If this century, now so near its end, had no other title to remembrance, it would deserve distinction for having produced the letters of Charles Lamb and Edward Fitzgerald." And speaking of the latter he says: "He did not write often or much, or from a sense of duty, or to get an answer, or to discharge a debt. He did not even write because he had something to say—a fatal habit. He wrote because he could not help writing." Then we have Walpole's letters and Matthew Arnold's and the Carlyle-Emerson epistles and Swift's "Journal to Stella," and a host of others, among them Dorothy Osborne's letters to William Temple, of which Dorothy Furman wrote such a charming review in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW some time ago. And now we have those inestimable letters of Robert and Elizabeth Browning.

Recently I have been reading with interest "The Chevercels of Cheverel Manor," being a series of ingenuous letters written in the eighteenth century, mostly by the lady of the manor to her husband during their enforced absence one from the other. It was from this family and their fortunes that George Eliot drew the materials for her pathetic tale, "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story."

The originals of Sir Christopher and Lady Cheverel, for they were not the creations of the novelist's brain, but had real flesh and blood prototypes, were Sir Roger and Lady Hester Newdigate of Arbury, Warwickshire. The lady whom George Eliot described as stately and haughty, "with a cold, gray eye," and a tone of authority, must have been in reality, judging from her sweet and affectionate letters, a most lovable woman, fulfilling her duties as wife, sister, and friend in the most charming manner.

Sir Christopher is depicted with more truth to the real Sir Roger, presumably because he had the traits of disposition and the personal appearance which would insure his popularity with his tenantry and dependents. However, the original Sir Roger differs from the Sir Christopher of the story in being a well-known classical scholar and benefactor to Oxford, of which facts his inferiors probably took no account, and so there was no tradition of it among the country people; but his biographer tells how the Newdigate prize for poetry was founded at Oxford: "To the University of Oxford he was a steady friend and frequent benefactor. * * * Among his testamentary bequests was the sum of £1,000 on trust for an annual prize for English verses on ancient sculpture, painting, and architecture." The prize was brought forward in his lifetime, when he expressed two conditions only, that there should be no compliments to himself, if there is it will make me sick.") and that the number of the lines should not exceed fifty. When he was asked, "Will you not allow another fifty?" "No, no," he said, "I won't tire them in the theatre." Later on he observed on the same subject: "Our great fault is want of compression. The best of Horace's odes and the finest Psalms are seldom more than about that length."

The Caterina of the story was Sally Shilton, whose beautiful voice captivated the music-loving Lady Newdigate, and, in consequence, she was adopted by that lady and given the advantages of a musical education, being taught by the lady's own master, Motta, the original of "Sarti." Sally married Bernard Gilpin Ebdell, Sir Roger's chaplain and vicar of his parish. It is probable that "the little syren," as Lady Newdigate and her friends called Sally, may have experienced some love disappointment of which Lady Newdigate was ignorant; at all events we have no mention of such an episode in Lady Newdigate's letters, though we do hear of Sally being sent to Lisbon for the benefit of her health when she was about eighteen years of age. It is possible that this change may have been made for the cure of a wounded heart. At all events it was a grief to her friends that her delicate health would not permit her to become a professional singer. It could not have been with Mr. Charles Parker, Sir Roger's presumptive heir and the original of Captain Wybrow of the story, that Sally was in love, for she was only eleven years old when he married Miss Anstruther.

The Lady Cheverel of George Eliot's story was Sir Roger's second wife, and I quote her first letter to him just after their engagement, when she was still Miss Hester Mundy. (It begins without formal address.)

All Friday & yesterday I pleased myself with the Idea that by to-night's post I sh'd write you a very saucy Letter; two very tollerable nights rest had done more towards calming my spirits & easing my Heart than all your generosity, tender affection, & every healing Balm you strove to administer could effect. I have really been a very rational creature, last night went through a most furious presentation at Lady William's & did not so far expose myself as to make your very good friend & mine, Miss Conyers blush for me. I have gone about my business with composure & flatter myself I have remembered everything you have said to me tho' my endeavours have not in everything succeeded, but business shall have no part in this Letter, my friends think I have taken too large a dose of it to-day & to that they attribute my present aching Head, but the truth is I was last night unable to command my Anxious thoughts to Rest. The pleasing prospect before me one moment promised me a Life of happiness with ye most worthy, estimable & agreable Man in ye World (nay, was I not afraid you wd from the short knowledge we have had of each other suspect my Sincerity) I wd add the only Man upon Earth that I think could make me truely blessed. Ye next moment Rocks appear'd which made me think, the greatest of which are my own unworthyness, and ye utter impossibility of my Ever obtaining any better hold of your affections, than what your blind partiality now gives me & which I much fear will diminish as you become more clear sighted. Yet you shall never uprald me with having deceived you. I confess that I do not, nor ever will deserve you, so you had better consider what you are about; & take a little more time to consider than you seem inclined to do. I must thank you for a most flattering, soothing and pleasing Letter, but dare not attempt to answer it. Indeed my good Friend and Sister in Spring Gardens with whom I dined charged me to write but Little and then go to Bed, in both which I obey her in hopes that a good Night will inspire me with so much pride and impertinence as I was possess'd of yesterday. Good night my dear Friend, accept the affectionate thanks of a most grateful Heart and which is wholelly

Yrs H. M.

Monday night.

Whenever she was absent from her husband Lady Newdigate was in the habit of keeping a daily journal and sending it to him. The following is a portion of her first letter to him as his wife:

Wednesday 2 o'clock.—In about 16 hours I hope to have the first Letter my Husband ever wrote me (for Lady D. sends to Rugby from whence they come early) & I just recollect this to be ye 1st time I ever address'd you in ye Character of a Wife & yet it seems so natural that I can hardly believe it. I find there is no need of practice on my Side to make ye pen run glib (do you understand that word?) therefore I entreat you give me no more opportunities of wearing out my fingers & your Patience in this way.

I have nothing of consequence to say but to remind you of your promise to be careful of yourself & to return to me as soon as possible. In that persuasion I shall be happy until the time arrives. Last year at this time I was so without knowing that you ever existed; see the mischief you have done me.

We read Gibbons [sic] last night & this morning has gone I don't know how. We were late at breakfast, then had prayers read by ye tedious Curate, after that a short walk which has brought us to ye end of the morning. * * *

I have been thinking what you shall bring me from London Town, and have determin'd it shall be a steal Chain for my Watch. I will have nothing else for I shall not have a Want or Wish when I get you back again.

I have got "Spieghero gli affetti mieci" from Mrs. Mundy; it is pretty and suits my present humour but not my abilities. I have try'd it but find it beyond me & is so in every sense, & so & so your dear Becky leaves you to imagine how much and how sincerely she is Yours

HESTER NEWDIGATE.

Sir Roger kept his wife's correspondence tied up in separate packets and dated, each representing an absence of a few days or a few weeks.

It seems that in 1805 King George III. projected a visit to Warwickshire, and there comes to the good old Sir Roger a friendly, courteous invitation from Lord Aylesford to meet the King at his home, to which letter Sir Roger replies in the following courtly fashion:

Arbury, 3rd July 1805.

Dear Ld Aylesford.—

I am at a loss to express my gratitude to your Lordship for your obliging invitation or my regret in being forced to decline that honor. If I had been able I should not have fail'd long ago to acknowledge your repeated goodness, by paying my respects to your Lordship at Packington. But I have not for a long time gone farther from home than my Parish Church. A grow weaker every day, and in my 87th year I am neither fit nor able to join the splendid Court at Packington. But no one can be more truly thankful for the honor of his Majesty's visit to the county, or join more sincerely in prayers and heartfelt wishes for a long continuance of his health and reign over us.

With your Lordship's permission, Mr. Newdigate will wait upon you at Packington in the afternoon of the 17th to make my apology to the King and offer of duty and service as a Magistrate and Major of volunteers. Sensible how great a burden will be laid upon you, I flatter myself you will not take it amiss the liberty I have taken of sending this by Barrs, my steward, with orders to make inquiries in your Lordship's family whether anything that Arbury can furnish may be agreeable or useful upon this great occasion.

In my stores I have a tolerable crop of peaches, nectarines, and grapes and pines. To send you fish is to send coals to Newcastle, but if perchance your stews were deficient I have plenty of good carp ready at all times. If my butler or any of my servants can be useful you will command them.

One thing more occurs to me, knowing how greatly music is in favor, you will perhaps entertain your royal guests with a concert or private airs, in which case give me leave to remind you that I have in my neighborhood a most charming little Siren who would be highly honored by your Lordship's commands, as will Mr. Ebdell, her husband. If you approve and will fix your hour, I will prevail upon her to take my chaise to wait upon you, and bring her back again.

I will not take more of your time than to assure you that it will give me real pleasure if in any respects I can contribute to your Lordship's pleasure or convenience. I am, my Lord, your affectionate and much obliged humble servant,

R. NEWDIGATE.

"In the end, the King's proposed visit fell through," so these courteous offers were not needed. To conclude, we can say with the editor of these letters and with George Eliot, regarding her "Scenes From Clerical Life," that we hope they may "gladden and chasten hearts in years to come."

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, June 20, 1899.

Of Owned and Borrowed Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

About the most pitiable creature in this world, be he embryo or actual millionaire, is the man whose whole mental energy and leisure are devoted to the acquisition and consideration of wealth. For such a man the world-famed books exist but in his library—never in his thought. They make a goodly array of pretense for his learned friends to see and serve for decorative purposes in the composition of a room. Through his patronage, notwithstanding, the mechanical parts of bookmaking gather encouragement and advancement. Consider, on the other hand, the energies and aim of the humble student whose sparse income is at once the despair and the delight of his ever-active mind. Among his two or three score of favorites in the undisturbed seclusion of his garret he may draw the very effluence of departed zeal or feel the throbs of God-given power pulsate through his heart. The serious student must now and then sound the plummets of his own being and in such earnest moments he realizes a considerable access to his spiritual stature. He remodels his life, or should, according to the net results of his broadening powers of perception. If a rational creature were asked, Which would you prefer to be, a man who, possessed of a well-chosen library, gave as little evidence of refinement in his talk as his mind—of enriched ideas—or the man who, blessed with the similar fountains of knowledge, showed in his conduct to others neither charity, nor sympathy, nor even interest, let alone disinterestedness, would he not probably despise both characters, and prefer the student for whom literature is a living reality, and life a succession of avenues through which may be evolved approximate rendering of the beautiful, the true, and the good? Years ago I developed a habit of burrowing among the dust-laden shelves of second-hand bookstores, a tendency I have always indulged, and believe I always shall. My first find in delving the other day was an old Blackwood's Magazine, superbly bound and well-preserved, which cost only the nominal sum of 10 cents; my next was a copy in good condition of Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," in which was also embraced a number of his best tales, and finally a torn and well-thumbed volume of Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence," the two latter costing only the above-named sum apiece. 'Twere better at such trifling expense to own such books than to borrow them from a library for a stated time. A solid body of technical knowledge and a masterly style of criticism were contained in the first—the effusions and sympathies of a spirit highly etherealized, and which find amplest expression in "The Artist of the Beautiful," were enveloped in the second, and in the third could be found described the grave portents of too much realism in art and the various relationship and affinity between beauty, sublimity, and moral grandeur.

A book may lie for months upon our table or on the crowded book shelf until by the visitation of a favored mood we acquaint ourselves with its real meaning and beauty. Books should be our constant companions, not transient acquaintances, and while there is a great body of fiction which may be absorbed and utilized in a given time, it is generally true that a really great work must grow upon the imagination and heart like any other human intimacy. We do not know our friends in a couple of weeks, neither can there be disclosed to our rapt gaze the lifetime visions and ideas of a seer in such a short space of time. On certain occasions I hunger for Emerson's thought, at other times nobody but Montaigne satisfies me. For condensed and apt expression I search the pages of Addison and Burke, for the musical ideas that so sweetly attend upon repose the essays and poetry of Goldsmith. If my imagination flies fallow under renewed impulse, I court the suggestions of Shelley or the fine wrought fancies and wisdom of the mighty Shakespeare. In such a way do we gather the real usefulness of a library, and whoever has not yet enjoyed the qualms and thrills of enchantment that hedge about the formation and steady growth of one's library, has yet something to live for and experience.

J. F. F.

New York, June 26, 1899.

BURNS AND CLARINDA.

A Scarce Book About Them Published in New York in 1843.

"Burns and Clarinda," a rare volume, published in 1843 by "Robert P. Bixby & Co. of No. 3 Park Row, opposite Astor House, New York," now lies open before me. It is of course known to curious readers and students of Burns, but in its entirety it is known but to very few.

Clarinda was Mrs. McLehose, a very silly, pretty woman, (like many of the loves of the poets,) whom Burns found in Edinburgh in 1787, living apart from her husband, who seems to have been a worthless creature, while his wife, although a flirt and a vain woman, continued to enjoy the respect of her neighbors, especially those who were not jealous of her, to the end of a very long life, although she did not escape calumny. Nor can we wonder that Mr. McLehose suffered the pangs of jealousy. This book and memoir, compiled by her grandson, seems to confess to the fact that McLehose, the husband, his grandfather, was a worthless character, but he does not give the idea that Mrs. McLehose was blameless. To the world at large she is chiefly valuable as having inspired in Burns that immortal verse which Lord Byron puts at the head of "The Bride of Abydos,"

> Had we never loved sae kindly
> Had we never loved sae blindly,
> Never met, and never parted,
> We had ne'er been broken hearted,

which Walter Scott says "is worth a thousand romances," and Mrs. Jameson, adding to Scott's remark, herself confesses: "But in themselves, they are a complete romance. They are the Alpha and Omega of feeling, and contain the essence of an existence of pain and pleasure, distilled into one burning drop." Certainly the whole poem beginning

> Ae fond kiss and then we sever
> Ae farewell—and then forever,

has always been the dearest property of fond lovers since Cupid made the world his own and Burns became his interpreter.

But Burns's letters, although always poetical, recall so much the "staid, antiquated time of the closing years of the eighteenth century," when, as Talfourd says, "the Muses had not yet formed sentimental attachments in Germany, or flirted with revolutionary France, or renewed their youth by drinking the spirit of the lakes," that one can scarcely read them with a grave countenance. Here, for instance, is one excerpt taken at random:

> Some days, some nights, nay, some hours, like the ten righteous persons in Sodom, save the rest of the vapid, tiresome, miserable months and years of life. One of these hours my dear Clarinda blessed me with last night,
>
> One well spent hour
> In such a tender circumstance
> Is better than an age of common time for friends.

She having reproached him with admiring Satan, he says: "My favorite feature in Milton's Satan is his manly fortitude in supporting what cannot be remedied; in short, the wild, broken fragments of a noble, exalted mind in ruins. I meant no more by saying he was a favorite hero of mine."

Burns had been introduced to Mrs. McLehose by a good-natured gossip, Miss Nimmo, and he was always apparently protected by that lady from the anger and caprices of his lady loves, for he had many in Edinburgh. The ploughboy was always a gentleman, and apologizes pathetically the next morning if he had been drunk the evening before, an event which did not infrequently happen, but one amusing result is observable. The lady was always quite ready to forgive, and, although very religious, and mingling a great deal of John Knox Presbyterianism into her sentimental nonsense, had no idea of giving up her faulty lover, although she is constantly requesting him: "to be cautious, to be pious, to be good, and to forget his Clarinda," and so on. She even tells him that her attachment she had early revealed to her clergyman and even taken his advice upon it—which does not seem to have been very good advice.

But when Burns, after spending several months in Edinburgh, returned, in 1788, to begin his farming operations in Nithsdale, he received from "Daddie Auld" his certificate as the husband of Jean Armour; but he had, soon after he reached Mauchline, privately acknowledged her as his wife. A serious quarrel then took place with Clarinda (naturally) after this incident. As the editor guilelessly observes: "This friendship remained in abeyance until his visit to Edinburgh in November, 1791," when it broke out afresh. But the correspondence was resumed very much in the spirit in which it had gone on before the break, and he writes in 1791 these exquisite lines to her, which, let us hope, Mrs. Burns did not see:

MY LOVELY NANCY.

> Thine am I, my faithful fair,
> Thine, my lovely Nancy,
> Ev'ry pulse along my veins,
> Ev'ry roving fancy.
>
> To thy bosom lay my heart,
> There to throb and languish,
> Tho' despair had wrung its core,
> That would heal its anguish.
>
> Take away those rosy lips,
> Sweet with balmy treasure,
> Turn away thine eyes of Love
> Lest I die with pleasure!
>
> What is life when wanting Love?
> Night without a morning,
> Love's the endless Summer sun
> Nature gay adorning.

One can forgive Burns all his sins after reading these lines. Allan Cunningham has asserted, in his "Life of Burns," in referring to these and other love letters of Burns, that "In general, the captures of Sylvander are artificial and his sensibility assumed; he puts himself into strange postures and picturesque positions and feels imaginary pains to correspond. He wounds himself to show how readily the sores of love can be mended, and flays his body like a devotee to obtain the compassion of his patron saint." They both talk much of "sensibility," making one very glad that that word has gone out of date, and their talk is bombastic, according to the fashion of the time. Here is his apology for addressing her as "Clarinda":

> You cannot imagine, Clarinda, (I like the idea of Arcadian names in a commerce of this kind,) how much store I have set by the hopes of your future friendship.
>
> I don't know if you have a just idea of my character, but I wish you to see me as I am. I am, as most people of my trade are, a will-o'-the-wisp, being the victim too frequently of much imprudence and many follies. My great constituent elements are pride and passion. The first I have endeavored to humanize into integrity and honor; the last makes me a devotee to the warmest degree of enthusiasm in love, religion, or friendship, either of them or altogether as I happen to be inspired. 'Tis true, I never saw you but once, but how much acquaintance did I form with you at that once! * * *
>
> O, Clarinda, shall we not meet in a state, some yet unknown state of being, where the lavish hand of Plenty shall minister to the highest wish of Benevolence and where the chill north wind of Prudence shall never blow over the flowery fields of enjoyment? If we do not, man was made in vain!

And so on. "The lavish hand of Plenty" never reached poor Burns, although a kind relative named Lord Craig made up to Clarinda for the lack of a McLehose, who, though reveling in "plenty" in the Island of Jamaica, refused to remit the amount of the house bills incurred by his wife and children. They were supported for years by Lord Craig. Nothing is so amusing, in this extraordinary volume, as the glimpses given, in the letters of Clarinda, of the sordid and economical life in the closes of Edinboro town, which she led in common with many ladies of her time.

Her grandson says of her "that she was very fond of society, and in company five days out of seven," from which we must concede that she was a good deal of a gadabout. Indeed, she does not make altogether a very favorable impression on the reader.

In 1787 the building of the new town of Edinburgh was not far advanced, and the people were content to live in alleys and courts, satisfied with small rooms and diminutive windows, where one had much opportunity to watch a neighbor's doings. It is funny to read, as one gets going, in Mrs. McLehose's most impassioned love letters to Burns, instances of Scotch thrift: "I shall be happy to see you to-morrow or Friday. I hope you will come afoot, although you take a chair home. A chair is so uncommon a thing in our neighborhood that it is apt to raise speculation; but they are all asleep by ten."

This pretty young flirt, separated from her husband, living with young children in what was called an "entry," doubtless had much reason for prudence; but "though on pleasure she was bent, she still had a frugal mind," and begs of Burns to not "pay the letter carrier, as she fears he charges them both, and also that he might be known as the writer of the letter."

All can be forgiven of Clarinda, however, but her dissertations on Calvinism. They are unquestionably dull, and are such evident efforts on her part to salve over a part of her conduct, which she knew to be unmistakably wrong, that it is almost an insult to one's common sense to read them. In one letter she writes:

> Ah, my friend, our early love emotions are surely the most exquisite. In riper years we may acquire more knowledge and sentiment, but none of these can yield such rapture as the dear delusions of heart-throbbing youth!

Then she immediately swings off:

> One thing alone hurt me in your last letter—your avowal of being an enemy to Calvinism. I guessed it was so by some of your pieces, but the confirmation of it gave me a shock I could only have felt for one whom I was interested in. You will not wonder at this when I inform you that I am a strict Calvinist, one or two dark tenets excepted, which I never meddle with. Like many others, you are an enemy to Calvinism either from never having examined it with candor and impartiality or from having met with weak professors, who did not understand it, or from hypocritical ones, who made it a cloak for their knavery.

He certainly knew one very "weak professor." She then goes on about "conviction, of understanding and peace of mind," praises his "uncommon power of mind," hopes that he will not let "other females drive Clarinda from his thoughts," and then adds that "Charming Clarinda must now resign herself into the arms of Morpheus," and in a P. S. adds: "Don't detain the porter. Write when convenient," and in P. S. No. 2: "I shall probably be in your square this afternoon. If your room be on the street, I shall have the pleasure of giving you a nod. I have paid the porter and you may do so when you write. I am sure they have sometimes made us pay double. Adieu! Clarinda."

The grandson, Mr. McLehose, or William Lachlan, as he chose to call himself, while a resident of the United States in 1841, put his own family name at the head of his rare and interesting volume, and did a great service to literature, perhaps, by the publication of these very curious letters, but little to the memory of his grandmother.

Allan Cunningham published the letters of the poet to Clarinda in his eighth volume of the poet's life. He then desired to add those of Clarinda. But Mrs. McLehose, then grown to be an older woman, (she survived her poet lover forty-five years,) and the mother of a sober son, who was a writer to The Signet in Edinburgh, probably saw the impropriety and the incongruity of publishing these youthful indiscretions. She seems to have made a most decent ending as a fine old Scotch lady, fond to the last of tea parties and of admiration, Calvinism and "reciting of the Paraphrases," a sort of Scotch Countess of Quiechoil, a more refined Lady Hamilton, a woman only remembered now because of her good or evil fortune in having been loved by one of the great men of her day and one of the poets of all time.

One of the most inconsistent of her many inconsistencies was, however, her determination to pay a visit to her neglectful husband, in 1792, at his luxurious home in Jamaica, where, at Kingston, he filled the responsible office of Clerk of the Common Pleas, at a salary of £1,000 a year. He sent her £50 for this journey, and at the end he gave her £21 to come home with. She found another lady in her place, of a darker skin than her own, and after suffering indignities of every sort, in three months she returned to Edinburgh and to the Burns correspondence. The world owes to this incident in her troubled life Burns's most beautiful lines, addressed to her after her departure:

MY NANNIE'S AWA.

> Thus in her green mantle blithe nature arrays,
> And listen the lambkins that bleet o'er the braes,
> While birds warble welcome in ilka green shaw,
> But to me it's delightless, my Nannie's awa.

He sent her three beautiful songs besides the "Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots," which is dedicated to her. She was one of fortune's favorites thus far. Such compliments fall at the feet of few women as fell to Agnes Craig, alias Nancy McLehose. She was said to be very pretty in early youth, with red hair and beautiful teeth, and her lover often refers to the pleasure it would give him "to again put his arm around her lovely waist," from which we may infer that she had a nice figure. Indeed, one of her own little snapshots, in one of her letters to him, would seem to assume that this was a beauty on which she prided herself. She seems to have become very jealous of a certain Miss Nairn, or Napier, for whom Sylvander had been so indiscreet as to express an admiration, and she writes to him:

> You carry your warmth too far as to Miss Napier. She is sensible, lively, and well liked, they say. She was not to know that Clarinda was divine, and therefore kept her distance. She is comely, but a thick, bad figure, waddles in her pace, and has rosy cheeks.

A feminine touch is that: "She was not to know Clarinda was divine." The lady's letters are much the longest, and she follows poor Burns up with a sharp stick as to his religion and his potations. She will not let him alone, although occasionally he apparently pants for Peggy Chalmers and other Edinburgh beauties. It is the old, old story of woman's weakness, which should never be revealed except to the eye of the lover. Alas that it must be to his. Let love letters perish, or else let them remain unsigned. They are not good "general reading."

Some of Burns's letters are exceedingly beautiful. When he lets himself go and talks love pure and undefiled, then he is immortal; but when he "talks through his hat," as the boys of to-day would say, and is trying to answer Clarinda's egotistical self-posing, he is very stilted. Here are specimens of both sides of him. The prettiest love letter is this:

> I cannot go out to-day, my dearest love, without sending you half a line by way of a sin offering; but believe me, 'twas the sin of ignorance. Could you think that I intended to hurt you by anything I said yesternight? Nature has been too kind to you for your happiness, your delicacy, and your sensibility. Oh, why should such glorious qualifications be the fruitful source of woe. You have murdered sleep to me last night! I went to bed impressed with an idea that you were unhappy and every start I closed my eyes, busy fancy pointed you in such scenes of romantic misery that I could almost be persuaded you are not well this morning.
>
> I send you a poem to read till I call on you this night, which will be about 9 o'clock. I wish I could procure some potent spell, some fairy charm, that would protect from injury, or restore to rest, that bosom cheer, "tremblingly alive all over," in which hangs your peace of mind.

There spoke the great heart; the poet thought. It is the genuine lover we see. And in another letter he says very prettily: "I have been preening the wings of your 'Blackbird,'" a poem of hers. Clarinda was a poetess, and sent him her poems to criticise, which must have been a trial to a lover, himself a real poet, and here is a specimen of the "talking through one's hat":

> Before you ask me why I have not written you, first let me be informed by you how shall I write you? "In friendship," you say, and I have many a time taken up my pen to try an epistle of friendship to you, but it will not do. 'Tis like Jove grasping a popgun after having wielded his thunder. When I take up the pen recollection ruins me. Ah, my own dearest Clarinda! Clarinda! what a host of memory's tenderest offsprings crowd on my fancy at the sound! But I must not indulge that subject.

Perhaps "it were as well" not to, as tenderest offspring of another sort were crowding the poet's chimney corner. He writes her of the birth of his twins, and "one named for him," and thanks her for "twa wee sarkie" which she has sent to them. A homely Scotch following this of the German simplicity of Goethe's last present to the Frau von Stein, to whom on his deathbed he sent a sausage.

W. W. SHERWOOD.

SCOTT'S FIRST LOVE.

Williamina Stuart, How He Met Her and Always Loved Her.

In The Century for this month Mr. F. M. F. Skene, in an article entitled "Sir Walter Scott's First Love," tells of the early romance in the life of the great author. There always has been a certain amount of curiosity in regard to the relationship between Williamina Stuart (after Lady Stuart Forbes) and Walter Scott. Was the lady not Walter Scott's first love, and perhaps his only one? In 1827 Sir Walter wrote in his private journal: "What a romance to tell, and told it will one day be, * * * but the dead will feel no pain." Did he refer to Williamina Stuart? Many have been the surmises as to the exact name of the woman the man loved. Was it "Margaret," as it is found in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel?" or was it Matilda in Rokeby? Sir Walter wrote Miss Edgeworth that Matilda was the sole one of his heroines in whom he attempted "to picture the appearance and character of her he had so loved and lost."

It is from internal evidence and from correspondence that Mr. Skene shows conclusively that it was Williamina who won Walter Scott's heart, and apparently forever. There had been an intimacy of many years' standing between Sir Walter's mother and Lady Jane Stuart, the mother of Williamina. The young woman was but seventeen when Walter Scott became acquainted with her. The two young people had gone to church, and on leaving down came a heavy fall of rain. The prosaic umbrella offered by Walter Scott brought the two together, and from "the first hour," writes Mr. Skene, "the charm * * * she exercised over Walter Scott was instantaneous and irresistible." The two young people lived near one another, and so came about the intimacy. Talented and beautiful as was Williamina, she may have had many suitors.

Walter Scott was, however, undoubtedly by far the most ardent and devoted of all the aspirants to her favor, and no deeper, truer love was ever offered by one human being to another than that with which he worshipped Williamina Stuart for three long years in silence—in silence because Scott was extremely diffident.

Scott had the world before him. He was unknown. He had not even then written "Lenore," that adaptation from Bürger. He was simply a young advocate making his way to the bar. His prospects were by no means brilliant.

He dared not by an open avowal risk the terribly critical question on which his fate depended. According to his own words,

"Silent he loved. In every gaze
Was passion—friendship in his phrase."

Walter Scott's father was keen-sighted, and saw his son's troubles. Who can tell whether Walter Scott did not ask his father to help him? Anyhow, it seems as if Mr. Scott did call on Williamina's father and laid the matter before him, "saying frankly that he did not wish the matter to go any further without the express sanction of the lady's father." Sir John, it is quite possible, threw cold water on love's flames. Walter Scott's passion was intense, his despair terrible.

It was Mr. Ruskin who rather laughed at the idea of Sir Walter Scott falling in love like any other ordinary man, for Ruskin declares that Scott never knew l'amor che move il sale l'altre stelle. Mr. Andrew Lang combats Ruskin's estimation of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Lang refers to this love of Scott for Williamina, and he quotes this sentence of Sir Walter "There are few who have not broken ties of love, secret disappointments of the heart to mourn over."

Mr. Skene takes up the defense for Williamina Stuart, because there have been many calumnies about her. It has been said that she encouraged Scott, then dropped him when a richer suitor presented himself. There is a letter extant of the lady's. She tells Scott that he has her friendship, but there is no word of love mentioned by her. She even expresses the wish that amicable relationship should not be severed. Then Scott, though his heart may have been broken so far as the showing of his love for Miss Stuart went, held himself strictly on his guard. It was about this time that his "Lenore" was produced, and "a beautifully bound and ornamented copy" was presented to Miss Stuart through a friend of both. Even after that he made a visit to Sir John and Lady Jane at their country seat, but it was the last one he ever paid to them. Perhaps Walter Scott made the mistake of merging Miss Stuart's respect for him into affection.

Williamina married Sir William Forbes, a very good and proper gentleman and a personal friend of Sir Walter. Lady Stuart Forbes lived in perfect happiness with her husband for thirteen years, when she died, in December, 1810, and from that day, so far as society and the outer world were concerned, Sir William Forbes may be said to have died with her. His friendship for Walter Scott never ceased, for does not Scott tell us how when in financial straits Sir William called on him "with all offers of assistance?" and he adds: "In what scenes have Sir William and I not borne share together? It is fated our planets should cross, though, and that at periods most interesting to me. Down, down, a hundred thoughts."

Sir Walter married, but it was rather a marriage "de convenance." There was affection, respect between man and wife, but, as he wrote it, "it was something short of love." It must have been a relative of the author of this most interesting article, "Mrs. Skene," who was asked by Sir Walter to accompany him on a visit to the mother of Lady Williamina Forbes, and Mrs. Skene told Lockhart how deeply affected were Sir Walter and Lady Jane. Some short time before the death of Lady Jane he paid her a second visit, and he kept a touching record of it, for he wrote:

I went to make another visit and fairly softened myself with recalling old stories till I was fit for nothing but shedding tears and repeating verses all night. This is sad work. The very grave gives up its dead and time rolls back thirty years."

In a notice of "Lady Louisa Stuart," with selections from her manuscripts, which appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17, there is a letter of Lady Louisa addressed to Lady Montague and written two years after Sir Walter's death, (1835,) in which she refers to the subject of Scott's early passion. The beginning of the letter reads:

I have learned the name of the lady, poor Sir Walter's first and perhaps only love; * * * you will be surprised to hear it was Sir John Forbes's mother. * * * Sir Walter was heard to say that after her marriage, he withdrew his wishing thoughts from her, but nothing painful ever happened to him that he did not dream of her before it. Remember the passage about dreaming we read the other day in the "Lady of the Lake." He read it to us at Buchanan in private, and, I recollect, spoke with a thrill about the renewal of feelings (long hushed) in a dream.

How "David Harum" Became Known.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW there appeared a letter written by me in answer to one by a writter who signed himself "Holley," and who indulged in sneers at Westcott's "David Harum," demanding to know how the book had been boomed into popularity, making the point that its immense sale was due to a systematic process of log-rolling and not to its own merit.

In my reply I spoke of the book's literary value and said that far from booming the novel its publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., had "seemed to me tardy" in advertising it as it deserved.

Soon after the publication of that letter I was approached by a friend, who remarked that he believed me mistaken in my last assertion, and an argument ensued to decide which I volunteered to call upon the Appletons and ask for the facts in the case. This I did at the earliest opportunity, and was kindly permitted to examine their records, from their advance notice of the work to some special advertising, done when the book actually had become a popular success. This examination proved most conclusively that the publishers of "David Harum" believed from the first that the book was what the reading public has adjudged it to be—an extraordinarily clever one. The advance notice which the publishers sent out stands itself as a discerning appreciation of Mr. Westcott's work—the book's title was a frequent "top liner" in the company's most expensive advertising, critics were quoted at length in their advertising matter, and special and unusual efforts were made to bring the book before the public.

This being the case, it seems to me only fair to state the facts in THE REVIEW in justice to Messrs. Appleton & Co., whom I had formerly mentally accused of a lack of perspicacity in the matter.

Lest, however, the writer whose views I undertook to refute should consider me as retreating from my former position, I wish to state that I was assured by the publishers of "David Harum" that their experience has taught them that no amount of advertising, however far-reaching and persistent, will ever make a poor book either a popular or a financial success.

CHARLES HAYDEN CHURCH.
New York, June 20, 1899.

Another Witness.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I be one of the "great cloud of witnesses" to testify to the pleasure and benefit conferred by the publishers of this paper—THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. I cordially indorse the sentiments of J. T. W., Jr., of Cincinnati, in the issue of July 1, especially saying: "Do not change its form," and I would add, so valuable as that is to many readers with feeble and rheumatic hands, to whom magazines, with their heavy loads of advertisements, are wellnigh impossible. Such a one subscribes herself gratefully yours. M. E. B.

Newport, R. I., July 3, 1899.

Trolley Trips.

What are the possibilities of the trolley? When Mr. Wells writes of locomotion in the year 3000 he makes 100 miles an hour within the electrical capabilities. Save a short gap, it is reported that you can travel all the way from New York to Philadelphia by trolley at a ridiculously small cost, and that shortly the entire line will be constructed. Katharine Abbott is the author of a prettily made up pamphlet entitled "Trolley Trips: Historical New England Coast, Connecticut Valley, Long Island Shore, Narragansett Bay, and Mount Thom." This little work is published by the author at Lowell. There are well-written descriptions of all notable places and the landmarks. The illustrations are many. In addition there is a map with all the trolley routes.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

A "Saturday Review" in New York Sixty Years Ago.

Sixty-three years ago Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, Broadway shop windows were just beginning to glisten with gas, and The New York Mirror was published at the corner of Nassau and Ann Streets. The editors were George P. Morris, Theodore S. Fay, and N. P. Willis. Like THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, The Mirror was a Saturday journal "devoted to literature and the fine arts."

Here and there outside events are commented upon—the prevalence of pigs on Broadway, the City Hall clock is not illuminated—but in turning the leaves of the two carefully bound volumes before us we find their columns for the most part devoted to the doings of contemporary authors and artists in the years of 1835 and 1836.

Let us dip into the "literary gossip," of which every number has an ample allowance. Here we are interested to learn that "there is no foundation in the report, so industriously circulated, that John Quincy Adams is writing a fashionable novel of high life in Washington." We are glad that the report was unfounded, and that Adams left us his "Diary" instead, which is worth more than any amount of high-life fiction.

There are evidences of trouble with J. Fenimore Cooper, that most troublesome of writers for his critics and reviewers. There had been some exploiting of his literary profits in The Mirror's columns, and Cooper resented this as an intrusion on his private affairs. The creator of our boyhood's fascinating Indians had evidently not caught on to modern advertising methods.

Mrs. Trollope's lively book on American manners had given mortal offense about that time. Like all the Trollopes, she was an exceedingly numerous writer, and the sins of her first book are visited on all its succeeding children. Each one comes in for a rap. Her "Belgium and Eastern Germany in 1833" has just come out, and the notice says: "This renowned old woman [Mrs. Trollope] is very civil to the Germans (save and except as to their smoking) and prates very learnedly of pictures, statues, and buildings."

Preceding the announcement "that Bulwer's new novel, 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' will be produced in a few days in magnificent style at the Bowery Theatre," is a deprecation of the present fashion of dramatizing popular works of fiction. The Bowery manager of that day knew his business, however, as "that sort usually do," and his great success is chronicled in a later number.

Other foreign work is mentioned, but for the most part the claims of native literature are sturdily upheld, and the editor notes, with decided satisfaction, that of the seventeen new books recently published by the Harpers, nine are original productions by American authors, "Outre-Mer," by Prof. Longfellow, being one of them.

Washington Irving, it seems, had just bought a house with about ten acres of land, three miles south of Tarrytown, "and we are informed that it is the design of the proprietor without changing the style or aspect of the premises, to put them in complete repair, and occupy them in complete retirement from the business and bustle of the world." This was Wolfert's Roost," afterward christened "Sunnyside," far famed for its picturesque beauties, and perhaps also from the fact that an American author from the profits of his pen could buy and keep a house in 1835.

From this cheering prosperity the editor, two weeks later, drops deep and dolefully into a jeremiad on "the decline of poetry." "Byron, Scott, Goldsmith, Coleridge are dead, or writing only prose, and a race of pigmies has succeeded—Landon, Blessington, Tennyson, Pollock, Satan [why this slur?] Montgomery."

This was quite bad enough, although Tennyson did manage to grow to a very respectable poetic stature, and the article closes in this melancholy strain: "Discredit seems to have fallon on the name of poetry; publishers shut their eyes when it is mentioned, and booksellers turn pale at the unwelcome sound."

The Academy of Design exhibitions, then held in Clinton Hall, are liberally noticed. A "group" by the President, Mr. S. F. B. Morse, "is evidence of his improvement since his last visit to Italy." "Toper Asleep," by Daniel Huntington, comes in for faint praise, as "the work of a promising youth."

But The Mirror modestly confesses to some lack of surefootedness in the domain of easels and brushes, and takes a safe course by commending everything pretty evenly. On the last page, however, the opinion is decidedly expressed "that the omnibuses have destroyed Broadway with their Jehu drivers, and that the streets are as dirty as possible. Oh, for the time when the Croton shall bathe them with its pure and crystal waters."

On May 23, 1835, The Morning Herald, published by Mr. Bennett, first saw the light, and it is pleasing to learn "that its appearance is stamped with the impress of gentility, and the editor has no doubt that it will become a powerful organ of instruction to those citizens whose means or inclinations do not permit them to wade through the columns of our overgrown contemporaries." This last is especially good, since Brother Bennett was not long in becoming an "overgrown contemporary" on his own account.

Presidents Jackson and Van Buren are both under suspicion of being the authors of an anonymous novel named "Bluebeard." Think of "Old Hickory" writing a novel! The editor is very considerate toward his correspondents, and warns them against indulging in the "Rose-Mathildaish" style of poetry, of which he finds overmuch on his book-table. Speaking of The Sunday Morning News, which had evidently made a place for itself, he "is free to confess that, despite his apprehensions of the consequences of such an innovation upon old-established usage, it is shown that a Sunday journal can be made the vehicle of disseminating sound information and instruction in morals and literature and become an auxiliary to the pulpit."

Harpers had published a Latin life of George Washington by Prof. Glass. The professor, it seems, "had snatched leisure hours of his task to make the life of the Father of his Country familiar to the scholars of Europe." A most laudable literary effort. Then, we read a notice which is positively comical:

"Augusta Chronicle. The able editor of this journal has in the kindest manner pointed out some intermeddling on the part of our correspondent with the vexed question of abolition. With religion and political discussions we have nothing to do. Slave emancipation at the South is a question with which The Mirror should not interfere at all. Will our friend of The Chronicle oblige us by giving the substance of this paragraph to his readers?"

After this piece of very humble pie, the editor again takes heart of grace and right nobly defends himself against the "Protestant Vindicator," which "charges us with impiety, skepticism, and indifferentism for the heinous crime of embellishing our pages with the representation of a new Catholic chapel at Cold Spring on the Hudson River."

John Howard Payne, the unlucky poet of "Home, Sweet Home," had been arrested down in Tennessee, and his happy release is chronicled. What the trouble was is not mentioned, only that he defended himself in ten columns of The Nashville Register. Shortly afterward, he is heard from "in the far West procuring materials for his contemplated periodical."

Of G. P. R. James, author of "Darnley," "Richelieu," "The Gypsy," &c., we read: "Upon his shoulders has fallen the mantle of Scott as the high priest of fiction." It has fallen off since then. W. Gilmore Simms also wears a mantle of his own, "and the last works of this brilliant South Carolina novelist, 'The Yemassee' and 'Guy Rivers' are attracting the attention which they deserve." Paulding was thought to rank with Irving as a distinctively American writer. Fenimore Cooper is evidently disliked, and the titles of his books are found to be unattractive.

But the editor has a progressive soul and very often gets away from his desk. He walks up Broadway and thinks it ought to be lighted with gas; crosses Fulton Ferry, and says emphatically that a company owning such a valuable franchise might provide separate boats for the animals. With their horses, cattle, geese, live stock, and dead stock, they compare laughably with the interior of Noah's Ark. "Steam passage to England is a thing that sooner or later must be rendered practicable. Let us New Yorkers immortalize ourselves by first accomplishing the project," he exclaims with a burst of municipal enthusiasm.

Altogether, we find in these two volumes of The Mirror a very faithful reflection of the state of literature and the fine arts in this rather raw Republic in the up-hill days of 1835 and 1836. Yet The Mirror courageously maintains a most cheerful optimism and finds the very best proof that the love of letters is no longer confined to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, but has crossed the Alleghanies, in the fact that he has numerous subscribers in New Orleans and St. Louis and among the largest towns on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

JESSE C. JOY.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S QUARTERLY.

At length it may be stated on authority that the first American publication day of Lady Randolph Churchill's guinea quarterly is only a few days hence. In England the periodical will appear with the title, "The Anglo-Saxon, a Quarterly Miscellany and Review," but in the United States it will be known simply as "The Anglo-Saxon Review," and thereby hangs a tale—the tale which explains the delay in publication. The literary contents of the first number will be as follows:

Introductory by Lady Randolph Churchill.
Note on the Binding of the Volume, by Cyril Davenport. [Each issue of the quarterly will appear in the reproduction of some famous binding.]
Stories by Henry James and Gilbert Parker.
Notes on the Portraits, by Lionel Cust.
A Poem, by A. C. Swinburne.
A Poetical Drama, by John Oliver Hobbes.
An Essay, by Lord Rosebery. [This will be of a political-biographical nature.]
Articles by Prof. Oliver Lodge and Slatin Pasha.
Essays by E. V. B., C. E. Raimond, and Whitelaw Reid.
Letters of the famous Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire.

And now as to the tale of delay: It seems that a Boston publishing house had forestalled her Ladyship's agent, Mr. John Lane, and had already copyrighted the title "Anglo-Saxon Magazine," thus cutting off the right to use the name for her Ladyship's American edition. After numberless conferences between Lady Randolph Churchill and the promoters of her enterprise, it was finally decided to call the American edition of the quarterly simply "The Anglo-Saxon Review." The Boston publication established its title a short time after Lady Randolph Churchill made her first announcement. This is not the first time that Mr. Lane has been unfortunate in this respect. When he was about to issue an American edition of The Studio, that beautiful magazine of fine and applied art, he discovered that there was already an American publication in the field known as The Studio. Mr. Lane was forced to call his The International Studio. Some attempt was made to buy out the title rights, but the figure was curiously high. It has not transpired whether similar negotiations were opened with the owners of the Boston publication.

One word more about The Anglo-Saxon Review: Here is a partial list of the American subscribers: Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Col. John Hay, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. John Davis, Mr. Eugene Hale, Mr. John J. Ingalls, Mr. Truxton Beale, Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Ralph Vivian, Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck.

STRAY TOPICS.

The Great Rejected.

Now that "David Harum" has made such a tremendous hit with the public, after being rejected by several houses, the usual crop of paragraphs derisive of publishers' readers for their lack of perspicacity will doubtless make their appearance, and again will the changes be rung on the old, old story of the difficulty of the unknown writer to secure a fair hearing in the publishing world. All of which, of course, is nonsense.

When this is said, however, the fact must be admitted that the publishing guild has made some astonishing misjudgments as to the popular taste, and a chapter devoted to "rejected manuscripts" would prove one of the most interesting sections of the "curiosities of literature" of our own time.

Mr. James C. Derby, whose lifetime association with the foremost publishers and writers of America put him in a position to speak with authority upon this subject, in his interesting reminiscences, published a few years ago, gives many instances of rejected manuscripts becoming widely popular books upon publication and, of course, bringing fame and fortune to their writers.

Miss Muhlbach's novels were offered to almost every publisher in New York and declined, finally being published by the Appletons. The friend of our youth, "The Wide, Wide World," was rejected again and again in manuscript, and the publisher who finally put it upon the market did so against his "better judgment" and to please his very aged mother, who was greatly taken with the story. Mr. Robert Carter, whose firm was for many years the Misses Warners' publishers, once declared somewhat grimly that he was the first publisher to reject Miss Warner's book, and that he had read the manuscript himself at the solicitation of the author's father, one of his personal friends, at that time a practicing attorney in this city. The authors of "Rutledge" and "Stepping Heavenward" had a similar experience, both stories being put upon the market with great timidity and achieving immediate and emphatic success. Marion Harland met with similar difficulties, and as for Mrs. Stowe and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the fate of that American classic was a doubtful one for some time after it—with difficulty—found a publisher.

Julian Hawthorne is himself the authority for the statement that "Archibald Malmaison," one of the best-selling products of his pen, was refused by nearly all of the foremost publishers of Boston and New York. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" was rejected by the publishers' readers to whom it was submitted, and "a distinguished littérateur" passed an unfavorable verdict on the work. Finally Mr. Appleton himself read the manuscript, came to an opinion diametrically opposite to the judgments previously rendered, published the work, and the results we all know.

The subject might be pursued much further and innumerable other instances given, but it has gone far enough to show that the publishing fraternity is not exempt from the errors of judgment which pertain to the rest of fallen humanity. And that is quite enough.

Sale of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodges of London have just sold a remarkable collection of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, which had been brought together by Mr. W. H. Forman.

In antique glass, the following were the leading pieces: A cinerary urn, of good form, with double-looped handles and cover, highly iridescent, 15 inches high, £15 10s.; a cup, of millefiore, body traversed by a broad band of yellow paste forming a cross, and outlined with purple and white lines, 2 inches high, 3½ inches diameter, £25 10s.; a cinerary urn, of globular form, with boldly mounted lip of brilliant purple color, 9 inches high, 30½ inches circumference, £17, and a disk of early Christian glass, probably from a bowl, with full-faced bust of a youth draped, etched in gold, 1 inch diameter, £16 10s.

Bronzes, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman.—Mounted warrior, a fine group, and "one of the most important examples which has come down to us of Greek bronze work of the sixth century B. C.," total height of group 9⅞ inches, £265; a boy from an equestrian group, and apparently a pendant to the preceding, but the horse is wanting, 6 inches high, £33 12s. These two bronzes were found in a tomb at Grumentum, in Lucania, and were sold together at the Hotel Drouot with the Fegervary-Pulszky collection, when they realized 6,150f., or about £206. A warrior, standing with right hand uplifted, 4¾ inches high, £23 10s.; siren, a charmingly modeled figure with long hair, delicately engraved with the point, wings folded, 3½ inches high, £60; stand of mirror in form of a figure of Aphrodite, wearing a sleeved Ionic chiton of soft material with long pendant earrings, and a broad stephanè, two erotes float in the air toward her, 10 inches high, in excellent condition, £215; another, in the form of a statuette of Aphrodite, or a divinity standing on an oktadias, wearing a Doric chiton with apoptygma, the whole delicately engraved, 10½ inches high, £210; mirror, supported by a figure of Aphrodite, standing, holding a lotus bud in right hand, wearing a long-sleeved chiton, the back of the mirror elaborately carved, the centre having a winged gorgon, 15⅜ inches high, £145; Silenus, with torch and ascos, standing at full height, 10 inches high, £80; Poseidon, a nude, powerful figure, with hair in thick shaggy masses, and beard in heavy ringlets, 12 inches high, a fine bronze, remarkable both for its size and excellent condition, £340; Zeus, a figure with heavily waved hair, and beard falling in massive ringlets, 6⅛ inches high, imperfect, £53 11s.

Athena, standing, wearing a soft chiton arranged in fine folds, helmet tilted back, 7 inches high, £31; Aphrodite, standing on right leg, with left leg bent, hair parted and gathered back under a fillet, 12⅜ inches high, £180; another, nude, standing, arms bent and raised slightly on either side, hair surmounted with a high diadem, 12⅜ inches high, £112; another, (Venus pudica,) looking to her left, wearing a stephanè and armlets, hair knotted at back, 7¼ inches high, £105; Hermes, standing on right leg, holding a purse shaped like an ascos in his right hand, 11¼ inches, £68; this was in the Hertz sale of 1850, when it realized £5; Hercules wrestling with Antaeus, the former of the powerful "Farnese" type, with short crisp hair and beard, 6½ inches high, £41; warrior, a youthful figure in a modeled cuirass, 8¼ inches high, £166; nude, youth, perhaps an athlete, standing on left leg, 13¼ inches high, £74; Lar, (probably,) with right leg advanced, clustering curls wreathed with flowers, both arms wanting, 6¼ inches high, £185; a priest, a beardless youth wearing a radiated head-dress and a short mantle around the waist, 12½ inches high, £60; Aphrodite and two erotes, probably forming a part of a lararium, the goddess wearing a high crenellated stephanè with engraved patterns, the erotes at her feet, 9½ inches high, £90; Helios, a full-grown nude youth, with chlamys twisted over the left shoulder, 7 inches high, £38.

Dionysos, figure of a nearly full-grown smiling boy, wearing a nebris inlaid with silver, and diminutive panther at his left side, 6½ inches high, £27 6s.; Dionysos, leaning on a young satyr, and represented as a full-grown youth of effeminate form, with long hair, standing in a pensive attitude, 7 inches high, £57 15s.; Eros, springing forward, hair parted in the middle, the eyes have been inlaid with silver, wings wanting and otherwise imperfect, 16¼ inches high, £475; mirror, supported by a youthful winged female figure, a Lara, whose wings extended aloft are attached to the circumference of the mirror, the reverse with an engraving of Eros as a carpenter, 13 inches high, 6⅝ inches in diameter, £68; candelabrum, on three feet, figure of a young satyr forming the base of the candelabrum, an admirable specimen of Greek bronze work of the early part of the fourth century, 20¼ inches high, £130; helmet, with nasal and cheek pieces of high square type, the edge perforated, 9½ inches high, £43; another, of the form usually known as Etruscan, thick brim decorated with an engraved band of linear patterns, 8½ inches high, £24; and head of young Tiberius broken from a statue, the hair carefully modeled, the pupils of the eyes incised, 7 inches high, £135.

Glazed ware—A vase of vitrified steatite, enameled with a lustrous green glaze, 3¾ inches high, £34. A bronze cat of Pasht, the eyes inlaid with colored glass, probably of the Ptolemaic period, 6½ inches high, £50; another, of unusually fine modeling and condition, the ears with gold earrings, the eyes gold, 7 inches high, £53. A portion of a papyrus roll, with part of the Book of the Dead, inscribed in 74 vertical columns, 69 inches long by 14½ inches wide, £50.

Vases, with black figures on red ground—A Hydria, the design, in panels, of the contest of Hercules with Triton, 19 inches high, £32; another, with the contest of Hercules and Triton, £47; this was in the Samuel Rogers sale of 1856, when it realized £51; another, designs, in panel, horses watering at trough, which appears to be of Ionic form, &c., 17¾ inches high, £51; this was also in the Rogers sale and realized 34 guineas; a calpis, with Hercules fighting three amazons, 17 inches high, £13 5s; this cost Mr. Forman 3 guineas in 1852; an amphora, with spout on shoulder and one below the body, with design of Theseus and Minotaur, 14 inches high, £36 10s. This realized 90 guineas at the Rogers sale; another, with triple-reeded handles, with design of Ajax with the body of Achilles, 17¾ inches high, £32; another, with similar handles, with Dionysos and his following, &c., 17 inches high, £25, another, with similar handles, with Hippolyte and archer, &c., 18 inches high, £31; another, with a bearded man holding a spear, 16 inches high, £34; this realized £7 10s at the De Bammeville sale in 1845; another, with broad handles with flanged edges decorated with ivy pattern, with Heracles leading captive the Cretan bull, 20 inches high, a remarkable vase which "may certainly be ascribed to the hand of Andokides, of whose painting it is a typically characteristic specimen," £100; this was also in the De Bammeville sale of 1854, when it realized £11; another, with similar handles, the design of Achilles dragging the body of Hector, &c., 20 inches high, £58; from the Hertz sale of 1859, when it realized £87; another, with similar handles, with design of Hercules in quadriga of Athene, &c., 19¼ inches high, £38; at the Hertz sale this was purchased for £15 5s.

A Critic of Mrs. Oliphant.

How pitiless is an autopsy! But then at least we may know how heroically the departed one bore, when alive, the agony of human suffering. Mrs. Oliphant's life was one of self-sacrifice, the epitome of all that was unselfish. "Was it worth while?" asks some one, who gives in detail the sad story of Mrs. Oliphant's family. The more superb, then, was her fight, because, as Mr. Meredith Townsend intimates in The Cornhill, she was conscious all the time how heavily weighted she was.

Mrs. Oliphant's husband was an artist of no merit, and who died "without even a thought of the terrible position to which, as a young mother expecting a third child, deeply in debt, and only thirty-one, he was condemning her." Mrs. Oliphant's younger brother Frank was for six years dependent upon his sister's bounty, and he was "a discontented invalid." Her eldest son took to drink and died of intemperate habits. Her second son at first showed a disposition to follow his brother's ways, reformed, but died eventually of inherited weakness. Her daughter died in early life. Her nephew, the only one left for her to love, succumbed to fever in India.

Mr. Townsend argues that "Mrs. Oliphant sacrificed her obvious and most beneficial destiny to an exaggerated idea of duty to kinsfolk little worthy of such devotion." We see nothing pertinent in Mr. Townsend's strictures. Mrs. Oliphant's literary ability he may treat of in a way which is understandable, but for the finest of all human traits, a woman's love and devotion, he has but a limited appreciation.

Percolations of Language.

Somebody with an enormous amount of patience and time to spare has been hunting over that vast extent of territory represented by the many pages of The London Times, bent on discovering what were what he calls "the gay italicized flowerets" printed in the journal. The statistician of The Pall Mall Gazette does not find fault with the use of foreign terms, his objection being that such common Latin terms as "maximum, minimum, bona fide, status and fifty other words, are all naturalized by this time," and henceforth he argues that they should be set up in ordinary every-day type. Well, the compositors on The New York Times have done that for years.

Take the Dreyfus incident and the thousands of columns devoted to its discussion. To-day everybody knows, or should know, what "chose jugée" means. Why, then, use italics?

Examining The London Times editorials, the searcher for words which are not English, finds that in 1891 there were 391 words and last year 225. There has not been an increase, then, but a diminution of foreign words. The augmentation is marked in French and Dutch words, owing of course to the Dreyfus matter and the troubles at the Cape.

The Pall Mall prints a wide column of these foreign words. It notes rapprochement, régime, rôle, en bloc, plébiscite, bourgeois, communiqué, coup de grace, entente, esprit de corps, laissez faire, lèse majesté, pax Britannica, Zollverein, carte blanche, démenti, fait accompli, finesse, raison d'état, agents provocateurs, clientèle, coup de main, culturkampf, fin de siècle, habitués, hors de combat, in camera, lâches, noblesse oblige, pourparlers, politique de bascule, revanche, savant, arrière pensée, beaux yeux, bordereau, cachet, chronique scandaleuse, confrère, debacle, haute finance, Lehrfreiheit, litterateur, point d'appui, politique de pourboire, pour embeter les anglais, raconteur, a huit clos, amende honorable, au secret, avant courier, chose jugée, declassés, embeter les Français, farceur, force majeure, fourgons, gaminerie, katow, (sometimes kowtow,) l'épée dans les reins, le vin est tiré, il faut boire, negociations dilatoires, ni un pouce ni un pierre, nous sommes trahis, Oranje boven, petite bourgeoisie, premier conseil de guerre, raffiné, Realschulen, réclame, régime moderne, trop de zèle, Welt-politiker.

Words taken from the Italian are but few. Italy is not in the swim. Those adopted from the German are not many. The tendency seems to be to use at times an entire clever French phrase, as "plus ça change plus c'est la même chose," or, "tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner," and only occasionally a German one, as "Die Welt steht im Zeichen des Verkehrs."

What are we to do? Shall we agree with the venerable and orthodox Sir John Cheke, who in 1557 predicted that "if we take not heed by time, ever borrowing and never paying, she [English] shall be fain to keep her house as bankrupt"? That is a brilliant idea, giving language an economic basis. Your dogmatic philologist always has his head in the clouds, and would like to obscure the vision of others, for, when coming to earth once more, he often raises a storm of dust.

As to such English as is spoken in the United States, there is certain to be before long an influx of new words, which will be of Spanish, Cuban, Hawaiian, and Malayan origin. What are we to do? We cannot build a dam for pure English and keep out what is foreign.

James Darmstetter wrote: "Language extends, multiplies, and branches out." There must be growth or death, and so there will be, as there have always been, variations in speech and thought. Hard and fast rules are as impossible for speech as they are for religion. Suppose, then, there are percolations of language? They never will be in sufficient quantity to make the grand ocean of English turbid.

A Statue to Darwin.

On the 14th of June a statue of Charles Darwin, the work of Mr. Hope Pinker, was unveiled at the University Museum, Oxford. The statue is life size and represents Darwin in an attitude of meditation. The likeness shows the strong traits of this remarkable man of science.

Sir Joseph Hooker, who had been the life friend of Charles Darwin, delivered a capital address on the occasion. Estimating Darwin's character, Sir Joseph Hooker said:

> If I were asked what traits in Mr. Darwin's character appeared to me most remarkable during the many exercises of his intellect that I was privileged to bear witness to, they would be, first, his self-control and indomitable perseverance under bodily suffering, then his ready grasp of difficult problems, and, last, the power of turning to account the waste observations, failures, and even the blunders of his predecessors in whatever subject of inquiry. It was this power of utilising the vain efforts of others which in my friend Sir James Paget's opinion afforded the best evidence of Darwin's genius. Like so many men who have been great discoverers, or whose works or writings are proofs of their having intellects indicating great originality, he was wont to attribute his success to industry rather than ability. "It is dogged that does it" was an expression he often made use of. In his autobiography he says of himself, "My industry has been nearly as great as it could have been in the observation and collection of facts"; and again, "of the complex and diversified mental qualities and conditions which determined my success as a man of science, I regard as the most important the love of science—unbounded patience in long reflecting over many subjects—industry in observing fact, and a fair share of invention as well as of common sense." In this introspection he has, if my judgment is correct, greatly undervalued "invention"; that is, originality or that outcome of the exercise of the imagination which is so conspicuous in every experiment he made or controlled and in the genesis of every new fact or idea that he first brought to light. Referring to his disregard, when possible, of his bodily sufferings, I remember his once saying to me that his sleepless nights had their advantages, for they enabled him to forget his hours of misery when recording the movement of his beloved plants from dark to dawn and daybreak.

Some of Darwin's biographers having insisted that he was not possessed of a sense of humor, Sir Joseph insisted that this was not the case.

I was describing to him the reception at the Linnaean Society, where he was unable to be present, of his now famous account of "the two forms or dimorphic condition of Primula," for which he took the common primrose as an illustration. On that occasion an enthusiastic admirer of its author got up, and in concluding his éloge likened British botanists who had overlooked so conspicuous and beautiful a contrivance to effect crop fertilization to Wordsworth's "Peter Bell," because

> "A primrose on the river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more."

When I told Mr. Darwin this he roared with laughter, and, slapping his side with his hand, a rather common trick with him when excited, he said, "I would rather be the man who thought of that on the spur of the moment than have written the paper that suggested it."

Japanese Literature.*

Mr. Aston's "History of Japanese Literature" is the latest volume in the series of "Literatures of the World," edited by Edmund Gosse. Its plan is similar to that of the other works in the series, but its subject has made necessary certain changes in treatment in which the present volume differs from its predecessors. In writing of other literatures authors may reasonably presuppose at least a general acquaintance on the part of the reader with the mere elementary facts of history and the broader outlines of its literary development. In the case of Japanese literature, however, this plan is manifestly impracticable. It is safe to say that no one, however well educated he may otherwise be, who has not made a special study of that subject, has the slightest knowledge of the history, religions or literature of that wonderful island empire. Mr. Aston has had therefore, to present in his book a far larger amount of explanation in this regard than would be needed could he with safety take any knowledge for granted.

Japanese literature is by Mr. Aston divided into seven periods. The first of these is the "Archaic Period," which includes everything written before A. D. 700. Throughout all the early history of Japanese literature we find evidences of its great indebtedness to Chinese civilization and literature. The oldest remains of this primitive culture are in the forms of songs, or, rather, ballads, founded on some historical or mythological incident. They, naturally, possess much linguistic but very little literary interest or importance. The earliest prose remains are "Norito," or prayers to the gods of Shintoism. They are the stock prayers of a primitive people for good harvests, against fire and pestilence, for blessings on the palaces, in honor of the Food Goddess, the Wind Gods, and for other purposes. It is a curious fact that the earliest poetry of Japan is extremely prosaic, and the prose distinctly poetical.

The second, or "Kara," period extends from 710 to 794 A. D. By this time Buddhism, with its refining influence, had become popular in the islands, and the monarchy, by growing more united, became more powerful. Schools and even universities, were established for the upper classes. The oldest written Japanese book which has come down to us is the Kojiki, or "Records of Ancient Matters" (712.) But the most important works of this period were in poetical form. Japanese poetry, in general, has many peculiarities worthy of note. It is lyrical and highly emotional. There are no epics, no long narratives. Warfare is not, apparently, considered a proper subject for the poet. The excessive euphony of the language renders impossible much variety or force of rhythm. There is no rhyme, and all the vowels are of the same so that quantity is unknown. It is blank verse, with an alternation of phrases of five and seven syllables each. The most widely used metre is in the "Tanka," or short poems. It has five phrases of 5, 7, 5, 7 and 7, 31 syllables in all. This forms a poem complete in itself.

The Japanese view things with so impersonal a mind that they have no personification of nature or inanimate objects. They

*A HISTORY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE. By W. G. Aston, C. M. G., D. Lit., Late Japanese Secretary to H. M. Legation, Tokio. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1899.

have few abstract ideas, and even when they do conceive them, it never occurs to them to represent Truth as a maiden or Love as a boy with bow and arrows. This point was very well shown some years ago by Mr. John La Farge, in his "Considerations on Painting."

This "Nara" period may be called the golden age of Japanese poetry, but the productions were too often formal and dull. Many of the authors were women. Some of the best Tanka are in praise of saké, or rice wine.

The "Heian" or classical period may be given as including everything between 800 and 1,186. It may be described as belles lettres. Here, as in the past and coming ages, a very large and important part of the best literature of Japan was written by women. Doubtless this fact gives to the literature the gentle, domestic, and placid air which is so noticeable.

In the next or "Kamakura," period, (1186-1332,) we have to note a great decline in learning. It is chiefly remarkable for its historical works. Mr. Aston calls the two succeeding periods the "Dark Ages" (1332-1603.) The writers were in very few cases inspired by genius, and the result is that only the faithful historian of literature ever opens the forgotten volumes. This age is notable, however, as seeing the origin of the drama in Japan, which there, as in India, Greece, and the mystery plays of the Middle Ages, had its beginning as a part of the religious observance of the people. The Yeddo period (1603-1867) forms the sixth age. It was a great epoch of renaissance, in which the culture and philosophy of the Chinese wise men were eagerly studied and all forms of literary art awoke to renewed power and life. The seventeenth century saw an immense production of novels and tales, chiefly of contemporary life and manners, and popular dramas.

The Tokio period (1867) is the seventh and last. The literature is fast becoming controlled by European influences, and all forms of art are flourishing with renewed vigor under the new impetus. Mr. Aston's book will fill a long-felt want. It is the only history of Japanese literature which is convenient, concise, and at all complete, and is in no way below the high standard set by the previous volumes of the series.

The Great "Iste" Controversy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the matter of "iste" it seemed a work of supererogation to add anything to THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S original statement, but since it has been questioned, perhaps this may be found useful.

"In letters iste refers to the place where the person addressed is residing, and may be rendered 'there.' Cic. Perfer istam militiam, h. e. the service there. Id. Ista in aniora, h. e. affairs there.—In speeches delivered before a court, it refers to the opposite party, or is applied to the plaintiff or defendant standing opposite to the orator. Thus in Cicero's orations against Verres, the pronoun iste is applied to Verres as to the person accused, and not always by way of contempt, as some suppose.—It is also used by way of contempt, as in English, that fellow."—Leverett, Lexicon of the Latin Language.

"Iste properly refers to the person addressed, and for this reason is called the demonstrative of the second person. * * * In letters hic and its derivatives are used of the writer; iste and its derivatives of the person addressed, and ille, &c., of some other person or thing. Iste, from its frequent forensic use and its application to the opponent, often denotes contempt."—Andrews & Stoddard, Gram., 207, Rem. 25.

The persons who complain of Dean Van Amringe's rhetoric seem to be the products of the new classical training, which gives a high school boy a "reader" containing the college "requirements," a little Caesar, a little Cicero, Sallust (?) and a little Virgil, with a manual of grammar carefully stripped of exceptions and almost of rules, in order that his dear little mind may not be "cramped by details," and an abridged dictionary. After he has "gone through" this reader he may be fitted for the college of to-day, but he knows little of the niceties of Latin, and, although qualified to lead pupils through the same course, he is hardly ready to accuse scholars more minutely trained and more deeply read of misusing their demonstrative pronouns.

As for Cicero's characteristics, they are as evident in the oration, "Pro Lege Manilia," as in any of those "In Catilinam," and in that composition he speaks of Quintus Catullus, "vir clarissimus, amantissimus rei publicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimus affectus," and of Quintus Hortensius similarly honored, and, repeating "fortissimi" and "clarissimi," speaks of the two as "iidem isti." Not only had "these same" two public honors, but Q. Catullus gave Cicero his name of parens patriae, and Cicero wrote of "the splendor of his life." As for Hortensius, although he and Cicero were political opponents at this time, their hostility was not so great as to prevent their professional alliance after 691 A. U. C., when Cicero became Consul. H. M.

Boston, July 5, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have watched with interest and amusement your controversy with your contributor about Dean Van Amringe's Latin. But you have missed a more conclusive instance than any you have cited. It occurs in the apostrophe to Caesar in the speech for Marcellus. I subjoin it, and I do not think even your correspondent can detect any contempt in it, "latent" or otherwise:

Nihil sibi ex iste laude centurio, nihil praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit; quin etiam illa ipsa rerum humanarum domina, Fortuna, in istius societatem gloriae se non offert, tibi cedit, tuam esse totam et propriam fatetur. PROF.

New York, July 7, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Without opening the controversy as to Dean Van Amringe's Latin, I should like to call your attention to the fact that if the Dean's use of iste was incorrect, the same error is to be found in every diploma given by Columbia University. My own diploma refers to the degree of Master of Arts as istum gradum. Allen and Greenough's Grammar, which I studied as a boy, says that iste refers to an opponent, and frequently suggests antagonism or contempt. At the same time, such petty cavilling as this is quite out of place in a literary journal. MAGISTER.

New York, July 4, 1899.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

Dodd, Mead & Co., in conjunction with William Blackwood & Sons of London, have in preparation an important series of literary monographs—biographical and critical. The following have already been arranged for, the first of which will appear in the early Autumn: "Stevenson," by L. Copeland Cornford; "Tennyson," by Andrew Lang; "Ruskin," by Mrs. Meynell; "George Eliot," by Sidney Lee; "Browning," by Augustine Birrell, and "Matthew Arnold," by Prof. Saintsbury.

The Macmillan Company has a new book in press by Maurice Hewlett, which will bear the title "Little Novels of Italy."

It appears that the "Strange Story of Hester Wynne," which D. Appleton & Co. are publishing, is written under a pseudonym. G. Colmore is not the true name of the novelist who became famous as the author of "A Daughter of Music"; it is Mrs. Georgiana Dunn, the wife of a London barrister, Mr. Colmore Dunn, who lives near Hyde Park. She is described as slight and delicate in appearance and devoted to music and literature.

The Century Company announces that it has printed over 100,000 copies of Kipling's "Captains Courageous" and "Jungle Books" thus far this year.

Charles M. Sheldon's many admirers will doubtless welcome a new book from his pen. The Fleming S. Revell Company announced for this week's issue a small volume by him, entitled "For Christ and the Church." It is said that for remarkable propositions and startling climaxes this work quite excels all the author's previous writings. The same firm will publish immediately an American edition of "Black Rock," by Ralph Connor, the character sketch of life in the British Columbia lumber and mining camps which created a widespread interest in Canada and England last year; also, a new book by the same author, upon similar lines, entitled "The Sky Pilot of the Foothills," to which Prof. George Adam Smith has written an introduction.

Following up the great success which she achieved with "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," ("Letters of a Diplomatist's Wife,") Mrs. Hugh Fraser completed for the Macmillan Company a volume of tales of New Japan, which has been published this week, under the title of "The Custom of the Country." The same firm has also presented "The Government of Municipalities," by Dorman B. Eaton, and "A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance," by Joel Elias Spingarn. This last has particular reference to Italy in the development of modern classicism.

Harper & Brothers have now in preparation and will publish within a few weeks the English translation of the letters written by Capt. Alfred Dreyfus to his wife. These letters cover the first four years of his imprisonment. The collection is entitled in French, "Les Lettres d'un Innocent." The book will contain an introduction by Walter Littlefield, author of "The Truth About Dreyfus," which was published in the May number of Munsey's Magazine. The volume will be illustrated with a portrait.

The August Century will be a mid-Summer and travel number, containing many articles of seasonable interest. Among its contents of another character will be a brief paper by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, which, it is said, will tersely set forth "The Present Situation in Cuba" and the outlook for the future.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have arranged for the publication of a book by Waldron Kintzing Post, the author of Harvard stories. This new book is a sea tale dealing with the War of 1812. Although it was conceived and, in the main, written before the beginning of the Spanish war and of the present wave of good feeling between America and England, nevertheless in atmosphere the book is cordial toward the British. Mr. Post has lived by the sea, and is thoroughly acquainted with matters connected with the sailing of the ancient three-deckers. His descriptions of the sea and seamanship are excellent.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have received the following books of recent publication from Paris: Vallat's "La Russie d'Autrefois et la Russie d'Aujour d'hui," Col. Fix's "Souvenirs d'un Officier d'Etat Major," Jean Jaures's "Action Socialiste," Myriam Harry's "Passage de Bedouins," Maxime Formont's "Voluptes," André Darty's "La Petite Rose," Anne de Bovet's "Marionettes," P. and V. Marguerite's "Femmes Nouvelles," Cte. Fleury's "Louis XV. et les Petites Maitresses," E. Faguet's "Flaubert," Saint-Amand's "Apogée de Napoleon III.," and E. Noel's "Brumaire, Scènes Historiques de l'An VIII., (1799.)"

A second edition is announced by the Macmillan Company of "A Solitary Summer" by the unknown writer of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." In England the work has already passed through four editions. It is considered strange that the author should still choose to maintain her incognito in the face of so emphatic an approval as has been given to her work. It is hardly conceivable that her last book, as some critics believe, is purely imaginative, owing to the personal note that runs through it. She must, indeed, have been one of those fortunate women who have nearly all that they can desire—husband, children, and a hobby.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have now ready for publication two new books, "Books Worth Reading," by Frank W. Rafferty, and "The Foundations of the Creed," by Harvey Goodwin, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Five of the most popular French stories are to be issued next week by Henry Holt & Co. in the original French, bound in one volume, entitled "Cinq Histoires." The stories, which will be furnished with a full vocabulary and edited by Sigmon M. Stern and Baptiste Meras, are the following: "Boum-Bowm," by Jules Claretie; "Entrée dans le Monde," by Alexander Dumas; "La Parure," by Guy de Maupassant; "Le Chèvre de M. Séguin," by Alphonse Daudet, and "Les Prisonniers du Caucase," by Xavier de Maistre.

Clara Morris's "A Silent Singer," just presented through Brentano's, is a collection of eleven short stories that originally appeared in The Ladies' Home Journal, The Criterion, and other publications. These stories portray human nature in the strongest possible light, and are studies full of pathos, humor, and ingenious literary invention.

In The Cornhill Magazine for July, Bret Harte has an article on "The Rise of the Short Story in America." Lady Broome, in a second installment of her "Colonial Memories," recalls many incidents of Australian life during the days of "Bushranging Bill," and Mr. Stephen Gwynn traces the decline of a form of emotion as exemplified in the writings of the women novelists which was one of the principal characteristics of Jane Austen's heroines. In the same number some "Soudan Recollections" are contributed by Lieut. H. C. B. Hopkinson of the Seaforth.

On July 20 the issue of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly will appear as the Midsummer Fiction-Art number. It will have an artistic cover by Wensell, under which will appear an illustrated poem by W. D. Howells, short stories by Ruth McEnery Stuart, Joel Chandler Harris, Edgar Fawcett, Etta W. Pierce, and Larkin G. Meade. Van Tassel Sutphen will contribute a golfing extravaganza, while Mrs. John A. Logan will write about "A Day of President McKinley's Life." There will also be reproduced four of F. Hopkinson Smith's water color paintings, with comment on them by Perriton Maxwell.

In "The Making of 'Robinson Crusoe,'" which appears in the current number of The Century Magazine, the writer points out the singular fact that, while there are two monuments to Alexander Selkirk, there is not one to Daniel Defoe, the author, who raised the Scotch seaman to immortality in his great tale of adventures. Without Defoe, Selkirk very probably would have remained in the oblivion from which the imagination of the marvelous writer rescued him in his own day.

The Living Age is not, as many old-fashioned people may suppose, a symposium of by-gone topics. Its recent numbers show that it is strictly up with the times. A serial begins in the current issue. It is by "Neera," one of the best-known of contemporary Italian writers, and is called "The Old House." Other features of the number are "Discretion and Publicity," (Edinburgh Review,) which pertains to the recent publication of the Browning love letters; a critique of the "Autobiography of Mrs. Oliphant," Arthur Symon's appreciation of Balzac, and "The Ethics of War," by the Rev. Father Ryder.

Brentano's has just received the following books from Paris: A play by Emile Bergérat, entitled "Plus que Reine"; "Le Panama de la République," by ex-Judge Quesnay de Beaurepaire; "La Vie à Paris," by Jules Claretie; "Les Dangers Sociaux le Mal Necessaire," by André Couvreur; and, among the novels, "Le Ferment," by Edouard Estaunie; "Les Cayenne de Rio," by "Gyp"; "Pas de Dot," by Pierre Maël; "Loisette," by Henri Montorgueil; "L'Aiguille d'Or," by J. H. Rosny, and "Villa Tranquille," by André Theoret.

The special demand for books that have a special interest and instruction for teachers that has arisen during the last three or four years has caused the Macmillan Company to pay great attention to the subject. They are now preparing a new series of educational subjects for teachers, edited by Dr. Butler of Columbia University, the first volume of which, "Educational Aims," by Prof. Hanus of Harvard, was published last week. Other recent books presented by this firm on the same general subject are Oppenheim's "Development of the Child," Warner's "The Study of Children and Their School Training," Hailleck's "The Education of the Central Nervous System," and Butler's "The Meaning of Education."

It is said that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has at present twenty-three suits in process, brought against different publishers and booksellers of the United States. The latest to be added to the list is one against Elbert Hubbard of the Roycroft Shop, at East Aurora. The grounds of complaint seem to be technical and involve practically the same issue as in the suit recently brought against G. P. Putnam's Sons—that is, the right of a publisher or bookbinder to give a name of his own to a volume, even though the matter therein contained is not covered by copyright. Mr. Hubbard has called a certain poem "The Dipsy Chanty," Mr. Kipling objects to this as he had christened the verses "The Last Chant."

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ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

The recent exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art of works by students of the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome has attracted a good deal of comment among artists. It is doubtful if a higher average has ever been attained in a collection of productions by those who are still students. Some of the smaller pieces of sculpture can almost be described as masterpieces, though the two or three more ambitious exhibits display some immaturity. John Flannagan's one contribution, a portrait bust of a football player, has been particularly noticed. The modeling is accomplished with extraordinary skill, while the effect of the whole has none of the harshness usually found in similar subjects. E. E. Teft's charming little nude female torso would, in spite of its unpretentiousness, be noticeable in any exhibition by the perfection of line and detail attained.

The newly organized American Society of Miniature Painters evidently does not mean to let the grass grow under its feet. It is now making arrangements to secure a representative display of American miniatures at next year's Paris Exposition. As miniatures occupy very little space it is not unlikely that this end may be accomplished. Anything like a good exhibit of American pictures, however, seems impossible with the minute climaise assigned to the art department of the United States. I. A. Josephi is the President of the Miniature Painters' Society; Mrs. L. F. Fuller, the Treasurer, and William J. Baer, the Secretary. Amalia Kussner's name does not appear as a member.

The sixth annual exhibition of pictures by American artists is now open at the Cincinnati Art Museum. Many collectors, not only of Cincinnati, but of Chicago and other cities of the Middle States, have loaned works by well-known artists, and the exhibition is decidedly the best yet held in the building. Among the painters represented are John W. Alexander, D. W. Tryon, Childe Hassam, J. Alden Weir, Robert Reid, Edward C. Tarbell, and Joseph De Camp. A catalogue containing a number of photographic prints has been issued.

There is some question as to where the next exhibition of the National Academy of Design shall be held. It is not likely that the new building will be completed in time, while the old one will have been torn down. It is not improbable that arrangements may be made to hold the exhibition in a building, rented for the occasion, near the new Academy.

The few buildings in this city which are suitable for the display of pictures or statuary are always occupied during the season by some show or other, and societies which possess no homes of their own are frequently hard put to it to discover a place in which to hold exhibitions. The dealers' galleries are the most suitable places, but they are small and expensive. Rooms elsewhere are badly lighted, and it is usually a choice of evils. One well-known society has made arrangements for the holding of its next annual exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria, simply because no other place could be found.

People who used to admire the fine collection of old Russian metalwork possessed by Mr. Chase before he gave up his old studio and those who have seen the pieces belonging to Mr. Drake may be surprised to learn that nearly the whole of the two collections came from a single dealer on the east side. This man, a Russian Jew, settled in this city a few years ago and started in business as a hardware dealer. He was clever enough to discover that Americans—or some of them—like old things, and he would exchange new samovars and candlesticks for the antiques belonging to his fellow-immigrants. By now he has become still more sophisticated, and imports imitation antiques from Russia. But those who, like Mr. Chase and Mr. Drake, had discovered his little basement store when he was new to the trade, found it an ideal "happy hunting ground."

A visitor from France who was in this city recently pointed to the decoration of a blank wall in West Twenty-fifth Street, and declared that it was astonishing that the idea had not been generally copied in New York. The wall in question, which belongs to a well-known caterer, is ornamented with a large pictorial design in colored tiles. As a work of art the picture might be improved upon, but as a suggestion its value, in the opinion of the visitor referred to, is very great. It would certainly seem that a form of decoration which is not costly, is capable of great and permanent brilliancy of color, and is practically indestructible, might well be employed on many a blank wall at present an eyesore and offense. It has been used with success in many interiors, and it is difficult to discover why, considering the big sums paid for carvings and other exterior ornaments, its scope should not be enlarged.

Two pictures shown in London by the Messrs. Agnew, in a collection of the old Italian masters, are a "Madonna di Loreto" and a "Portrait of the Elder Doni," both attributed to Raphael. Over the first, the Madonna, there has been much discussion, and many able critics doubt whether Raphael painted it. The head of the Madonna is described as badly drawn and without expression. The Bambino and St. Joseph are good, but it is believed that Raphael had nothing to do with the work. With "The Portrait of the Elder Doni" it may be declared that it is a new Raphael, and representing in every way the fine quality of the master. It bears a family likeness to the well known Angelo Doni of Raphael's in the Pitti Palace. This portrait of the elder Doni, it is thought, then, was executed by Raphael when he was fresh from his Umbrian workshop, and when he came for the first time to Florence. It has the true naïve Perugino handling.

It is satisfactory to learn that after endless wanderings the Doré pictures have at last come to rest, and are to be found in their old home, Bond Street, London. Of late years, without reason, Doré has been belittled.

In The Century Mr. Henry Wolf produces an admirable woodcut of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Mrs. Josiah Bradlee. In the text our leading authority, Mr. Charles Henry Hart, shows that the work was done in 1805. Mr. Wolf uses in this engraving the slanted line entirely, save for the hair and drapery, and with charming effect. It is more than the simple copy of a face, for with his fine art the engraver shows what were Stuart's methods of coloring and handling his latest pictures.

Do we understand the horse? There was Giulio Romano, who made his horses with staring eyeballs, just like those of human beings, and yet, strange to say, there is the exceptional horse—one in the ten thousand—who shows under normal conditions the whites of his eyes. He is a breed apart.

It is the action of the horse which to-day excites attention. Ever since instantaneous photography has come into play we have been making changes with the movements of the horse's legs. The same differences are shown in photographic pictures of the walking man. Sometimes the truthful camera presents what is simply ludicrous. Here, for instance, is a line of soldiers in rapid movement, where all the action visible is a queerly bent leg and the soles of men's shoes. The movement of the man looks absurd.

Do we not then work a little too much with horses in pictorial art, showing rather one particular isolated incident in their gait, exaggerating it and so missing what are the united conditions of movement? The front of a running horse, coming in at full stride, the winner of the race, becomes, under the photograph, a hobby horse. A horse in violent action, as is a headstrong and vicious bucker, is the theme of many of our illustrators.

How high can a bucker jump with his four feet tucked under him? That is the question. Does the jump exceed ten feet? Will some one with a tape measure kindly inform us? There are pictures of bucking horses, showing animals which apparently are twenty or thirty feet clear from the ground, suspended as it were in midair. Would not some one, familiar with rough riding, such as happens every day in the West, give us the exact height a bucking bronco can jump? Our own hippic experiences make this jump very much less than is presented. To get at the exact fact might be of practical use to illustrators and artists. We are presenting to-day four-hoofed grasshoppers.

It is an essay Mr. John Brett writes in The Contemporary Review, and the topic he treats is "Realism in Painting." If you want to see the earliest preserved type of realism it is a Van Eyck, but realism certainly existed in Egyptian art long before. It has been lost through the accidents of time.

There is true realism shown on the engraved bones and antlers of stags, as drawn by primitive man. Realism must have been the very first stage in art. Comparisons between art and literature are constant. The relationship is rather that of cousins than sisters, and our affection or liking for one or both of them depends upon our own idiosyncracies and whether there is any sentiment in our nature. Some of us accept history because we incline toward realism, and are indifferent to fiction because of our want of idealism.

Mr. Brett writes that it is a mistake to suppose that sentiment "is a sort of condiment to be stirred in among the facts, like curry powder among the prawns, before they are served." What is wanted in all art is a certain positive foundation or wholesomeness of fact. You can't carry away a man or a woman when looking at a picture if you bungle with the form. Paint, says Mr. Brett, "Rachel Weeping for Her Children" and make Rachel's eyes upside down, and your tragedy is a comedy.

It is, as Mr. Brett suggests, the power of abstraction which is of all importance. The mind helps the eyes in seeing, since the sense of touch is wanting, but always there must be something of materialism—or "realism," if you wish so to designate it. You have to secure some foothold before you can make your spring into idealism.

As to Impressionism, Mr. Brett writes: "It has the advantage that it cannot be called in question or criticised, as there is no standard of reference, and if your observing faculty is sufficiently fluent and your eyesight sufficiently bad, there is no sort of production which will not pass muster. Such at least is the manifestation of Impressionists' art at the present time in England and France."

A topic introduced in the paper, accounting for the Impressionist movement, is the growing tendency "to see everything blurred and muzzy. Eyesight in our own time is probably in a state of decadence, owing chiefly, in my opinion, to the pernicious habit of wearing spectacles to alleviate a temporary disability which a little perseverance would soon overcome."

We do not think oculists will agree with Mr. Brett as to some of his conclusions as to "a growing tendency to see everything blurred and muzzy," that is, with the abnormal, not the normal, man. We are no believers in human degeneracy, notwithstanding the newer environment our eyes are subject to and to the improved methods of illumination.

This, however, requires no argument, and it is positive that with age a man's vision becomes impaired. He who in his younger days has been in sympathy with the great creations of the masters of the past, when he looks at them when he is fifty or past finds his vision dulled. He can no longer use the same discrimination. His power of keen enjoyment is in a measure lessened. It is not that his appetite is satiated, but because his digestive power is weakened.

It is then only the exceptional man past his prime who, visiting a picture gallery, can thoroughly understand the art work spread out before him, and the same rule of a natural decline, positive, ruthless, not to be evaded, holds good to the artist himself. Mental gifts are more abiding, but the coordination of eye and touch are severed after a certain number of years have passed.

M. Le Cocq de Lautreppe, in The Century for this month, describes Victor Hugo as "Draughtsman and Decorator," and the text is supplemented by illustrations. In New York there is a famous collection of the romance writers of France, which contains many examples of Victor Hugo's sketches. The master's predilection was "for representing and interpreting the architecture of the past," and he worked out with a strong hand those architectural ideas which are predominant in his "Notre Dame."

A castle was Victor Hugo's favorite subject. As M. de Lautreppe expresses it: "It was a forbidden structure, perched on an inaccessible point." It might have been constructed in violation of Violet le Duc's feudal ideas, but nevertheless Victor Hugo made a wonderfully dramatic sketch. What is novel, however, was Victor Hugo's liking for Chinese art, and he produced "dragons, pagodas, figures, flowers, dictated by Chinese patterns." When at Hauteville House and writing "Les Châtiments," his relaxation was carving in oak.

Of course Hugo had not the "sureness" of the professional artist, but he was clever in seizing on any such accidents as he at first unintentionally produced, and if his daub or smear intended for a cloud looked more like a tree, a tree it became. "So his drawings often culminated in something quite different from what he had intended at first." Careless amateur work, if you please so to call it, was Victor Hugo's, but with such a dash as to give it "the illusion of mastery."

We need not be jealous, but rather glad, if it be true, that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be enriched by the purchase or gift of one or more of the Marlborough gems. The story goes that a number of intaglios and cameos in the Marlborough collection have been purchased for the Boston Museum, though, so it is reported, the officers of the museum plead ignorance. The hope is, however, entertained that a famous cameo, representing Cupid and Psyche, is among the gems destined for Boston. This cameo bears a signature, that of Typhion, who executed the work in the great era of Greek art before Alexander was born.

Surely the President of the French Republic is a true patron of art. Last week a hundred artists, who had been contributors to the two Salons, dined with M. Loubet. But more than that, he has ordered four portraits of himself, and besides, wants the pictures of all the Prime Ministers who have served France since 1871, and they have been many.

Barre, Vt., which is a town in the Green Mountain State taking precedence for its granite work, is determined to have a statue of Burns. Barre rejoices in Scotchmen who ply their chisel and mallet, and so it is particularly these who have been the leading spirits in honoring their greatest poet. The monument, in granite, is to be twenty-two feet high, and will stand on an eight-foot base. The statue was modeled by Mr. J. Massey Rhind. It is hoped that the unveiling of the statue will take place toward the close of this month.

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